NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M970

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FROM MISSISSIPPI

1871-1884

Roll 3

Source-Chronological File
Southern Mississippi
Jan. 1873-Oct. 1877

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1974

INTRODUCTION

On the four rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced unbound letters, with their enclosures, that were received by the Department of Justice from the State of Mississippi during the period January 1871-August 1884. The series of records of which this correspondence forms a part is known as the source-chronological files of the Justice Department. This publication also includes a register of correspondence relating to Mississippi and several series of miscellaneous letters, telegrams, and newspaper clippings pertaining to Mississippi affairs, filed separately from the correspondence in the source-chronological files.

The Department of Justice grew out of the Office of the Attorney General, created by the Judiciary Act of 1789. The act assigned limited responsibilities to the Attorney General. He was required to conduct all suits involving the United States before the Supreme Court and to render opinions upon questions of law at the request of the President and heads of executive departments. The enactment of legislation, as well as reorganization within the executive branch of Government, resulted in the assignment of additional legal and administrative functions to the Attorney General's Office in succeeding years. Until 1870, however, the various Attorneys General continued to operate under the limited mandate contained in the Judiciary Act of 1789, and authority over legal matters involving the United States became dispersed throughout the executive branch. Some of the departments succeeded in establishing their own legal offices, which were independent of the Office of the Attorney General. In addition, lack of authority hampered the Attorney General in exercising effective control over the conduct of his subordinates, the U.S. attorneys and marshals resident in the various Federal judicial districts. Supervision of these officers was divided among several departments.

Efforts to reorganize this cumbersome system of legal administration were made during and after the Civil War, but no fundamental reforms occurred until June 22, 1870, when the Congress enacted legislation establishing the Department of Justice. This act consolidated legal administration within the newly created Justice Department and elevated the Attorney General to the position of chief administrator. By its terms the Attorney General was empowered to regulate the conduct of subordinate legal officers. The supervision of their accounts was transferred to his agency from the Interior Department. Other executive departments were forbidden to employ attorneys at the expense of the United States, and the Department of Justice was assigned responsibility for attending to legal matters on their behalf. Some of the law offices established within other departments were transferred to the Justice Department and subordinated

to the Attorney General. The centralization of legal administration within the Justice Department clarified the authority of the Attorney General and greatly increased the powers of his office and the scope of his responsibilities. In recognition of this, the act of 1870 also created the position of Solicitor General and authorized the appointment of assistants to the Attorney General.

The establishment of the Justice Department also resulted in the adoption of new recordkeeping methods. At the beginning of 1871 the Department began to use a source-chronological filing system, designed to assure greater control over incoming correspondence relating to legal matters. Under this method, incoming correspondence was sorted and arranged by "source"--either by governmental unit (President, Senate, House, executive departments, etc.) or by judicial district (States, Territories, and the District of Columbia). The records maintained in this fashion are termed the source-chronological files of the Justice Department. Only that portion of the files relating to the judicial districts of Mississippi between January 1871 and August 1884 has been included in this microfilm publication. Correspondence received by the Justice Department after August 1884 was maintained by a different filing method and therefore is not reproduced in this publication.

The State of Mississippi in 1871 contained two judicial districts. The Northern Judicial District of Mississippi consisted of the counties of Alcorn, Attala, Benton, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Coahoma, De Soto, Grenada, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Leflore, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Webster, Winston, and Yalobusha. The remainder of the State comprised the Southern District of Mississippi. By an act of June 15, 1882, these districts were realigned, with Kemper and Neshoba Counties being moved to the Northern District and Leflore County to the Southern District. The source-chronological file for Mississippi also is divided geographically, with correspondence from the Northern District filed separately from that of the Southern.

The letters and enclosures contained in the source-chronological file for Mississippi were received from Federal officers, State and local officials, and private citizens. The correspondence covers a variety of subjects connected with legal matters: Reconstruction conflicts; civil rights; voting rights; internal revenue and customs; regulation of trade, commerce, and transportation; special classes of claims involving the United States; the defense and supervision of public officers; protection of the rights and property of the United States; and other subjects. The correspondence also covers such administrative matters as the submission of statistical reports, authorizations of expenditures, retention of assistant counsel, and the conduct of

litigation. Following these introductory remarks is a list (appendix 1) of Federal officials--judges, district attorneys, and marshals--who held office in the judicial districts of Mississippi between 1871 and 1884. Appendix 2 is a list of assistant district attorneys whose appointments were authorized by the Attorney General, with a brief description of their official responsibilities. Much of the official correspondence of the district attorneys, their assistants, and marshals is located in the source-chronological file for Mississippi.

According to the recordkeeping practice of the time, letters received were sorted on their arrival at the Justice Department and entered into registers by date of receipt. The entries in the registers noted the name or title of the correspondent, the date and subject of his letter, the judicial district in which it originated, and the action taken by the Department upon it. This information was also entered on a printed jacket in which the letter was placed for filing. The register served as a guide to identify and locate correspondence, while the jackets served as abstracts of the contents of the correspondence.

The register of letters received for Mississippi has been reproduced and included as a finding aid in this publication. In preparing this microfilm publication the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) has checked the register entries against the items located in the source-chronological file for Mississippi. A checkmark in the "action taken" column of a register entry indicates that an item (or an identifiable portion of it, such as a covering jacket) was located in this file and arranged for filming. The checkmarks in the register therefore serve as a guide to the items reproduced in this microfilm publication as part of the source-chronological file for Mississippi.

A number of items entered into the register were not located in the source-chronological file for Mississippi. Failure to locate an item in this file does not necessarily indicate that it is missing. Some registered communications, including a number that originated with Federal officials and private citizens in Mississippi, were received from other Government offices and agencies. Such communications usually are located in the source-chronological file for the office or agency from which they were received or forwarded. Other registered communications were referred to other agencies by the Justice Department and eventually became incorporated in the files of those agencies. Still others were removed and filed in different series of Justice Department records.

Entries in the register of letters received offer some clues about the movement and possible location of these fugitive items. The entries generally designate the source of communications by identifying the officer or agency from which communications were forwarded. Moreover, the register includes an "action taken"

column with entries that usually designate the officer or agency to which communications were referred by the Justice Department. Communications removed and filed in other series of Justice Department records are identified similarly in the "action taken" column by file number or title of series. For example, the designation "appointments" indicates that the communication was moved to a series of records relating to the appointment of Federal judicial officials. A case file symbol, expressed by a number over a date stated by year (e.g., "F. 3787/1886"), indicates that the communication was moved to the year files, a series of letters-received subject files. Where the register entries suggest that a communication is located in another series of records of the Justice Department or of another agency, NARS has not searched the records to locate the communication.

In this microfilm publication individual items in the source-chronological file are arranged chronologically as received at the Justice Department, in accordance with the practice generally followed in entering such items in the register of letters received. When two or more items have the same date of receipt, they are arranged by the date they were written. Identification jackets for each item are filmed before the communication itself, and covering letters are filmed before enclosures. In preparing the file for filming, NARS discovered that a few items lacked identification jackets and/or register entries. Items lacking identification jackets were furnished duplicate jackets, designated as "dummy jackets." A chronological list of items lacking register entries has been inserted into the register at the conclusion of the regular entries. The list is meant to serve as a guide to unregistered correspondence that was arranged and filmed according to the procedures adopted for the remainder of the source-chronological file. Finally, administrative correspondence involving requests and receipts for postage stamps was removed from the file before filming, after deciding that it was of insufficient research value to justify inclusion.

Together with the source-chronological file for Mississippi and its register of letters received, this microfilm publication includes two series of loose letters, telegrams, and newspaper clippings pertaining to Mississippi affairs. These series, collectively, are described as miscellaneous correspondence and are arranged by subject as listed below:

Miscellaneous correspondence relating to:
(1) Investigation of the "Kemper County Massacre," June 29-August 8, 1877.
(2) Congressional elections of 1882, October 31-November 8, 1882.

A more detailed description of the contents and physical form of the records in each of these series is contained in the notes located at the beginning of roll 4.

The records in these two series originally were received by NARS from the Justice Department among a loose assortment of unidentified legal materials. They have been rearranged by subject, time period, and physical form as two series of records. Some items in the series are directed to the Attorney General, and a few of them are stamped as having been received at the Department of Justice. No entries, however, have been located for any of them in the departmental indexes or registers for the period 1871-84. Since the records pertain to subjects covered by correspondence in the source-chronological file for Mississippi, NARS decided to include them in this microfilm publication as several miscellaneous series of records relating to Mississippi affairs.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication are part of the records in the National Archives of the United States designated as General Records of the Department of Justice, Record Group 60. Among related records in this record group are additional source-chronological files covering incoming correspondence, each of which is accompanied by a register of letters received. Copies of outgoing correspondence are contained in several series of letters-sent volumes, arranged by class of persons to whom the letters were directed. These series of letters-sent volumes have been reproduced by NARS in several separate microfilm publications: M699, *Letters Sent by the Department of Justice: General and Miscellaneous Letters, 1818-1904*; M700, *Letters Sent by the Department of Justice Concerning Judiciary Expenses, 1849-1884*; M701, *Letters Sent by the Department of Justice: Instructions to U.S. Attorneys and Marshals, 1867-1904*; M702, *Letters Sent by the Department of Justice to Executive Officers and to Members of Congress, 1871-1904*; and M703, *Letters Sent by the Department of Justice to Judges and Clerks, 1874-1904*. Notations of "action taken," entered both in the registers and on the identification jackets of items in the source-chronological file, supply the dates on which individual letters were answered. These dates can serve as a guide in locating particular replies among the various series of letters-sent volumes.

Other related records among the records of the Department of Justice include a series of subject indexes to the source-chronological files, 1871-84, covering both letters received and letters sent; a series of incoming correspondence, accompanied by registers, relating to judiciary expenses, 1849-89, arranged by source and thereunder chronologically; and a series of appointment papers, 1853-99, arranged by source, thereunder by Presidential administration, and thereunder by candidate for appointment.

Other records relating to legal matters involving Federal judicial officials in Mississippi are in Records of District Courts of the United States, Record Group 21, Records of the

Office of the Pardon Attorney, Record Group 204, and Records of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Record Group 206.

This microfilm publication, including the introduction and related material, was prepared by Henry J. Wolfinger.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

APPENDIX 1

FEDERAL OFFICERS FOR THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF MISSISSIPPI, 1871-84

Northern Mississippi

U.S. District Judge	Date of commission[1]	Oath of office[2]
Robert A. Hill (vice Samuel J. Gholson, resigned January 10, 1861	May 1, 1866 (P)	May 9, 1866
U.S. District Attorney		
Guilford Wiley Wells (vice Edwin Hill, resigned)	July 14, 1870 (P)	July 30, 1870
Guilford Wiley Wells (reappointment)	June 11, 1874 (P)	--
Henry B. Whitfield (vice Wells, resigned)	Jan. 19, 1876 (P)	--
Thomas Walton (vice Whitfield, resigned)	May 2, 1876 (P)	June 5, 1876
Green C. Chandler (vice Walton, deceased)	Oct. 19, 1878 (T)	Nov. 18, 1878
	Dec. 12, 1878 (P)	Feb. 11, 1879
Green C. Chandler (reappointment)	-- (T)[3]	Dec. 17, 1882
	Feb. 12, 1883 (P)	Feb. 25, 1883
U.S. Marshal		
James Harrison Pierce (vice A. Worley Patterson, removed)	July 13, 1870 (P)	[Aug. 1, 1870]
James Harrison Pierce (reappointment)	June 17, 1874 (P)	[July 15, 1874]
Joseph L. Morphis (vice Pierce, resigned)	July 23, 1877 (T)	[Aug. 1, 1877]
	Nov. 12, 1877 (P)	[Jan. 1, 1878]
Joseph L. Morphis (reappointment)	-- (T)[4]	[Nov. 17, 1881]
	Feb. 17, 1882 (P)	[Mar. 22, 1882]

Southern Mississippi

U.S. District Judge		
Robert A. Hill (vice Samuel J. Gholson, resigned January 10, 1861)	May 1, 1866 (P)	May 9, 1866

U.S. District Attorney

E. Philip Jacobson (vice Armistead Burwell, resigned)	May 20, 1870 (P)	June 1, 1870
Felix Brannigan (vice Jacobson, resigned)	June 9, 1873 (T) Dec. 18, 1873 (P)	July 1, 1873 --
William Wirt Dedrick (vice Brannigan)	Mar. 16, 1875 (P)	Mar. 18, 1875
Luke Lea (vice Dedrick)	July 18, 1876 (P)	July 31, 1876
Luke Lea (reappointment)	July 19, 1880 (T) Jan. 14, 1881 (P)	July 24, 1880 Feb. 10, 1881

U.S. Marshal

Michael Shaughnessy (vice Elijah a. Peyton)	Dec. 22, 1870 (P)	[Jan. 23, 1871]
Robert J. Alcorn (vice Shaughnessy, resigned)	June 9, 1873 (T)	[June 24, 1873]
Leroy S. Brown (vice Alcorn, suspended)	July 30, 1873 (T) Dec. 18, 1873 (P)	[Aug. 29, 1873] [Jan. 28, 1874]
John L. Lake, Jr.[5] (vice Brown, resigned)	June 23, 1874 (P)	[July 15, 1874]
Thomas W. Hunt (vice Lake, resigned by request)	Sept. 1, 1877 (T) Nov. 12, 1877 (P)	[Oct. 1, 1877] [Nov. 30, 1877]
William C. Raum (vice Hunt, resigned)	Oct. 26, 1881 (P)	[Nov. 9, 1881]

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[1] (T) designates a temporary commission, issued during a recess of the Senate. (P) designates a permanent commission, issued upon the Senate's confirmation of a nomination.

[2] Some oaths of office are lacking. Dates within brackets are based on sources, other than original oaths of office, that indicate the date on which an appointee assumed the duties of his office.

[3] Since his term of 4 years had expired, Chandler was forwarded a temporary appointment, issued through a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on December 15, 1882.

[4] Since his term of 4 years had expired, Morphis was forwarded a temporary appointment, issued through a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on November 17, 1881.

[5]Lake was suspended from office on August 18, 1876, and William B. Redmond was appointed as his successor. On September 18, 1876, the Attorney General directed that Redmond's commission be withheld, and Lake was reinstated. It does not appear that Redmond assumed the office of marshal.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

APPENDIX 2

ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEYS
Northern Mississippi, 1871-81

Appointee	Date of appointment	Terms of appointment
Bradner W. Lee	Dec. 15, 1871	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $2,000 per annum. Reappointed in 1872 and 1873 and served until December 1, 1877, when he resigned.
William F. Dowd	Mar. 13, 1872	Special assistant: prosecution of members of the Ku Klux Klan indicted under the Enforcement Acts. Served until April 16, 1873, when the Department dispensed with his services.
Orlando Davis	Nov. 27, 1877	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $1,000 per annum. Served until January 23, 1878, when his resignation was accepted.
Henry C. Niles	Dec. 6, 1880	Special assistant: prosecution of cases involving violations of the election laws, with compensation of $200 per month for 2 months. Reappointed April 16, 1881, for an additional 2 months, beginning June 1, 1881.

Southern Mississippi, 1871-81

Appointee	Date of appointment	Terms of appointment
Felix Brannigan	Nov. 15, 1871	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $2,000 per annum. Reappointed in 1872 and served until his appointment as U.S. Attorney.
William H. Parker	Jan. 7, 1874	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $2,500 per annum. Served until June 30, 1874, when he resigned.
James M. McKee	July 8, 1874	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $2,000 per annum. Served until November 30, 1875, when the Department dispensed with his services.
E. E. Baldwin	Oct. 23, 1875	Special assistant: suit on Treasury transcript in the case of *United States* v. *Fidelio L. Hunt et al.* (former Collector of Internal Revenue, 2d District, Mississippi).
James M. McKee	Jan. 15, 1876	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $2,000 per annum. Apparently served until July 1876.
Harvey R. Ware	July 11, 1876	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $2,000 per annum. Served until March 31, 1882, when he was reappointed and his duties were expanded to cover both judicial districts of Mississippi.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Appointee	Date of appointment	Terms of appointment
George C. McKee	Dec. 3, 1877	Special assistant: civil and criminal proceedings necessary to protect U.S. timber lands from depredations and to recover property taken by depredators. Served until January 1878 when his appointment was terminated.
James L. Bradford	Feb. 13, 1878	Special assistant: civil and criminal proceedings necessary to protect U.S. timber lands from depredations and to recover property taken by depredators. Served until May 1878.

Northern and Southern Mississippi, 1882-84

Appointee	Date of appointment	Terms of appointment
Harvey R. Ware	Mar. 31, 1882	Regular salaried assistant: initial compensation of $1,200 per annum. Served until March 15, 1885, when the Department dispensed with his services.
James R. Chalmers	Dec. 9, 1882	Special assistant: prosecution of cases involving violations of the election laws during the previous congressional election in Mississippi, with compensation at the discretion of the Attorney General and not to exceed $1,000. Apparently served until February 1883.

So Dist. of Miss 160.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany 4, 1873.

Dated Dec. 30, 1872

From Adam & Speed

SUBJECT.

Ack'g. receipt of compensation.

ACTION.

346

G. Gordon Adam.

Frederic Speed.

Adam & Speed

Attorneys at Law.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec 31st 1872.

A. J. Falls. Esq
Chief Clerk Dept of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir - We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 24th inst enclosing us $21.65 in currency for our fee and expenses in the case of Thomas A. Marshall vs the United States in the Court of Claims - For which please accept our thanks -

We wish that we could have the pleasure of thanking you for the long delayed fees in the Pennywaver, Gage & Kay cases also

Very truly yours
Adam & Speed

347

So. Dist. of Miss (163)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany 4, 1873.

Dated Dec. 29, 1872

From J. C. Robertson.

SUBJECT.

For opinion relative to pension.

ACTION.

Ans & Circular 6 Jany 1/72

348

JAN 1 1873

Forest Grove Near
Hernando Miss.
Decr. 29th 1872.

Hon T. B. Williams Adt Gen U.S.

Dear Sir

You will excuse a Stranger for troubling you with a few lines. I am 81 years old, and nearly blind, (as you will see from my writing) I was a Soldier of the War of 1812, One of Genl Jackson's Tennessee Volunteers You know that some two years ago Congress passed a law allowing the Survivors of that War a Pension, I have not applied for the Pension believing that I had some disabilities to remove; after the passage of the Amnesty Bill of the last Session I thought all all those disabilities were removed, and was about to apply for the Pension, but was told that the Iron Clad Oath was still required of all applicants as that oath

way inserted in the act. If this Con-
=struction of act is correct, it is a
nullity and of no effect and does not
give the relief which I think was intended.
Now my Dear Sir, my object in writing
to you, is to know of you what is your
construction, of that connected act whether
or not it does not carry with it the
obligation of taking that Iron Clad
Your response to this at your earliest
convenience will confer a favor that will
be gratefully remembered by me.
I do not expect to starve should
I never get this pension but as other were
getting it that I think were rebels than
I was (tho I suppose less emphatic about
taking the Oath) I thought I would get
it if there was nothing in the way to hinder
me, some think I had no disability
to remove and ought to have had no con-
=ceal about taking the Oath but I did
not think so myself. My position was
this. In the outset I was a strong Union

men, opposed Secession to the bitter end, lectured against it, spoke against it, wrote against it and voted against it, but when my State had seceded & we had a Confederate Government formed and some of children & grand children had got into the Confederate army, my sympathies were with them, one son was in a North=ern prison for near a year & a half & I sent him the means to make him comfort. I never contributed voluntarily any thing for the support of the war, nothing but what they paid for or agreed to do, and I knew if I did not let them have with my consent they would take it anyhow, and altho' my sympathy were for a time with the Confederacy, I was glad when we forced to return to the Union. I have written to a member of Congress on this subject but he has not condescended to notice the communication of a poor old blind man, that fought for the liberty & independence of our

Country before he was born,
Hoping to hear from you soon
I am Dear Sir with the highest
respect, Yours truly

J C N Robertson,

Address,

Genl J C N Robertson

Hernando Miss

So. Dist. of Miss. (168)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 6, 1873

Dated Dec. 28, 1872

From R. G. Powers, Governor

SUBJECT.

Statistics Mississippi

ACTION.

3494

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 6 1873

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 28, 1872.

Hon Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Sir:

In response to your circular of November 15th, date, I have to inform you that no provision has ever been made under the laws of this State for procuring the statistics of Crime. It is therefore impossible for me to procure in time for your purposes the information you desire.

The importance of reliable information upon this subject is so manifestly desirable, that I shall bring it to the attention of the Legislature at its next session.

With great respect
Your Ob't Serv't.
R. G. Powers,
Governor.

349B

So. Dist. of Miss (165)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany. 6, 1873.

Dated Dec. 31, 1872

From Morris & Brugher

SUBJECT.

Receipts & acct. for compensation for legal services.

ACTION.

350

Attorney General's Office,

JACKSON, MISS. Dec: 31 1872

A. J. Falls Chief Clerk (Disbursing) Dept of Justice.

Washington City D.C.

Dear Sir — I have requested you enclose receipts signed for $8 & in ct 8466. Mary W. Thomas vs U.S. & $30. in same case —

We find on our docket the following cases unsettled, #3181. James H. Purdy & wife vs U.S. $29. #3872 J. J. Person vs U.S. $10.

Which you will please look up and forward the account & oblige

Yours Respectfully

Morris & Monagher

per R.

251

So Dist. of Miss 187.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan 15, 1873

Dated " 11, 1873.

From E. P. Jacobson
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to fraudulent claims agt the Govt.

ACTION.

Letter to H C Whitley
January 17/73

3621

JAN 1 1872

Office of the Attorney of the United States,
for the Southern District of Mississippi.
Jackson, Miss. Jany. 11. 1872.

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General U.S.

Dear Sir:

A confidential letter has been written me by one of the most prominent and reliable gentlemen of this State, in which the following words occur: "There are some heavy claims now being urged against the United States from my section of country, which are fraudulent, and in the hands of our bitter enemies; but I am afraid to speak on the subject. Some of the parties would not scruple to have my property burnt or even to assassinate me. A trained detective in the interest of the United States could upset two claims (regularly proved up) that cover $150,000."

This gentleman is an old citizen of the State of great wealth and respectability. I refer the matter to you for such action as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully
G. A. Collins
U.S. Attorney

353

So Dist. of Miss (192)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 17, 187.

Dated " 16, 1873

From Felix Brannigan

Asst. U.S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Rel. to report

ACTION.

354

Blank No. 1. 203 — 415 P

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, NEW YORK. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't. GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } NEW YORK.

Dated Jackson Miss 16 Jany 1873

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 415 PM

To Hon Leo S. Chalmers
Atty Genl Washinde

I mailed the report
yesterday

Felix Brannigan
Asst US Atty

18 Collect pos ne

355

197 So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan 21, 1873

Dated " —, 187.

From Felix Brannigan
Asst U.S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Statistics

✓

ACTION.

3561

E. P. JACOBSON,
U. S. Attorney.
FELIX BRANNIGAN,
Ass't U. S. Attorney.

Office of United States Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

JAN 30 1873

Jackson, Miss., January 17th 1873

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Pursuant to the instructions contained in your printed letter of December 30, 1872, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of all the criminal suits pending in the United States Courts for this District.

It will be observed by referring to this report that no criminal suits are pending in the Circuit Court for this District.

I am, very respectfully, &c

Felix Brannigan
Assistant United States Attorney
for the Southern District of Mississippi

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E. P. JACOBSON,
U. S. Attorney.
FELIX BRANNIGAN,
Ass't U. S. Attorney.

Office of United States Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Jackson, Miss., January 15th 1873

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Attorney General
Washington D. C.

Sir: I received the enclosed form from Mr Jacobson this morning by mail and respectfully forward you the same with report thereon as called for.

I have only been here a few days, having returned from St. Louis, Mo. where, as you will perhaps remember, I was sent by your instructions to assist the U. S. Attorney in the case of the U. S. v Burton Able et al. Said case will not be tried before the 21st inst. I shall be there.

Very respectfully &c
Felix Brannigan
Ass't U. S. Attorney.

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Please attend to
this at once.
E. P. Jacobson

Special

Department of Justice,

Washington, November 15, 1872.

Sir:

The 12th Section of the Act to establish the Department of Justice, approved June 22, 1870, requires the Attorney General to make an annual report to Congress, in January in each year, of the business of the said Department of Justice, and any other matters pertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and, as far as practicable, under the laws of the several States.

In order that this Department may be furnished with materials for such a report, you are directed to forward to this Office, by the 5th day of January next, a report of the business in the several Courts of the United States in your District, in strict conformity with the form furnished you upon the next page.

As the Report of the Attorney General must be submitted to Congress in the month of January, it is important that your report should be received at this Department on or before the day named. You are requested, therefore, to prepare as much thereof as possible in advance, reserving it until the end of December for such alterations and additions as the business of your District in that month may make necessary.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

E. P. Jacobson, Esq,
U. S. District Attorney,
Vicksburg
Miss

The within report is required immediately

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
JAN 20 1873

RETURNS FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Southern District of Mississippi.

	CUSTOMS.	INTERNAL REV.	POST OFFICE.	QUO WARRANTO.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Number of civil cases terminated during 1872, to which the United States was a party	2	15	14	1	29
Of these, judgments for the U. S.	2	8	13		8
Of the same, judgments for defend'ts		2	1		2
Of same, dismissed or discontinued		5		1	19
Of same, appealed from District to Circuit Courts					
Of same, appealed from Circuit to Supreme Court					
Aggregate amount of judgments	$3848.69	$12.734.11	$5.184.80	$	$11.301.85
Aggregate amount realized from these judgments	$3.485.39	$No returns	$1.864.63	$	$No returns
Number of civil cases pending in U. S. Courts December 31, 1872, to which the U. S. is a party		19	3		10

	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Post Office.	Enforcement Act.	Naturalization Act.	Embezzlement.	Miscellaneous.
Number of criminal prosecutions terminated during 1872		90		165		6	2 = 8
Of these, number of convictions		12		94		4	1 - 5
Of the same, number of acquittals		48		18			
Of the same, number nolled, or discontinued, ~~or quashed~~		30		53		2	1 - 3
Number of criminal prosecutions pending December 31, 1872		57	3	32		5	5 = 10

Felix Brannigan
Assistant District Attorney.

198

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan 22, 1873

Dated " 16, 1873

From E P Jacobson
U. S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Rel. to judgmts. agt.
Ms. Cook, Coll'r.
Int'l. Rev.

ACTION.

Letter to Comptroller
Jany 22/73

360/

E. P. JACOBSON,
U. S. Attorney.
FELIX BRANNIGAN,
Ass't U. S. Attorney.

Office of United States Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Jackson, Miss., Jany 11 1872

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General U.S.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 24th ultimo, in reference to the Cook letter to you. At the last term of the Circuit Court I obtained three judgments against Mr. Cook and his sureties on his bond as Collector of Internal Revenue, for the respective sums of $8460 [illegible], $2920 [illegible], and $27 [illegible]. After the adjournment of the Court, he forwarded to me the papers enclosed in your letter, and which I return you herewith, requesting me to reduce the executions to the amount of the allowance evidenced by those papers. I referred Mr. Cook

301

to you for proper instructions to enable me to comply with his request.

Very respectfully

E. P. Jacobus

U. S. Attorney

762

1879

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 22, 1875

Dated " 16, 1875

From Morris & Brugher

SUBJECT.

Receipt of compensation for legal services

ACTION.

363

Attorney General's Office.

JACKSON, MISS. January 16 1873

A. J. Falls Chief Clerk
Department of Justice
Washington City
D.C.

Dr Sir — Yrs of 7th Inst. covering draft on N. York for $110. The accounts are rec. for services rendered in certain cases pending before the Court of Claims, is rec.

With thanks we remain

Yrs Respectfully
Morris & Pringle

364

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan 23, 1873

Dated " 17, 1873

From E. P. Jacobson
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to statistics.

ACTION.

365

E. P. JACOBSON,
U. S. Attorney.
FELIX BRANNIGAN,
Ass't U. S. Attorney.

Office of United States Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Jackson, Miss., Jany. 17 1872.

To the Honorable
George H. Williams,
Attorney General U. S.

Sir:

On yesterday a telegram reached here from your office addressed to me, which Mr. Brannigan opened in my absence. That telegram asked for the report previously called for by circular, and letter. Mr. Brannigan answered that the report in question had been mailed the previous day. I regret the delay of this report, but it was occasioned by the absence of my clerk and of the Assistant, Mr. Brannigan, who, it seems, during a visit to Washington, had been engaged by your office to assist the District Attorney at

340

St. Louis, Mo., in the trial of a suit on the bond of a Collector of Internal Revenue.

The prosecution of offenders under the enforcement acts has been eminently successful in this District, both in respect to the proportion of convictions obtained and the result upon the lawless part of the inhabitants. The statistical report will sufficiently inform you as to the first.

Though the prosecutions encountered the most violent opposition from the people of the State disaffected towards the Federal Government, they had the effect of forcing upon the serious attention of the most influential and most respectable of them facts whose existence had not been credited and which revealed a condition abhorrent to humanity and inimical to the material policy of the State. The actors in most of the outrages belonged to a base class of men which the organization of the Rebel-

lino armies had thrown to the surface and they felt themselves encouraged by the inert attitude of their former leaders, together with the impotency of the law to reach their offenders. As soon, however, as these outrages were shown to be, not ~~merely~~ fabrications to delude ignorant voters, but disgraceful realities, a moral sentiment was stimulated to discountenance them, which at once became outspoken among the respectable people belonging to the disaffected class; until now, I am happy to say, there is no unusual lawlessness in this District, barring murders, which, from too ready a resort to fire-arms, and a great intemperance in the use of ardent spirits and indulgence of violent passion, are rather painfully common.

It seems to have been the policy of

His Honor Judge R. A. Hill, before whom all the cases were tried, to deal with the offenders in a spirit of leniency. Few of the convicted, therefore, have suffered imprisonment, which was short and served out in the District. It is to be remarked, however, that the offences were not of a grave character. It is my opinion that this policy, in view of all the circumstances, was a wise one, and calculated to effect a more permanent good than if a different one had been pursued. Looking to the main object of the laws in question I think it has been secured in this District in a superlative degree.

Very respectfully
E. P. McCobb
U. S. Attorney.

364

S. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan 27, 1873.

Dated " 18, 1873

From W. F. Colvin,
Ch. Exec. Com.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to apht. of U.S. Commr.; & asks a legal opinion

ACTION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 1873

Johnsonville, Sunflower Co.
Mississippi. Jan. 18th 1873.

To the
Honorable the Attorney Genl.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that there is no U.S. Commissioner resident in this county. The condition of this swamp country is such, during the greater part of the year, that it is only with great trouble and expense that recourse can be had to one, in case of necessity. I would recommend the appointment of J W Allen Esq. attorney-at-Law.

I would also beg your opinion as to the proceedings to be adopted to oust an alien from an office, to which he has been elected. There is a case of that kind here. The counsel whom, I consulted is of

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opinion that the burden of proof would rest on the Defendant, but he has no authority to support it. Your superior facilities will enable you to decide the question readily, and I trust to your politeness for a speedy answer.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Yours &c
W. F. Colvin
Ch. Rep. ex. com. to
Sunflower Co.

222 So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 10, 1873

Dated " 4, 1873

From Adam & Speed

SUBJECT.

Receipt of draft

ACTION.

222/

G. GORDON ADAM. FREDERIC SPEED

ADAM & SPEED, Attorneys at Law,

P. O. BOX No. 13

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEB 9 1873

Vicksburg, Miss. February 4th 1873

A. J. Fults Esq
Chief Clerk Dept. of Justice
Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. enclosing draft for $129.25 stated by you to be for our "account for services in Court of Claims cases."

We acknowledge its receipt as payment for our services last August in the case of A. Perryman vs. The United States, for which you hold our bill receipted.

Yours truly
Adam & Speed

373

N. S. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb 10, 1873

Dated " 4, 1873

From Morris & Brougher

SUBJECT.

Rec't for draft.

ACTION.

3741

DEPARTMENT JUSTICE
FEB 9 1875

Attorney General's Office.

JACKSON, Miss. July 4th. 1875

A. J. Falls Esq
Chief Clerk. Department of Justice,
Washington City
D.C.

Sir—

Your of June 30th. 72. covering Draft on N. York for $82.00. amount of our accounts for services in Court of Claims Cases is received — With thanks we remain Very Respectfully

Your Ob't
Morris & Boughes

375

238

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 18, 1873

Dated " 13, 1873

From E. P. Jacobson
US Atty

SUBJECT.

Rel. to charges
agt. the U. S.
Mar., Shaughnessy

ACTION.

374

E. P. JACOBSON,
U. S. Attorney.
FELIX BRANNIGAN,
Ass't U. S. Attorney.

Office of United States Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

FEB 17 1873

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 13 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General U. S.

Sir:

In reference to your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a copy of the Vicksburg Times, in which is contained an article stating certain charges against U. S. Marshal Shaughnessy and desiring me to say whether these charges are true in whole or in part, I have the honor to reply that I believe those charges to be inconsiderate and hasty.

One Simon Jones, a United States Commissioner in this City issued his warrants for the arrest of certain parties at Vicksburg on a charge of a violation of the special tax law. This was done in direct violation of an order of court, being without any authority from me. I was absent from this City at the time. As soon as I heard of these proceedings, I disapproved of them.

377

on the ground that there were Commissioners fifty-five miles nearer. I have no idea that the Marshal had any other motive in executing the writs than to do his duty, in the performance of which he has always exhibited a very marked zeal. I think it an unjust charge to ascribe to him the motive insinuated in the article of the Times. When the matter was properly understood, a number of the parties arrested, who had not been brought to Jackson, were permitted to give their recognizances at Vicksburg, upon a waiver of an examination.

For the violation of the order of Court by Commissioner Jones, I moved for and obtained at a special term of the Circuit Court which recently began its session, an order removing him from office. I enclose a copy of both orders.

Very respectfully

E. H. McCoboy

U. S. Attorney.

378

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT,
MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

It having been brought to the notice of this Court by the District Attorney, that criminal proceedings have heretofore been instituted before Commissioners thereof in the name of the United States, without the authority of the said Attorney, and without giving notice to him of the pendency of such proceedings; and it appearing further that persons have been prosecuted before said Commissioners without proper cause or the approval of said Attorney,

It is hereby ordered, That hereafter no Commissioner of this Court shall issue his warrant for the arrest of any prisoner until he shall have obtained the consent thereto of the said Attorney, except in cases where circumstances render speedy action necessary; and in such cases, that they immediately communicate to said Attorney the name or names of such party or parties, and the charge upon which they have been arrested, and at whose instance, and the day set for the trial, allowing sufficient time for the action of the District Attorney ordering the dismissal or continuance of the proceedings before that day.

Any knowing and willful violation of this order will be regarded as a contempt of this Court, and subject any Commissioner to immediate removal.

R. A. HILL, Judge.

may25-wtf

277A

In the Circuit Court of the United States
For the Southern District of Mississippi }
January Special Term A.D. 1873.

Ordered, by the Court, that the appointment of Simon Jones, of Hinds County, as a Commissioner of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, heretofore made in this Court, be and the same is hereby revoked.

A True Copy, from the Minutes
Test
Geo. S. Swann. Clerk

THE VICKSBURG DAILY TIMES

PRICE FIVE CENTS. VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1873. VOL. VII.---NO 6.

G. W. HUTCHESON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

—and—

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

OUR STOCK IS FULL,

And comprises every article usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND LIQUOR HOUSE,

And will be Sold Low for Cash.

New Firm! New Stock!

M. McManus,

WHOLESALE

Grocer & Commision Merchant,

Has opened with an entire new stock of everything in the

Grocery and Produce Line.

An examination of stock and prices is respectfully solicited.

M. McMANUS.

12 8-tf 201 Washington, corner South Mulberry street, Vicksburg

TURLEY & HENDREN,

DEALERS IN

Fancy and staple Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

HOFFMAN'S NEW BUILDING, CLAY STREET

MIRROR FRONT.

dsold

THE ONLY RELIABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

OVER 1200 ACTUAL FIRES PUT OUT WITH IT.

More than $10,000,000 Worth of Property Saved.

NATIONAL

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Endorsed and used by the U. S. Government, and all the leading fire departments, insurance companies, hotels, steamboats, theatres, public buildings and factories throughout the union.

Now in use in the executive mansion, war, state, treasury and navy departments.

PRICE, $50.00 Polished Copper.

Send for a circular.

National Fire Extinguisher Co.,

JAMES E. THOMPSON, General Manager.

Head Office, 263 Broadway N. Y.

10-2-eod—d and w 6m.

J. D. STILES,

GREAT

Cheap Furniture House,

56 WASHINGTON STREET.

may11tf

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

A Remedy Found at Last.

IT WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

It will prevent and cure Consumption.

That cough, which you are neglecting, may result in fatal consumption, if some prompt remedy is not used. Why sacrifice your life when your disease can be cured so quick and at so small a cost.

What well-known Druggists in Tennessee say about Allen's Lung Balsam.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1872.

Gentlemen:—Please ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We have not a bottle in the store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold. Have been in the drug business for twenty-seven years. We mean just what we say.

Very truly yours, HURT & TANNER.

What the Doctors Say.

Drs. Wilson and Ward, physicians and druggists, write from Centreville, Tenn.:

"We purchased Allen's Lung Balsam, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing physicians, as well as druggists, and take a pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit; what they say about Allen's Lung Balsam, can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once and be convinced of its real merits.

It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no opium in any form.

Caution.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam, and shun the use of any other balsam called Allen's, as unprincipled men may deceive you with their own worthless preparations.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & Co.,

Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is sold by medicine dealers generally.

1-d

Christmas Gifts!

To all whom it may Concern.

"Know Ye by these Presents."

That I intend to sell my entire stock of

JEWELRY

during the month of December, not at cost, but at least twenty per cent. below my usual rates, thus enabling all parties to make their

Christmas Gifts

At a Great Reduction.

My goods are from the best makers, and every article that goes from my store will have my guarantee in every respect.

Come and Examine my Goods

before going elsewhere. I invite a close inspection of my goods, and

Defy Competition

either in quality or prices.

12-5-dtf BEN GUIDER.

A. DANZIGER,

No. 300 South Washington Street,

(Near V. & M. R. R. Bridge,)

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI,

DEALER IN

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Dry Goods, Etc.,

FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

RETAIL DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors,

Call and examine before making your purchases elsewhere. 11-19-d3m

Latest Dispatches

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—...ville train were thrown off ... night by a broken rail at B... Sixty passengers were on the ... hurt, six seriously. Mary Cr... left eye, Congressman McIlent... dislocated, otherwise bruised ... ton collar bone were broken ... injured.

The president withdrew the ... Governor Bard, as postmaste... ga to-day at his own request.

Senate—The committee on ... elections agreed to send a st... Louisiana and Arkansas, to ... elections of those states.

Senate confirmed McDow... deceased.

There is much discussion ... can circles, regarding the le... cations, many are in favor of ... signal committee to investi-at... a view to report to congre... legitimate state government.

Senate—The bill abolishing ... privilege was up again. A b... the postmasters to deposit ... banks, passed. A bill auth... lectors and customs officers to ... cases as disbursing officers, pa... dian appropriations was disc... journment.

House—The house was engag... the territorial business. Lyne... unanimous consent, introduc... ment of the shipping act, ex... rights granted to masters of ... to those engaged in the trade ... ish provinces, West India is... co, and it was passed.

On the 29th of October last ... In addressing an elaborate let... Sickles, alluded to the fact th... ministry of Spain had given a... public, through agents of the ... confirmed the assurance to ... personally, of their intention ... ration extensive reforms, an... of which this government pa... in urging upon their consid... tion to colonies which are our ... The Spanish government, pa... stance, passe a law providin... ual emancipation of slaves in ... colonies. This law, so far as t... ment is aware, remains unex... feared that the recently issu... professedly for its execution, are wholy inadequate to any practical or immediate result in favor of emancipation, if they be not really in the interests of the slaveholder, and a continuance of the institution of slavery, while the United States fully acknowledges the obligation to a general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in domestic concerns; other circumstances warrant partial exceptions to this rule, to the support of which the secretary enters into argument, and says all who countenance lukewarmness or neglect in carrying emancipation into effect, must more or less be liable to a charge of duplicity or bad faith; a charge which every man of honor in high station ought to endeavor to avoid.

General Sickles is instructed in decisive, but respectful, terms to remonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act to which she is committed. If Spain perhaps, allows her authority to be virtually and practically defied in Cuba by a refusal or neglect to carry into effect acts ... of home government of a humane tendency, it is tantamount to an acknowledgement of her inability to control the insurrection in Cuba.

Mr. Fish says, it has now lasted four years, and that all attempts to suppress it, so far, have failed. Have been at a sacrifice of more than 100,000 lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that island compels us to take a warm interest in its peaceful and orderly condition, without which there can not be prosperity. Cuba being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptation for reckless adventurers to violate our laws and embark in hostile expeditions thither, is great, despite the undoubted vigilance of the government to maintain its duty and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisers. The said proximity has led Cubans and other partisans of the insurgents to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that the proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advancement of their cause on the island. The secretary says we certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart these schemes, occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba, should have some termination through a cessation of the cause which hitherto has been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as neutrals. Ever since the insurrection began we have, he says, been repeatedly called upon to discharge these duties, and in the performance of them we are conscious of no neglect; but the trial to our impartiality, by the want of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt, is necessarily so severe that unless she shall soon be more successful, it will force upon this government the consideration of the question of whether duty to itself and to the commercial interests of its citizens may not demand a change in the line of action it has thus far pursued. The secretary further reminds General Sickles of cases respecting citizens of this country and of causeless seizures of their estates, which had been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the exhaustion of all patience. In the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain. The secretary further says to General Sickles, it is hoped you will present the views about to be set forth, and present the grievances of which this government so justly complains to the government to which you are accredited, in a way which, without giving a conviction that we are earnest in the expression of these views, and that we expect redress, and that if it should not soon be afforded, Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the government of the United States. Believing that the present ministry of Spain is in a sufficiently confirmed position of power to carry out the measures, which it announces, and reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the removal of the causes of our well-founded complaints, and not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for the realization of those hopes which have been encouraged by promises, that all causes for estrangement or for the interruption of those friendly feelings, which are as traditional as they are sincere, on the part of this government toward Spain will be speedily and forever removed.

ALBANY, January 9.—In the assembly today a bill providing for a new charter for New York city was introduced, being framed by the Republican general committee; also bills reorganizing the school system of New York city; also appointing a board of railroad directors, and providing for rapid transit by tunnel from the battery to Harlem river.

Warrants, on a new indictment, for circulating obscene literature through the United States mails, was issued this morning against Woodhull & Claflin and the man Blood. The latter was arrested. The others could not be found. This will prevent the lecture at Cooper institute to-night, at which trouble is apprehended.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, January 9.—A heavy storm of snow, accompanied by a gale of wind, has prevailed here since three o'clock this afternoon. The thermometer is two degrees above zero, but the cold is terrible owing to the piercing wind. The storm is accompanied by an extraordinary electrical phenomena which interferes somewhat with the working of the telegraph wires.

River Intelligence

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, 1873.

ARRIVED.

R. E. Lee, from New Orleans.
Continental, from Cairo.
John Howard, from Arkansas river.
Lizzie, from Sunflower.
Little Alps, from Cairo.

DEPARTED.

John Howard, for New Orleans.
Continental, for New Orleans.
Little Alps, for New Orleans.

DUE.

Gasconade, from Yazoo river.
Emile La Barge, from Memphis.
Mayflower, from Memphis.
Belle Yazoo, from Yazoo City.
Trader, from Yazoo City.

RIVER, WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

The river at this point continues to fall, having fallen eight inches since last report.

The weather was quite pleasant and the mud in an improved condition, with sundings at a quarter less twain; and carts can haul but four barrels of coal up the hill at one load.

Business, shoreward, was quite brisk, our merchants getting up freights as fast as drays could move it.

There were but few boats in port, the Lizzie, et, and the Continental being the only packets being the transient list. tal and John Howard be... appearance at a late hour Wednesday night, hailing from Sunflower river, and having 273 bales of cotton and 300 sacks of seed. She is on berth to-day for a return to that river, and will sail at 5 o'clock this evening.

The John Howard left ... boat at 4 o'clock last evening, ... 11 bales of cotton. ... 1700 bales of cotton and 1300 sacks of seed. She was from Arkansas river.

The Continental paid us a formal visit. She had a full cargo of assorted freight and was en route from Cairo to New Orleans.

The Little Alps passed down last evening with a barge in tow. She did not land.

Messrs. Carroll, Gre... ene & Co. received a dispatch from the Belle Yazoo, stating that she passed Yazoo City yesterday morning with 900 bales of cotton. She will be at the wharf to-day, and will depart this evening for Silver creek and Yazoo City.

The Arrowline will be found at the landing receiving for Sunflower river.

The new Richmond Belle is yet in port.

The Mayflower, with ... Captain Joseph Carlton on the roof, will pass down to-day en route from Memphis to New Orleans.

The Henry Ames will pass down to-morrow from Memphis.

The Bob Lee came in last night, as usual, and will depart on time this evening.

The river mail mail ... gets sold before it reaches this point. ... will be remedied at an early day, now that the Anchor line will be able to run regularly.

River Editor Times:

The New Richmond Belle will leave for Yazoo river, Tchula ... ake and Tallahatchie river at ten o'clock ... to-morrow with the largest stock of goods ... merchandise of the season. We ... patrons to await our arrival before purchasing.

B. ... FRANKS,
C. A. BOCCALEFFI,
Captains New Richmond Belle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the last trip up ... of the Indiana, while lying at the landing at ... Lake Providence, a fire broke out in the ... nursery, destroying it and the after portion of the boat. The chambermaid was so badly burned that she died in a few hours. A lady passenger became so excited that she leaped overboard and was drowned. It was only by the most superhuman exertions of officers and crew that the flames were eventually subdued.

The Mississippi is ... rapidly rising at all points above. The Arkansas has risen four feet at Little Rock. From White river we hear a report of a two foot rise.

The Nick Longworth, Louisville, Minnesota and Minnecola are all coming out from Cincinnati en route from New Orleans.

DRIFT WOOD.

The Courier-Journal, of the sixth, says:

The present prospects for an immediate resumption of navigation are very flattering. It is thought that by to-morrow all the packets will resume their regular trips. The ice now was very light yesterday and the supposition is that all the ice between this and Cincinnati will have passed by this morning. The channel yesterday evening on the Indiana side of the river was almost free from ice as far as the eye could reach. The field that had formed on Weitzel's dam and extending to the towhead was still intact at a late hour yesterday evening, and will only be removed by a succession of warm days or a rise in the river. The ferryboat Shalleross raised steam yesterday morning and broke the ice from around the steamers in port, and finally worked her way up to the wharfboat, which had been left high and dry by the receding waters, and succeeded in pulling her afloat; after which she continued to break the ice in the direction of the ferry-dock, which she reached about four o'clock p. m., and rested from her labors. This morning she will commence breaking a channel through the belt along the Kentucky shore, and it is thought that by 12 m. to-day the ferryboats will be making regular trips to Jeffersonville, contrary to the expectations of everybody. The present break-up has been attended with but little loss, either to the coal fleet or steamboats in this vicinity. It is estimated that $5,000 will fully cover the entire lose. This is proof conclusive that Louisville is the safest ice harbor on the Ohio river. A number of coal boats and barges passed over the falls night before last and yesterday, seven of which were caught by the towboat Robin, and safely moored at the foot of Sand Island and at New Albany. The barges intercepted by the Robin are in good condition, and were marked as follows: Ashland No. 34, J. C. Risher No. 102, J. C. Risher No. 111, Jo Walton No. 71; and a gravel flat 12 by 60 feet; barge Ashland No. 55, one side stove in, and pig iron boat J. Chatlin No. 2, of Vevay, end stove in. The ferryboat Thomas Connor also caught one barge, and landed it at New Albany. The barge has one end slightly stove in. It is supposed to belong to N. J. Bigley. In addition to the above barges there is one coalboat lodged on Weitzel's dam, containing about 1500 bushels of coal; also one barge lodged against pier No. 20 of the railroad bridge, two barges on the Indiana shore just above the car works, and one hayboat and two saltboats on the head of Goose Island, all of which will probably be saved.

A heavy snow commenced falling about ten o'clock Saturday night, and continued until the ground was covered to the depth of two inches. It commenced snowing again yesterday morning, and fell throughout the day. At times it came down thick and heavy. At 6 p. m. the atmosphere was growing quite stiff and cold, with a brisk breeze from the northwest. The river at this point had fallen fifteen inches in the forty-eight hours ending at 6 p. m., yesterday. At that hour the marks showed eight feet three inches in the canal, and six feet three inches in the pass down the Indiana chute. It will be rising again by to-night or to-morrow morning. A number of coalboats and barges were shoved out high and dry by the ice above the wharfboat, and will be apt to remain in their present position until the river rises. None of them are in the least damaged.

The Mary Houston came out of the canal yesterday morning and landed at the foot of Fourth street, where she will be found this morning receiving for a trip to New Orleans.

The M. C. Gray is truly unfortunate, having been sunk again by the ice in the Ohio river, below Rose Clare, with her head on the bank and her stern in 20 feet of water. The Gray had recently sunk, raised and repaired at Evansville, and was on her way south when cut down by the ice and sunk again for the fourth time.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the river rose four inches at this point. This placed the stream at that hour two feet eleven inches above the lowest water of this winter, and twenty-five feet eight inches below the highest water of last spring.

The bayou at Jefferson is reported to be rising slowly. We hope to hear of a good rise at that point in a few days. The water out of the Cypresses will keep the lakes up and prevent the river from falling at this point until the head rise reaches us.

All the reports from above agree that heavy rains fell along the upper portion of the river during the past week. We shall look for a rise from the upper river in eight or ten days.

OUR RIVER TELEGRAMS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Departed: Mary Miller for Cincinnati; Frank Pargoud, for Vicksburg. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Weather clear and cool. River rising. Departed: Mary E. Forsythe, and Louis Warner, for New Orleans.

DAILY RIVER REPORT.

River, rise and fall, in inches, for the twenty-four hours ending Thursday, January 9, 1873, at 6 p. m.

STATIONS.	RISE.	FALL
Cairo	19	—
St. Louis	—	15
Pittsburg	—	12
Cincinnati		
Louisville	4	—
Memphis	13	—
Nashville	—	13
New Orleans	—	2

Height of water above low water marks:

STATIONS.	FEET.	INCHES
Cairo	16	9
St Louis	9	1
Pittsburg	7	2
Cincinnati	30	2
Louisville	10	11
Memphis	6	5
Nashville	15	4
New Orleans	13	5

JOHN DASCOMB,
Observer Signal Service U. S. A.

WEATHER REPORT.

VICKSBURG, MISS, January 9, 1873.

Time.	Ther-m'tr.	Baro-m'tr.	Hu-midity.	Wind Di	Wind Ve	Rain fall.	Remarks
7 a.m.	32	30:48	60	ne	4	00	Clear.
2 p.m.	45	30:45	30	ne	2	00	Clear.
9 p.m.	41	30:30	56	*	0	00	Hazy.

* Calm.

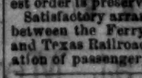
JOHN DASCOMB.
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Bismarck, on retiring from the premiership of the Prussian cabinet, took with him the order of the black eagle, as an additional evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the king.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 12¼c.

Steamboats.

The Ferry Steamer



OMAHA CITY,

Will leave her Landing, foot of Jackson street, at

8 and 10:30 a.m., and 1:30 and 3 p.m.

Returning, leaves Delta at

9 and 11:30 a.m., and 2:15 and 4 p.m.

FARE 25 CENTS.

For DeSoto and Delta, Louisiana. The boat has a palatial cabin for ladies, and the strictest order is preserved on board.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made between the Ferry and the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad relative to the transportation of passengers and freight. 7-18dtf

Vicksburg, Memphis & St. Louis.

U. S. MAIL

PACKET COMPANY.

Tri-Weekly Line.

CITY OF HELENA, McKee, Master; Power, Clerk.
CITY OF VICKSBURG, Carter, Master. Huls, Clerk.
W. J. LEWIS, W. H. Blake, Master; Jno. Blake, Clerk
JULIA, Boyd, Master; Thompson, Clerk
COLORADO, Luker, Master; Detrick, Clerk
CAPITOL CITY, Crapster, Master. White, Clerk

Three of the above steamers will leave Vicksburg weekly for St. Louis and all intermediate landings, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock a. m.

For freight or passage apply to ... River Elevator, where freight will be received daily.

For passenger accommodation it is only necessary to ... past career to insure ... patronage.

JNO. HART,

Attorneys-at-Law.

ADAM & SPEED,

Attorneys & Counsellors-at-Law

N. W. Cor. Washington & Crawford Sts.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

-dawtbl6t

CATCHINGS & INGERSOLL,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Office South-west corner of Washington and Crawford streets,

11-16. VICKSBURG, MISS.

A. W. BRIEN. W. R. SPEARS.

BRIEN & SPEARS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in all the courts in this judicial district and attend to any business entrusted to them in any portion of the State. Particular attention paid to criminal cases.

Office corner of Clay and Washington streets, Vicksburg. feb28

W. W. DEDRICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Office No. 56 Walnut street, between Grove and Jackson. 11 12—dtf.

J. McPERKINS & CO.,

Attorneys-at-Law, and Solicitors for Patents.

No. 531 Seventh st. Washington, D.C.

1-3 d&wtf

A. HEYMAN,

Dealer in

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C.

A complete assortment of all goods in my line

In Store and to Arrive.

All I ask is an examination of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

104.....Washington street....104.

12-6-1m

tf

FOR SALE.

At a Great Bargain!

On account of ill health, I offer to the public my entire stock of merchandise, consisting of

Hardware, Tinware, Glassware

AND CROCKERYWARE.

The above stock was purchased for cash, and I will make it an inducement to any one desiring to go into business. My stand is one of the best in the city.

For terms apply at the store, 124 Washington street.

12-19 d1m CLEMENT GIUDICI.

G. W. WALTON, Vicksburg, Miss. J. ALLEN ROSS. Greenville, Miss.

WALTON & ROSS,

(Successors to G. R. Walton.)

—dealers in—

FAMILY GROCERIES

—and—

Plantation Supplies.

Also, bacon, pork, lard, coffee, pepper, soap, candles, flour, meal, hay, corn, oats, bran, etc., etc.

One door north of the Postoffice

VICKSBURG, MISS.

1-4-6m

LAMKIN & EGGLESTON,

COTTON FACTORS

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & LIQUORS

Cor. Crawford and Levee Sts.,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Liberal advances in cash or supplies made on cotton sold by us in Vicksburg, or shipped through to W. H. HOGAN, New Orleans. 1f sept30d1y.

SOUTHERN GUN WORKS.

OF LOUIS HOFFMAN,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Breech-loading shot guns, from 75 to $200; double shot guns, from 6 to $150; rifles, from $2 to $40; revolvers, from 6 to $25. Guns, rifles and revolvers repaired. 11-25-dtf.

Boiler Making and Repairing

P. J. FOLEY, Mulberry street, between Grove and China streets. (In rear of Washington Hotel,) is prepared to make all repairs boilers of all descriptions ... guaranteed, as ... low ...

H. B. BRUSER

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

SHEET-IRON WORKER,

Manufacturer of Drove-well Points, Pipin Pumps and Tools, and dealer in Cooking and Heating Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Fire Brick and Tile, corner Mulberry and Clay streets, VICKSBURG, MISS.

Agency for Petro Oil. Particular attention paid to Steamboat and Job Work.

8-1-tf

GEO. SMITH,

Clay street between Washington and Mulberry,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTER,

All kinds

MACHINERY MADE & REPAIRED

and dealer in

Iron and Steel, Rubber Belting, Round and square gum packing,

Steam Guages,

Globe and angle valves, cylinder, guage and steam cocks, brass and iron fittings, Babbet metal, hemp and cotton rope packing,

Drove Well Pipes and Pumps.

All the above articles I am selling at manufacturers' prices and would be glad to have your orders. Having been established fourteen years in the steam and gas fitting business, I am prepared to do all work promptly. 12-8-6m

AMOS TAPPAN

Agent,

General Commission Merchant

Iron, Steel,
Axles,
Blacksmith Tools,
Cotton Seed Hullers,
Corn Mills,
Nuts, Bolts,
Washers,
Belting,
Hubs,
Spokes,
Felloes,

Paper, plows, horse shoes and nails and Samson horse power, 12-11-tf

Vicksburg Nursery,

Established 1869

Offer a mammoth stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

EVERGREENS, ROSES,

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Etc.,

At a Reduction of 15 to 20 per cent.

Less than eastern prices.

Catalogues sent free to all applicants.

Nursery at four mile bridge; office, corner Clay and Washington streets, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Address

THOMPSON S. GREGORY,

Successor to Gregory Brothers.

Caution to the Public.

All letters and orders should be addressed to Thompson S. Gregory, successor to Gregory Brothers, as there are parties falsely representing themselves as being connected with the Vicksburg Nursery. 12-19 dtf

Those Wishing to Build

Will find it to their interest to call on

RYAN & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

—AND—

ALL ARTICLES USED IN BUILDING

AT ST. LOUIS PRICES.

Office and Factory on Levee Street, Near Veto Street.

THEY ARE ALSO PREPARED TO SAW dimension lumber at their new saw mill north of the Fair ground. 12-15 tf.

Commercial Restaurant.

Meals at all Hours.

Board by the Day or the Week.

All kinds of

GAME, FISH AND OYSTERS.

Oysters on half shell, fried, baked and stewed.

WEDDING SUPPERS

Furnished at short notice.

A. COGNIASSE & Co.,

Proprietors.

12-5-dtf 105 Washington street.

LICENSE TAX NOTICE

Times and Republican

OFFICE 93 WASHINGTON STREET.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS—DAILY.		WEEKLY.	
By the Year -	$7 00	By the Year -	$1 50
By the Month -	60	Six months, - -	75

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Important to Advertisers.

My success is owing to my liberality in advertising.—[Bonner.

Advertising has furnished me with a competency.—[Amos Lawrence.

I advertised my productions and made money.—[Nicholas Longworth.

"Systematic and persistent advertising the sure road to success in business."

Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth.—[Stephen Girard.

"He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising."—[A. T. Stewart.

"A man who is liberal in advertising is liberal in trade, and such a man succeeds, while his neighbor, with just as good goods, fails and drops out of the market."—[Horace Greeley.

LIFE INSURANCE—IV.

It has been shown that a life insurance company always must collect premiums enough to pay its losses by death, and to keep the amount in reserve requisite to pay all its liabilities as they become due. The whole history of the business has demonstrated that all companies have actually collected premiums enough to accomplish these two results. The net premiums which the law declares shall be collected on every policy has always been sufficient to pay these two items, viz: The losses by death, as they occur, and make the reserve which may be necessary to pay the future liabilities as they may mature.

It costs something to carry on business of life insurance. Every man who has his life insured, if he knows anything about the business, knows that he must pay his just proportion of the expenses of any year, just as he must pay his just proportion of losses by death during the same year. Every man expects to do that, and every man knows that he must collect from him money enough to do that, or it will become bankrupt. If the company knows, or could know, in advance just how much money it would take to pay the just proportion of the expenses and losses of each and every year, and make the requisite reserve towards the future liabilities to be paid, it could make its rate of premium so as to meet these three items and no man living could give an intelligent reason for making that rate of premium any more than is required for those three purposes. No company can know in advance the amount required for either one of these three items.

The only possible way to secure the solvency of the company, and consequently the safety of the policy holder, is to be sure to collect money enough to meet and pay the three items, viz: expenses, losses and reserve. The two former belong to the company, and may be used by it any year and every year, just as its necessities require. The latter, viz: the reserve, it can never lawfully use till the death of the man, who paid it to the company, requires its use for the purpose of paying his policy as a death claim, or the maturity of the policy requires such use in case of endowment policies. The company must collect money enough to do that; it must collect enough to provide for the greatest number of deaths and the highest per centage of expenses ever know to occur, at a rate of interest on its investments the lowest ever known to be realized. It must collect an amount larger than will be necessary. If the company does that it can not fail.

Safety, is the first and the last, as well as every intermediate question in life insurances.

Does the company charge premium enough to make it a safe company? There is no safety in anything short of that. The capitol stock of a company, be it what it may, is not a reliable security for the policy-holder. A round million of dollars as capital, would afford just two cents and one mill to the dollar of liabilities of the old Mutual life insurance company of New York.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The board of supervisors accomplished but little yesterday. They very properly disallowed the $2000 claim of Stanton & McKenna, for want of jurisdiction. This claim was vigorously pressed upon the board by Colonel H. H. Miller, attorney for Stanton & McKenna. The claim is for discount on warrants given for work done in 1869. Stanton & McKenna claim that members of the board agreed that they should receive cash, or that warrants would be equivilant to cash. Whatever individual members of the board may have said, there was no such contract with the board. From the best information we can gather in relation to this, individual members of the board stated to the contractors that the warrants would, in all probability, be equal to cash, as they intended to make a levy sufficient to absorb all that would be outstanding. On this information the bid was made, the contract entered into, but it did not specify that payment should be made in cash, and the contractor made the bid on his own judgment. Suppose warrants to-day are worth 50c, and work is advertised to be completed in six months, contractors would obtain all the information possible as to the probable value of warrants at that date—it matters not if they become convinced that they will be worth par—and base their estimates accordingly. Even though they might be assured by the members of the board of supervisors, and the warrants should by any means go down to forty cents, the contractors would have no legal claim on the county, unless it was specified that he was to receive cash. Contractors base their estimates upon their judgement. Suppose a contractor was to receive the information from members of the board of supervisors that warrants would probably be worth forty cents at the time he was required to complete his work, and he should base his estimates at that rate, and it should so happen that warrants were worth eighty cents instead of forty, would there be any petitioning to the board to receive back a portion of these warrants? Not much. None of these claims ought to be entertained.

None of the minutes in which the allowances to Lehman were m[illegible] for work on Grove street, are app[illegible]ed or signed and probably will be. The member that acted as p[illegible]dent of the board during Mr. McG[illegible] absence did not sign the minut[illegible] the time, it is now thought he h[illegible] right to sign them. The minut[illegible] quite a number of meet[illegible] are not signed, left purpo[illegible] so, as Mr. McGee states, becaus[illegible] disapproved of some of the recl[illegible] expenditures, and desired to l[illegible] the matter open for investiga[illegible] Montgomery and McGee seem [illegible]termined to put a stop to the reck[illegible] and illegal squandering of the cou[illegible] funds, and if they can control Heb[illegible] we may hope for results. T[illegible] barnacles which cling to the bos[illegible] with a dyning grasp must be shak[illegible] off. Suit ought to be commenc[illegible] against the chancery clerk and h[illegible] bondsmen for issuing warrants b[illegible]fore the minutes were approved.

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON

The dispatches announce the deat[illegible] of Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the ex-emperor of France, which occurred at Chiselhurst yesterday at 10½ o'clock. He was born at Paris in the palace of the Tuileries 20th of April, 1808, and was consequently in his 65th year. He was the third son of Louis Bonaparte, brother of the first emperor. His was one of the most romantic and eventful lives of any man of modern times. He received his early education in the Castle of Aremburg, on the shore of Lake Constance. He served as a volunteer in the federal camp at Thum; he also took part in the insurrection which broke out in the pontificial states, and was afterward offered the command of the Polish legions; was once condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and after an imprisonment of more than five years, made his escape in 1846. He wrote a number of books during his confinement.

On the 20th of December he first took the oath as president of France, re-elected by a large majority 20th and 21st December, 1851, and by a *coup d'etat* assumed the title of emperor just one year later. His recent history is familiar to all. He, perhaps, had the affections of the people of France as no other man ever had them, and with his eye still on the throne of that fair land, he is summoned to appear before the throne on high.

Statistics show a steady increase in the number of murders committed in New York city each year. There were forty murders in 1870, committed by ten Germans, sixteen Irishmen, ten Americans, three English and one Norwegian; forty-five murders in 1871, twenty-three Irish, nine Americans, four English, four German, one Italian and one Swiss; fifty-six in 1872—twenty Irish, nineteen American, eight German, three English, two Swedes, one Italian and one French.

In his inaugural address, Governor Perham, of Maine, congratulates the people on the fact that shipbuilding in that state has revived and is now giving employment to a vast amount of capital and a great many men.

[illegible]going on in New York [illegible] tion of causing fire by super-heated steam. The fire marshal claims that wood can be ignited by contact with a steam pipe, and proposes to make a public demonstration of the fact. A number of practical engineers dispute this theory and the marshal offers to go into a public hall with them, discuss the principles involved and give a practical demonstration of the correctness of his position.

The San Francisco Bulletin thinks that in a few years the Pacific coast will raise more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, and says that, besides this, the gold and silver product of the coast, estimated at $65,000,000 annually, will sink into insignificance.

Among the recommendations of the new governor of Maine is one that the law prohibiting the sale of cider be abolished, since it is not observed. Well, the removal of dead branches has always been considered beneficial to the balance of the tree.

Tin busts are the latest invention. With a perfect counterfeit of her figure, or what she would like it to be, every woman can readily make her own clothes and secure perfect fits. So the papers say, and of course it must be true.

The monthly report of the department of agriculture for November and December is received.

[illegible] CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE WEEKLY TIMES for six months. tf

MAPLE SUGAR, at O. H. PERRY & Co.'s.

GOOD MEALS, AMERICAN STYLE [illegible] to the Vicksburg restaurant, Theater [illegible]ing, corner of South and Washington. C. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor. d1m

DIOS WHITE CLOVER HONEY O. H. PERRY & Co.'s

WANTED.

MAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS [illegible]alifications, who is willing to travel, [illegible]d profitable employment by applying [illegible] this office. 10 24-72 d&wtf

PEGRAM HOUSE.

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THE [illegible] depot. Excellent accommodations, [illegible]ons, good meals, polite clerks [illegible]entive waiters. Specially adapted to [illegible]veling public. Prices reasonable. G. G. PEGRAM, Proprietor.

Hand Cotton Seed Oil Machinery for Sale.

HYDRAULIC PRESS, SIX [illegible]es, and one cotton seed meal heater. [illegible]ve will be sold at a great bargain. [illegible]y to A. C. FISK, Vicksburg. [illegible]dwtf

NOTICE

HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING county warrants, to-wit: No. [illegible] $20; 4402 for $20; 4403 for $26 65; [illegible] $33 30, drawn in favor of George W. [illegible]ort and indorsed to me, have been [illegible]stolen. All persons are notified not to [illegible] in any way or the payment of [illegible]e has been stopped. J. C. ENGLAND.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained in different states. Legal [illegible]where. Desertion, general misconduct, sufficient cause. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. [illegible] free. Call on or address JOHN J. FULTON, Counsellor at law, [illegible]3m 160 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late firm of Wm. Atkins & Co. for subscriptions, job work or advertising in the VICKSBURG TIMES AND REPUBLICAN, until the day of September last, are requested to pay the same as speedily as possible. A. C. FISK, [illegible]4wtf Assignee.

THOMAS M. BROADWATERS, Manufacturer and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, HAS BEEN IN BUSINESS IN Vicksburg for twenty five years, and refers to any of the old citizens. Fits guaranteed or no pay. Shop on Crawford street, between Washington and Mulberry streets 9-18 tf.

BUY YOUR PAINTS OF **J. F. Ferguson,** 112 Washington Street. 12-12 tf

T. J. THOMPSON, DEALER IN **DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,** Toilet Articles and Perfumery. 191 Washington Street, VICKSBURG, MISS.

FINNEY & CO. WASHINGTON, D.C. PATENT SOLICITORS & AGENTS. VICKSBURG MISS. 10-20-1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE STOCK of watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., to Mr. Joseph Kestner, I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and the public generally as a gentleman of strict integrity, and a workman who has no superior. I therefore ask for him a continuance of that good will so kindly extended to me. Tendering my heartfelt thanks to the community, I assure them of my highest regards and wishes for unbounded prosperity, and leaving you with many regrets, I say adieu. Respectfully, MAX KUNER.

Referring to the above, I would respectfully ask the public generally to give me a trial. As an employe in the house for twelve years, I have had a good opportunity to study the tastes of all, and shall endeavor to carry out the principles of fair dealing so characteristic of my predecessor. Having bought the stock at a great reduction I am enabled to sell at very low prices. J. KESTNER, 1-3 d&w1w Sign of the Green Specs.

LIQUORS.

L. & A. SCHARFF,

CRAWFORD STREET, (Bet. Mulberry and Washington.)

Importers and Wholesale Dealers —IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines Liquors, Tobacco AND CIGARS,

Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, OF ALL AGES AND QUALITIES.

French Cognac, Catawba Brandy CHAMPAGNE STOMACH BITTERS, &C.

Rhine Wines.

Red wines, claret, hock, sherry, Port, Madeira, sparkling cataw ba kuemmel, curaco, kirschen, and zwetschlenwasser.

PORTER, ALE Etc.

We respectfully invite the attention of merchants and the public generally to our immense and well selected stock, and to the above (partially enumerated) articles. All foreign goods are IMPORTED by us direct, having been in France and Germany a few months past where arrangements were perfected with the most reliable houses for Wines, Brandies, &c. Our domestic stock, such as Whiskies Cigars and Tobacco were bought for cash at very low rates, and we intend giving our patrons every advantage of our low purchases. Being ambitious to build up a large business and to establish a high reputation for selling goods in our line, LOWER than similar articles can be bought elsewhere—we will leave no effort undone—spare no sacrifice—to gain the confidence of the public. To facilitate large and quick sales we intend to UNDERSELL every house here, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati not excepted.

☞ *Call and see us before ordering or buying elsewhere.*

L. & A. SCHARFF. Crawford St. bet. Mulbery and Washington street.

THE FREEDMAN'S **SAVINGS BANK.**

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARTERED by Congress in 1865. Thirty-three branches in successful operation in the South.

ASSETS, December, 1871 ..... $3,500,000

BRANCH AT VICKSBURG, 91 Washington Street

INTEREST ALLOWED,

At the rate of six per cent per annum from the first of every month. Payable January and July each year.

Mutilated and Worn Out Currency Redeemed.

Exchange on New York and all prominent points South sold. dec20tf BENJ. A. LEE, Cashier.

READ, READ, READ, READ!

THE UNRIVALLED SUCCESS WHICH ATTENDED

MEYER & KAHN'S

Popular Drawing on New Year's Day Have Induced them to Offer to their Patrons a

Magnificent Concert Piano as a Second Grand Prize!

To be Drawn at Meyer & Kahn's on February 1st, 1873.

The greatest Reductions ave been made on everything in our stock. Observe what we pledge to sell:

Yard wide Japanese Stripes	$ 15c	Rob Roy Opera Flannels	$ 45c
Yard wide Scotch Plaids	15c	Japanese Silk Patterns	$ 00
Yard wide French Cretones	12½c	Solid Colored Alpacas	20c
Manchester Figured Delaines	15c	Corded English Alpacas	25c
All Wool French Delaines	25c	100 dozen Gents Merino Hose	20c
Colored Buffalo Alpaca Poplins	35c	200 dozen French Corsets	60c
White Shaker Flannels	19c	5000 yards Hamburg Edgings, from	5c up.

persons had no chances in our last drawing, through carelessness in forgetting to settle their bills before the drawing on New Year's Day, we take pleasure in stating that

Accounts Promptly Will Have Chances in This Second Grand Prize!

sense that purchasers of dry goods will buy them wherever they are sold cheapest, and the greatest inducements offered.

t in the Second Grand Drawing of that Magnificent Concert Piano on February 1st

unts, and receive tickets in the Grand Drawing of February 1st, at Meyer & Kahn's.

Times and Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF VICKSBURG.

The City.

LOCAL BREVITIVES.

Smallpox has made its appearance at Delta.

The chain gang did yeoman service on the Nicolson yesterday.

Justice E. G. Hunt has removed his office over Woodruff's bookstore.

Colonel Butterfield, president of the Greenville and Winona railroad is in the city.

B L Miles, of the Helena Clarion paid the habitues of our sanctum a visit yesterday.

Cooley Man, the newly elected justice of the peace, will open his office in a few days.

The twelfth night revelers revel in New Orleans on Monday night next in fantastic costumes.

See changes in Mr. I. Reinhardt's advertisements; they are of interest to those holding city or state scrip.

Mrs. Emanuel, wife of Dr. M. Emanuel, president of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, we regret to learn, is dangerously ill.

The Lexington, (Miss.) Advertiser has again changed hands. The editorial columns will hereafter b presided over by Miss Sallie Ada Vance.

General Wirt Adams, president of the Vicksburg and Memphis railroad, returned to the city yesterday from a visit through Washington and Issaquena counties, where he has been in the interest of his road.

Prof. C. F. Weigandt, an artist, whose reputation as a portrait painter stands among the first in the country, has opened a studio at Miss Mary Compton's, where he will receive visitors from 12 to 4 each day.

What has become of the drawing of the lot advertised about a year ago, and for which a very liberal number of tickets were sold for the benefit of the Trinity church? This inquiry is made at the instance of a friend who holds a number of tickets.

The streets have become so bad in the narrow passage left in the street by Mrs. Donovan's blockade that teams can not now pass. The absolute blockade of this street is an outrage that the people ought not to submit to. We don' intend that the city government shall have any peace till this street is opened.

The pavements on Washington street are in a wretched conditional Property owners have become indifferent as to the orders of the council to put down sidewalks, as there orders are seldom enforced—Marshal Hall should give the screw another twist. If all the orders were enforced our sidewals would be improved, at least.

The wharfboat agents charged five cents per barrel for the privilege of rolling 250 barrels potatoes through their boat, put off the Commonwealth yesterday. We hope the merchants who are stockholders in this boat wont find any more fault with the elevator for charging storage after freight has been ready for delivery twenty-four hours.

The following officers and directors were elected for the Vicksburg building association for 1873:

S. Spengler, president.
W. A. Fairchild, vice president.
G. W. Hutcheson, secretary.
George Smith, treasurer.
A. Legrand E. W. Wallien, J. F. Doll, H. B. Bruser, Wm. French, George Calvert, M. Durner, directors.
H. F. Cook, attorney.

The following loans were made: $500 at [illegible] per cent.; $500 at 52½ per cent; $500 at 53½ per cent.; $500 at 55½ per cent.

This association is in a highly flourishing condition. There are no more shares to be had at par.

The drawing at Turley & Hendren's yesterday for the fine grand prizes, given away by that house as presents to their customers, was conducted by Col. D. N. Moody, Capt. A. C. Fisk, Maj. J. D. Coleman and A. H. Yerger, Esq. The tickets were put in the wheel used by the Mecadamised road association after being thoroughly "shaken" Master Pat Henry, son of Dr. Henry of this city, being hoodwinked, put his hand into the wheel and drew No. 2567, first prize, the piano. Between the drawing of each ticket, the wheel was turned till the tickets were "mixed."

Ticket 1723 drew the second prize, Florence sewing machine.

Ticket 569, third prize, Singer sewing machine.

Ticket 8002, fourth prize, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

Ticket 891, fifth prize, Louisville cooking stove.

Mr. Robert Murch, one of our best citizens and a mechanic, was the fortunate holder of number 2567 and received his piano last evening.

Our Postoffice

From Assistant Postmaster Gaf Ard, we get the following condensed exhibit of stamp and evelope business in his office for the past year:

MONEY ORDERS.

1975 orders issued aggregating $54,412 17.
1840 orders paid aggregating $36,429 14.
Fees received on orders issued, $333 90.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Number of registered letters received, 1175.
Number of registered letters mailed, 925.
Number of registered packages passed through in transit, 5035.

STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

Amount of stamps and stamped evelopes sold, $14,468 24. Number of request envelopes ordered for merchants and business men was 46,000, aggregating $1,565.40.

LACONICS.

President Lincoln left about $75,000.

Peru is wiping out her public debt with guano.

Louisville, Ky., has a coffee house association.

The Potomac is all quiet again, until it thaws.

The Texas frontier commission wants $48,000.

The puplic debt shows an increase for December of $1,684,307.

Vienna is to have an English newspaper during the exposition.

Only male prostitutes are allowed to ply their trade in Quincy, Ill.

Memphis swore in a new board of aldermen on the evening of the seventh.

At Whichita, Kansas, female runners waylay travelers and inveigle them to hotels.

Memphis is making strides toward rivaling New Orleans in the mardigras business

Newbraska City has a free reading room, but no free lunches where poor and honest men can board.

Uncle Sam had over $74,000,000 in coin salted down in his kitchen cellar on the first of the month.

A Ypsilanti, Mich., firm manufactured 20,000 ball clubs during the past year, mostly for family use.

One of the greatest incentives to profanity is to try and sharpen a soft lead pencil in a hurry. Try it.

The gamblers of Chicago have won a suit against the superintendent of police for breaking their tables.

The Iron Mountain and Mobile and Ohio railroads, jointly, talk of bridging the Mississippi at Columbus, Ky.

The president has pardoned David Ramshaw and Galbraith Hambright, two South Carolina ku-klux prisoners.

Buffalo steak and prairie chicken meat are puting more adipose tissues on the ribs of the Terre Hautentots.

Laura Fair, Saturday, had G. Thistleton arrested for libel. He had caricatured her trial for the murder of Crittenden.

The number of deer frozen to death while trying to swim western rivers, during the recent polar wave, would be fearful to think of were it true.

The heirs of Robinson Crusoe are lawsuiting for the island that Rob discovered, and other territory of his when he was monarch of all he surveyed.

The Japanese telegraph lines are to be thrown open to public use, and gas is now used to light the streets and houses of Yokohoma. The railroad opened recently has met with such success that another is soon to follow it.

A Troy paper tells about a literary bureau in that city which furnishes addresses, poems, speeches, etc., to order, for everybody, from college students to state senators, at prices varying from $5 to $100, and gives $2,950 as its receipts in fifteen months.

A skunk-skin opera cloak graced the dress circle of Tootle's opera house at St. Joe the other night. It was worn by a rural belle, who was accompanied by a male companion that had slain the fragrant little animals whose hides were thus sacrificed for his beloved.

How is this for a snake story: A sausage sixty-nine feet long, as big around as a stovepipe, and weighing 5,592 pounds, was made in Pennsylvania recently. It has been bathed with hair-renewer, and if the result is favorable, will be exhibited next year as a hairy boa constrictor from the wilds of New Jersey.

THE COURTS.

The City Court.

There were four cases tried in this court yesterday, all for larceny.

Justice Adler.

Joseph Bazinsky vs. Magnolia oil works, suit for $17 34.

State vs. M. Norris, assault and battery and using profane language.

State vs. Gilbert Sutters, assault; fined $25 and put under $300 bond to keep the peace.

State vs Aust Long and Silas Brown, larceny; discharged.

J. Walker vs L. H. Wilson, attachment; continued.

I. Reinhardt vs I. Meyer, attachment for $150

Mary T. Barnett vs J. Purcell, trespass.

A. S. Richardson vs. Aust Long, writ of replevin for one bale of cotton; judgment for defendant.

I. Meyer vs. A. Long, attachment for $71; settled and dismissed.

M. Satters vs. G. Sutters; writ for the recovery of a set of furniture

D. Stout vs J. Williams, writ for the recovery of one horse.

State vs. J. Williams grand larceny; sent to jail for trial.

How to Make Money.--Handsome Presents.

To any person who will send us the names of ten subscribers to our Weekly for one year with the money, we will make them a present of $5 in cash. And any person sending us ten subscribers to the Daily for one year, will be presented with $20 in cash.

Never More

May you find such a pretty linen cambric handkerchief for 12½ cents as you can now at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

To Housekeepers.

Those in want of good cooking and heating stoves, will do well to call at H. B. Brusers, who has on hand the best and largest assortment in this city. Also everything pertaining to cooking and heating stoves. [9-24, 4m.

Hong Kong Chinese contract matting at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

Local Intelligence.

THE TIMES IN THE CITY.

Persons desiring the TIMES at their houses in any part of the city or suburbs, may send orders to this office through the postoffice, and they will be promptly attended to. It is not necessary to wait to see the carriers, as the quickest way to reach the latter is through the TIMES office. tf. VICKSBURG TIMES COMPANY.

OUR PAPER.

We have placed the subscription price of paper so as to bring it within the reach of all. No family or business man should be without it.

WEEKLY:

One year,	$3,50
Six months,	,75
Three months,	,40

DAILY:

One year,	$7,00
Six months,	3,50
Three month,	1,75
One months	,60
One week,	,15

Delivered in the city at thes rates.

Our Directory.

We will thank our friends to call our attention to any inaccuracies or omissions which they may discover in the city directory in our columns.

THE TIMES.

The Daily TIMES can be found for sale at Woodruff's, the Prentiss House book stand, and at the office at all times, at five cents per copy.

Fresh Arrival

Of one hundred rolls of best Chinese contract matting, plain, white and red check. Warranted fresh and good, at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

With regret we have learned that the gift enterprise and lottery schemes resorted to, in this city, to sell dry goods, is injuring the trade here, as strangers abroad take it as an index to the character of business done here generally, and denounce the scheme from a religious, moral, legal and pecuniary stand point; hence they are sending their orders elsewhere, or do their shoping at other points. We take pleasure, however, in saying that the high-toned and honorable house of Scharff Brothers *has not condescended* in an endeavor to humbug an enlightened community, and it is due to them to state that they stand aloof in the pursuit of their honored, legitimate course of business. "Anything to make money" not being our motto, and in order to counteract that *modus operandi*, they have reduced the price on their entire stock to such an extent that those who propose to *give things a way* can't imitate them, as the given things must be paid for. Let the people of this community, and throughout the country, know that Scharff Brothers *do not underate* their intelligence.

12-10 tf

Mattings, Mattings.

Provide yourself with Chinese contract matting. Meyer & Kahn have just received one hundred rolls of the best plain, white red check mattings, which are offered extremely low. 1-10

Important for Christmas.

All grocers and saloon keepers should buy their supplies of wines, liquors, cigars and tobacco at L. & A. Scharff's. 12-6-tf

Italian Val. Collars.

Just received from a defunct dry goods house in New York, a large lot of beautiful valencia collars at 90 cents, full value $2 50. Meyer & Kahn are offering these bargains in connection with their great second prize—that magnificent concert piano drawing to take place on February 1st, at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

Buy your wines, liquors, cigars and tobacco of L. & A. Scharff. 12-6-tf

Buy your lumber, shingles, lath and pickets of the American Timber and Manufacturing company. City steam saw mills, Vicksburg, Miss. 12-10dtf.

"Always on Hand."

Gents' fine dress suits,
Gents' stylish walking suits,
Gents' fine cassimere suits,
Gents' medium cassimere suits,
Gents' overcoats and talmas,
Boys clothing of all kinds,
"Star" shirts of every style,
F. C. & F. "True Fit" shirts,
Silk and merino underwear,
Shaker and red flannel underwear,
Angola and cotton flannel underwear,
Laporte's Paris kid gloves,
Hats of every style worn, at

1-10-3t GEO. C. KREBS & Co.

Important to the Merchants of Vicksburg—Half Rates.

In order to encourage the laudable enterprise of the two railroads leading to this city in selling excursion tickets, for people to come here to trade, and furthur to induce our merchants to advertise their wares, we will charge but HALF RATES for advertisements of goods on excursion days.

Never More

May it be the pleasure and the privilege of Meyer & Kahn to offer such an attractive and desirable bargain as they will offer to-day. It is a beautiful black mohair alpaca, highly finished on both sides, full weight and lustre, at fifty cents a yard, surpassing all former alpacas ever offered by us or any other house at seventy-five cents, and every $5 purchase will entitle you to a ticket in the drawing of February 1st, for that magnificent concert piano at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

Eggnog for the Holidays.

It should be made of good rum, or other pure liquor, all of which can be had of L. & A. Scharff. 12-6-tf

The most reliable, best and largest wholesale liquor, cigar and tobacco house in in the city is that of L. & A. Scharff. 12-6 dtf.

Concert.

In a spirit of enterprise never equaled before in this city, Meyer & Kahn, the great dry goods house of Mississippi, offer as a prize to their customers on February 1st, a magnificent concert piano, not equalled by any instrument in the city for the strength, sweetness and purity of its tone. The greatest reductions in prices have been made, and customers will now find extra inducements in trading Meyer & Kahn's. Every purchase of $5 entitles you to a chance in the drawing of that superb concert piano at Meyer & Kahn's on the first of February. 1-10

To Merchants.

The DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES will be furnished to business men in quantities at a very low figure, affording an excellent report of the markets, combined with the latest news, to be sent to their correspondents.

Never More

May it be the pleasure of Meyer & Kahn to offer such a bargain as they do this day in flannels: White shaker flannels at 19c; all wool white flannels at 21c; black and red check operas, beautiful qualities, at 45c. Get what you want at once. If you wait, it may be too late, and on every $5 purchase you will receive a ticket in the drawing of February 1st, at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

T. D. French, dentist, has removed his office permanently over Hardaway's drug store, and would invite the public to call and see the beautiful flesh colored plates, of which he is agent for Vicksburg. For artificial teeth, these plates do not cost more than rubber, which will put it within the means of all. He will do all other work in the dental line upon mast reasonable terms. 12-15-dtf.

Corded Alpacas.

Those beautiful English cord alpacas which Meyer & Kahn are selling at twenty-five cents a yard are, by far, the handsomest dress goods in the city for walking suits. Two shades of gray and brown make a beautiful dress. Every $5 purchase entitles you to a ticket in the drawing of that magnificent concert piano on the first of February, at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

All brands of the best cigars you will find cheaper at L. & A. Scharff's than any house in the south. 12-6-dtf

Never More

May it be the pleasure and privilege of Meyer & Kahn to offer the citizens of Vicksburg such decided and desirable bargains in dress goods as they are enabled this day to offer. English colored alpacas only twenty cents a yard. If they are not actually worth fifty cents they are not worth a cent. Every cash purchase of $5 entitles the purchaser to a ticket in the drawing of that sweet toned concert piano at Meyer & Kahn's, on the first day of February. 1-10

HOUSTON COUNTY, Ga., Dec. 22, 1868.

Messrs. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Simmons' Liver Regulator has been used in my family many years with great success. I regard it an invaluable family medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Very respectfully

REV. J. RUFUS FELDER.

Chinchilla Cloaks

At $5; reduced from $10. The biggest bargain yet offered to the ladies. If you don't want one, look at them anyhow. They will repay an inspection, at Meyer & Kahn's.

Special Notice.

Tax-payers are hereby notified, that by a resolution of the mayor and aldermen adopted on the 6th instant, the time for receiving city taxes is extended until the 18th of the present month. On all amounts not then paid twenty-five per cent. damages will be strictly imposed; and on the 20th instant the property of delinquent tax-payers advertised for sale.

HENRY LEYENS,
City Assessor and Collector.

1-8 tll20.

Chinese Contract Matting.

One hundred rolls of white and red check Chinese contract matting at Meyer & Kahn's. 1-10

The largest wholesale liquor, cigar and tobacco house south is that of L. & A. Scharff, of this city. 12-6-dtf

A Luxury.

A drink of good pure wine or liquor and a good cigar, all of which can be had "Simon pure," at wholesale of L. & A. Scharff, on Crawford street. 12-6-tf

Manhood! Womanhood! Marriage!

200 Pages, illustrated, fine plates, sent post-paid for 25 cents, by Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., the great Specialist. Read his card.

7-11.'72

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE WARRANTS, ALCORN MONEY and city scrip taken at par in payment of dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing at I. REINHARDT'S. 1-10-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING

Prof, C. F. WEIGANDT,

Studio at Miss Mary Compton's, Harrison Street:

Will be pleased to see his friends and patrons from 12 m. to 4 p. m.

References—Rev. Dr. H. Sansom, John A. Klein, R. S. Buck, Lee Richardson. [1-10-6t

I WILL TAKE COUNTY AND SPECIAL county warrants at forty cents on the dollar in payment of goods purchased at my establishment, from and after this date until further notice.

1-10 tf I. REINHARDT.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW the grand prizes given away by Turley & Hendren:

Ticket No. 2567 ..... first prize
" " 1723 ..... second prize
" " 569 ..... third prize
" " 8002 ..... fourth prize
" " 891 ..... fifth prize

1-10 tf

OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, —AND— MANUFACTURING AID SOCIETY, Authorized by the Legislature of the State.

Thursday morning, Class 175, Jan. 9, 1872

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
68	8	39	57	46	54	1	23	62	33	28	48	60	73

Thursday evening, Class 176, Jan. 9, 1872.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29	36	12	30	25	34	10	38	35	24	67	20		

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED, ONion sets, at wholesale by
1-9 LEE RICHARDSON & Co.

BUY YOUR MATTRESSES AT THE Mattress Makers, from $3 50 upwards.
1-3 tf JNO. O'BRIEN, 63 Washington street.

CRACKERS.

100 BOXES SODA CRACKERS, 50 boxes ginger crackers, 50 boxes cream crackers, at
12-10tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON'S.

Something New and Nice.

CALIFORNIA JELLY AND PRESERVES at O. H. PERRY & Co.'s.

AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, TO the highest bidder, on Saturday, January 18th, at 12 m., by A. Kory, auctioneer, corner Crawford and Washington streets, a lady's large trunk and contents, to pay delinquent board bill. 12-17 1m.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES, CURrants, and cherries at O. H. PERRY & Co.'s.

Sugar and Molasses.

TEN HOGSHEADS ASSORTED SUgars, 10 barrels crushed and powdered sugars. Molasses in barrels, half barrels and kegs, at
12-10 tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED VEGETABLES, Canned fruits, Canned fish, Canned oysters, New Orleans wholesale
A full stock at LAMKIN & EGGLESTON.
prices, at
12 10 tf

FRESH STUFFED PORK SAUSAGE at O. H. PERRY & Co's

CALIFORNIA GUN PLOWS, MOTIVE STEEL PLOWS, TRACE chains, harness, collars, bridles, back bands single and double trees, lap rings, cane knives, corn and manilla plow lines, blacksmith and carpenter's tools, cooking stoves, house furnishing goods, Landreth's garden seeds, at wholesale.
1-9 LEE RICHARDSON & Co.

GO TO O. H. PERRY & CO.'S AND examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BAGGING AND TIES.

TWO HUNDRED ROLLS BAGGING, 200 bundles ties, at
12 10-tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON'S.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE CITY LOTS and one dwelling for sale or rent Also a fine piano for sale low, apply to
11 12-d2mo THOS. J. PINNEY.

CRACKERS—Sugar, Soda, Cream, Pic-nic, Lemon Snaps, Pic-nic and Cabinet, at O. H. PERRY & Co's.

PRESERVES.

WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS with the Pleasant Hill Shakers, and will sell their preserves during this season, at their prices, freight added.
12-17 1m O. W. HUTCHESON & Co.

THE DAILY TIMES ONLY $7 00 A year

SUNDRIES.

ONE HUNDRED KEGS PIGS FEET,
Ten barrels pigs feet,
700 Factory cheese,
50 English Dairy cheese,
50 Young American cheese,
100 Barrels English Flake potatoes,
50 barrels coal oil, at
12-10-tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON'S.

CITRON, RAISONS, PRUNES, CURrants and olives at
O. H. PERRY & Co.'s.

Received by the Steamer Belfast.

FIFTY TIERCES DRY SALTED SHOULders, clear rib sides and sugar cured hams. Lard in tierces, kegs and pails.
12-17 1m G. W. HUTCHESON & Co.

BUY YOUR PAINTS OF

J. F. Ferguson,

112 Washington Street.

1 12-12 tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

FIFTY BOXES RAISINS,
One hundred half boxes raisins,
One hundred quarter boxes raisins,
Five quarter boxes citron,
Five barrels pecans,
Five barrels almonds,
and fancy candies at
12 10-tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON'S.

FOR SALE.

THE STORE ON WASHINGTON street, next to the postoffice. Terms moderate. Titles perfect. Apply to
1-9 tf F. L. GUSCIO, or LAZ. LINDSAY.

IN STORE.

FOUR HUNDRED BARRELS AND half barrels XXX and fancy flour,
200 barrels kiln dried corn meal,
350 barrels potatoes,
10 barrels buckwheat flour,
10 barrels cranberries,
And everything else in our line.
12-17 1m G. W. HUTCHESON & Co.

Flour and Meal.

TWO HUNDRED BARRELS HAWthorne—fancy,
200 barrels cream—extra,
300 barrels St. Landry,
200 barrels Hanover City,
300 barrels Washington,
500 half barrels flour—all grades,
300 barrels meal, cheap for cash at
12 10-tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON'S.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE NEW THREE STORY BRICK building, iron front, on Crawford street, opposite the new bank building is for rent on reasonable terms.
9-21 tf.] H. B. BRUSER.

FOR SALE.

LOTS 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 25—WALKER'S Survey—city of Vicksburg, being the property on which the Vicksburg Manufacturing company was situated. It will be sold at a bargain.
Apply to A. C. FISK.
8-27-d&wtf

SMALLPOX NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PHYSIcians have been appointed to vaccinate, free of charge, all those who desire it, at the following times and places:

Dr. T. G. Birchett, at Magnolia Oil mill.
Dr. M. Gilman, at city hall.
Dr. R. H. Walker, at Eherman's store, at railroad crossing on Cherry street, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock each day.

Parents and heads of families are most earnestly requested to see that every member of their families, and especially their children, are vaccinated.

12-28 tf BENJ. A. LEE, Mayor.

BUCHKWHEAT SYRUP AT
O. H. PERRY & CO.'S.

WHISKY.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS RECTIfied whisky,
50 barrels Bourbon whisky,
50 barrels R. Bard whisky,
20 barrels Old Rye whisky, at
12-10tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON'S.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, DEcember 23d, 1872, the freight depot of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, will open at 8 o'clock, a. m., and close at 4½ o'clock p. m.
E. P. JONES,
12-23 tf Agent.

THE DAILY TIMES DELIVERED ANYwhere in the city for 70 cents a month.

PEARL, BARLEY, SAGO AND TAPIOCA, at O. H. PERRY & Co.'s.

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, etc.

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS SUGAR cured hams,
1000 pounds sugar cured breakfast bacon,
50,000 pounds dry salted sides,
20,000 pounds dry salted shoulders,
10,000 pounds bacon sides at
12-10-tf LAMKIN & EGGLESTON

CITRON, CURRANTS AND PRUNES at O. H. PERRY & Co.'s. [11 28-tf.

THE DAILY TIMES DELIVERED ANYwhere in the city for 15 cents a week.

BUY YOUR PAINTS OF

J. F. Ferguson,

112 Washington Street.

1 2-12 tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Cheap! Cheap!

ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, TO SUIT bills, at

UPPER SAW MILL.

(On the Bayou next to Chism's wood yard.)

A large lot of dry, clear lumber on hand at all times. Come and see
10 25-d3m WM. GRIMES & BRO.

P. COWAN & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Notions, Cutlery, &c.,
NO. 103 WASHINGTON STREET,
Vicksburg, Miss.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec., 30th, 1872.

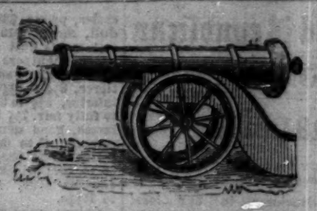
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, February 7, 1873, for the erection around each of the National cemeteries at Alexandria, Baton Rouge Port Hudson, La., of a wall of stone (with coping) or brick, or an iron fence, and at each a lodge of stone or brick; also for three iron gates for each of the above named cemeteries.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required for the faithful performance of the contracts will be in amount twenty (20) per cent. of the amount of each contract.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for erecting lodges, (or walls, or iron fences around cemeteries)."

By order of the quartermaster general.
WM. B. HUGHES,
1-9-d6t Chief Quartermaster.



SUCCESSFUL ELECTION!

The Mammoth Wholesale House

OF

Scharff Bros.

Elected by an overwhelming majority of

WHOLESALE BUYERS!

All over this section of country.

Their Wholesale Stock of All Kinds

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions, etc., is Immense.

And their prices as low and lower than in any other market.

THEY ARE DOING A WHOLESALE BUSINESS ON A GRAND SCALE

AND

THEIR AIM IS TO SHOW AND CONVINCE

Wholesale Buyers

That here is a market for them, where the goods are selected with special care, and for the especial requirements

Of This Section Of Country.

MERCHANTS, AS WELL AS PLANTERS

Who furnish hands, are invited to examine their goods and be assured of the facilities offered by them, and they promise in advance every advantage that their best efforts in behalf of their friends can possibly afford.

THE LOW PRICED BANNER

WAVES TRIUMPHANTLY AT

SCHARFF BROTHERS.

Competition of Other Houses an Impossibility.

THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the finest and most fashionable goods of any house in the city, and prices in all their new goods reduced.

THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS

Are stocked with all the most staple articles needed in the country, and prices guaranteed to be lower than at New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, and favorably comparing with Eastern prices.

THEIRBOOT&SHOEDEPARTMENT

For Wholesale and Retail, is completer throughout than that of any house here or elsewhere in the South, keeping the very best of makes, from the finest to the coarsest, for dress and working purposes. Prices of this stock guaranteed as low as in New York city.

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Of the very best qualities and prices, fifty per cent. less than at regular clothing rates

LADIES GETTING MARRIED

Will find the finest

Bridal Trousseaux

At this Fashionable Bazaar to suit the rich, the middle classes and the poor.

Human hair Curls and Chignons,

Ladies.' Misses' and Childrens'

Fine Trimmed Hats,

As Fine and Fashionable as they can be found at any of the best milliner stores, and at much lower prices.

For the Best Stock,

For the Finest Goods,

And all Staple Goods

At Wholesale and Retail

SCHARFF BROTHERS

Are Headquarters.

Times and Republican

OFFICE 93 WASHINGTON STREET.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES, Thursday evening, January 9, 1873.

MONETARY.—Business in our local money market was very dull again to-day. There is very little cotton changing hands and but few shipments, consequently the demand for cotton bills is light. City scrip is the only uncurrent money that finds any market here at present. The recent developments in regard to the minutes of the supervisors not being signed, has knocked the bottom all out of the county warrant market. One of our merchants advertised in yesterday's paper to take them in trade at 50c, but this morning he reduces the price in exchange for goods to 40c. There is no telling where it may go. However, we would not advise those holding county warrants known to have been legally issued, to sell for less than 35c to 40c.

Price of warrents in other counties—Amite county—State, 90c; county, par; special, par; school, 85c to 88c; courthouse, par; jail, par.

Washington county—State, 95c; county, 75c to 80c; bridge, 70c to 75c; school, par; mandamus, par; jail, par.

Noxubee county—State, 85c to 90c; general county, 86c to 88c; special, par; courthouse, par; jail, par; bridge, par; school, par; pauper, par.

Franklin county—State 85c to 87c; Alcorn money, 95; county general, par; special, par; bridge, par; pauper, par; school teacher, 65c to 70c.

The condition of our county finances, generally, through the state, are such as not to frighten immigrants away.

The large disbursments which have been partly made in the leading cities of the country, but chiefly in New York, on account of January interest and dividends, have made money more plenty, and the markets have generally become easier in the east. This cause has probably been assisted by an easier financial condition in Europe. The bank of England gained in specie and bullion last week $1,735,000, and the bank of France gained $100,000. The New York journals reported that private advices received by cable, quoted money as lending in London outside of the bank of England at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. If this is reliable it is probable that the bank will reduce its rates at an early day to 4½ or even 4 per cent. The New York banks have gained largely in specie the past few days, and an easier money market there is confidently predicted.

Cotton.

The market for several days has been dull and drooping, and the movement restricted on account of small receipts, and a prospect of decline predicted on anticipation of large receipts in New Orleans from the tributaries of Red, Ouchita, Yazoo and Arkansas, all of which streams are now in fine boating condition, and we may reasonably expect heavy shipments out.

The Liverpool market opened this morning dull, and the same may be said of New York and New Orleans. A decline of ⅛ yesterday at the latter port, and ⅛ the day before, making for the last two days a total decline of ¼c. has had its influence on this market, and we note sales to-day at 1 cent less than a week ago; in other words, low middling was sold at 17½ to 17¾ to-day, middling 18¼ to 18½, and strict middling at 18¾ to 19c. Later in the day the market showed more firmness in the better grades, the lower being neglected, of which there is a good deal in the market.

There were 37 bales cotton weighed by the city weigher to-day, 74 at the compress, and 19 received there for storage.

An English View of the Cotton Trade.

Watts & Co.'s Liverpool circular, just received, conveys further comfort to holders of cotton. It says:

"But the falling off in receipts has had even less influence on prices than the marvelously small shipments from America to this port. We have now arrived at the middle of December, the period when many were expecting a break down in prices from the influence of large imports, and till our stock of American now amounts to only 58,000 bales, as against about 128,000 bales actual at this date last year, and we have 18,000 bales less at sea, including the figures up to the 6th instant; and taking into account the shipments for the week ending to-day, the deficit of American in and afloat for this port now, as compared with this date last year, is increased to about 128,000 bales. And yet, the American markets do not break down. On the contrary, spot prices have this week advanced in New York ⅜ cent, and distant deliveries ½ cent per pound, or quite as much as we have advanced here. But this is not all. Our spinners are largely under contract, and have but a very moderate stock of cotton on hand. They too have been looking for lower prices about this time, and have not covered themselves. Now what are they to do? They can not fall back upon Brazils and Surats. Our stock of the former is almost exhausted—we have only 12,000 bales here, and but little on the way—and our supply of the latter contains an unusually small proportion of really useful descriptions. It is therefore evidently consumption must for some months to come be thrown very largely upon American, and if so, that our surplus supply—even granting that the American crop may reach about 3,000,000 bales—will soon disappear, as pointed out in our report of 20th ultimo.

"It should be further borne in mind that there is a tremendous 'short' interest in cotton both here and in New York, and it is almost certain this will for some time to come prove an element of strength to the market. The 'bears' may think prices are too high, but they must buy to cover maturing contracts. Then again, so far as we can hear; planters and factors in the southern states seem to have more faith in short estimates than anybody else, and when they have disposed of about one-half of the crop and provided for their engagements at the close of the year they are likely to hold the remainder for firm prices.

"On the other hand a sudden and large increase in the receipts at the American ports from a rise in the tributaries of the Mississippi river, or any serious political disturbance on the Continent, would have a depressing influence."

MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Cotton net receipts, day, 247 bales; gross, 2686 bales.

Cotton quiet; sales 529 bales; uplands 20⅝, Orleans 21¼.

Gold dull at 12¼c.

Money closed at 7c (traction commission; sterling, 9¾c; gold 12¼ to 12⅜c; governments ¼ to ⅛c better. Tennessee's firm.

Cotton quiet and steady, sales 1548; uplands 20⅝c; Orleans 21¼c.

Sales of futures 11,600 bales—January 19⅝c to 19¾c; February, 19 11-16 to 19¾c; March, 19⅞c to 20⅛c; April, 20⅜ to 20 9-16c; May, 20⅝ to 20⅞c; June, 21⅛ to 21⅜c; July, 21 7-16 to 21⅝c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Flour firmer, treble $7 87½ to $9; family $9 50 to $10 50. Corn good demand, lower all kinds 69c. Oats easier, 48c. Bran, dull, lower, $1 30 to $5; hay, easier, prime $33 00, choice $40 00; pork, dull, mess, $18 75; old $14, lower; dry salt meats dull and lower, 4¾, 6¾ to 7c; bacon, shoulders dull at 5¼, sides scarce at 9¼ to 10⅛c; hams, 18 to 19c; lard, firmer, tierce, 8¼ to 8½c, keg 9½ to 10; sugar dull, inferior, 5¼ to 6¼c, common 6¾ to 7¼c, fair to fully fair, 7½ to 8¾, prime, 9 to 9¼c; molasses, good demand, centrifugal 30 to 47c, common 45 to 50c, fair to choice 53 to 60c, prime 55 to 58c, strictly prime to choice, 56 to 59c; whiskey, active, Louisiana 93c, Indiana 93c, Cincinnati 98c; coffee, 16½ to 19¼c.

Cotton, quiet and steady; sales, 5000 bales; good ordinary, 17¾ to 17⅞c; low middling 18½ to 18⅝c; middling, 19¾ to 19½; middling Orleans 19½ to 19⅝c. Receipts 8625 bales. Exports, to Liverpool, 6673; Barcelona 508; coastwise 48. Stock 184,093.

Sterling 21¼c. Sight ¼ discount. Gold 12¼.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 9.—Evening.—Consuls opened at 92½ to 92¼d. Bank rate reduced one-half, now 4½.

Later—Turpentine 44d 6f. Bullion in the bank of England increased £13,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Noon—Cotton opened dull; uplands 10¼d; Orleans 10⅜d.

Later—Cotton dull, downward tendency; uplands 10¼ to 10⅜; Orleans 10½d. Sales 10,000 speculation and export 2000.

Arrived—Approdite.

Evening—Cotton dull, downward tendency; uplands, 10⅛ to 10¼d; Orleans, 10⅜ to 10½d. The sales include 5000 American bales.

MANIFEST OF V. & M. R. R

VICKSBURG MISS., January 9, 1873.

COTTON

Young, Bonham & Mitchell, 35 bales; M H Blakemore, 20; P W Shearer, 3; Transfer company, 2; Manlove & Bedford, 13; Mc Kitchen, Folkes & Co. 14; Cutley & Bolls, 11; Flanagan & Bro, 40; Cowan & Co, 7; Hornthal & Co, 10; J Schlenker, 4; Scharff Bros, 2; Polk, Boswell & Co, 7; J W Brabston, 1; Hazelett & Woolfolk, 4; J A Klein, 6; Jolley & Downing, 2. Total 181 bales.

E. P. JONES, Agent.

Items for the Toilet.

TO WHITEN NAILS.

The best wash for whitening the nails is two drachms of diluted sulphuric acid, one drachm of tincture of myrrh, added to four ounces of spring water; first cleanse the hands and then apply the water.

TO MAKE WHISKERS GROW.

Shave the beard at least three times a week, and use the following as a stimulant: cologne, 1 ounce; alcohol, 1 pint; castor oil, ½ pint; oil of cloves, 20 drops; oil of bergamot, 20 drops; tincture of cantharides, 2 ounces.

TO PREVENT GRAY HAIR.

A good remedy for the hair turning gray and falling off is the following: Distill two pounds of honey, a handful of rosemary, and twelve handfuls of the tendrils of grape vine, infused in a gallon of new milk; about two quarts of water will be obtained from this; which apply to the hair frequently.

A TOILET VINEGAR.

Half a pint of Bordeaux, or of the best white wine vinegar; half a pint of pale rum; essence of bergamot, rosemary, and majoram, a drachm each; and one pint of rose or elder flower water. Mix the perfumes with the spirit, then add the vinegar, and lastly, the rose water. If not perfectly bright it may be strained through blotting paper.

TO RESTORE HAIR.

Onions rubbed frequently on the part requiring it. The stimulating powers of this vegetable are of service in restoring the tone of the skin and assisting the capillary vessels in sending forth new hair; but it is not infallible. Should it succeed, however, the growth of these new hairs may be assisted by the oil of myrtle berries, the repute of which, perhaps, is greater than its real efficacy.

TO BEAUTIFY TEETH.

Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water, and before it is cold add one teaspoonful of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A tablespoonful of this mixture with an equal quantity of tepid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes the teeth pearly white.

TO WHITEN HANDS.

1. Stir ¼ of a pound of castile soap, and place it in a jar near the fire, pour over it ¼ a pint of alcohol; when the soap is dissolved and mixed with the spirit, add one ounce of glycerine, the same of oil of almonds with a few drops of essence of violets, or otto of roses, then pour it into molds to cool for use. 2. A wine-glassful of eau de cologne, and one of lemon juice, two cakes of brown Windsor soap, mixed well together, when hard, will form an excellent substance.

German authorities state that the revocation of reduced railroad fare in that country was not for the purpose of hindering immigration, but was a matter of necessity to raise revenue.

A movement is on foot to convert the vacant Pacific woollen mills in San Francisco into a cotton factory. It is believed the California cotton crop the coming year will amount to 500,000 pounds.

Slavery will die hard in Cuba.

It is announced that Beecher's paper, the Christian Union, will hereafter advocate universal suffrage, without regard to sex or race.

BABCOCK

Over 1200 actual

FIRES PUT OUT with it.

MORE THAN $10,000,000 worth of property Saved from the flames.

Absolutely the Best Preventive against fire.

Send for list record.

F. W. FARWELL, Secretary.

407 Broadway, N. Y.

EXTINGUISHER.

10-22-w1y

HOLLOWAYS

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

CAUTION.

THE IMMENSE DEMAND FOR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable medicines.

In order to protect the public and ourselves we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine Holloway's Pills and Ointment will have this trade mark on it; none are genuine without it.

New York Chemical Co., Sole Agents for Holloway & Co., 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Holloway's Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest vegetable extracts, herbs and medicinal gums. Possessing not a grain of mineral in their composition, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

NEW YORK CHEMICAL COMPANY, 78 Maiden Lane,

Sole agents for Holloway & Co.'s medicines in the United States.

CAUTION!—All genuine Holloway medicines have the above trade mark on each book of directions, around the medicines. This can be observed by holding the page up to the light.

10 15-72 d&w-eow6m

DIAMOND SPECTACLES!

TRADE MARK

These spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together, and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

It is well known that spectacles cut from Brazilian or Scotch pebbles are very injurious to the eye, because of their polarizing light.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent. less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company, New York.

For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union.

MAX, KUNER.

Jeweler and Optician, is sole agent for Vicksburg, Mississippi.

From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed. The great demand for those spectacles as induced unscrupulous dealers to palm on an inferior and spurious article for the "Diamond". Great care should be taken to see that the trade mark (H) (which is protected by American letters patent) is stamped of every pair.

ap2-eodly

J. H. D. BOWMAN.

LAND AGENT.

Great Bargains in Real Estate

No. 129 Washington Street,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE BUILDING ON CORNER OF Mulberry and Crawford streets, lately occupied by the Times office, is for sale or rent. Apply to

10-5-dtf J. H. D. BOWMAN, Agent.

13,000 Acres of Valuable Land

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF Colonel Robert L. Matthews, deceased, must be sold by order of the United States circuit court within the next sixty days, and embraces some of the best cotton and agricultural lands in Mississippi, lying in the counties of Warren, Coahoma, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Sunflower, Holmes and Carroll, all above overflow, mostly well timbered and on or near the Yazoo, Sunflower and Tallahatchie rivers. As the lands must be sold and the estate settled up as soon as possible, unusual inducements are offered to planters, capitalists and lumbermen. For further information and description of lands, address James D. Stewart, commissioner, Jackson, Miss., or apply to

J. H. D. BOWMAN, Vicksburg, Miss.

12 31 d&w2m

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Ruin Your Eyesight

WITH COMMON GLASSES,

When you can purchase

LAZARUS & MORRIS'

Celebrated perfected

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,

The Best in the World!

They are recommended for purity of material, brilliancy of finish, and their strengthening and preserving powers, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change.

We never supply or employ peddlers.

For sale in this locality only by

BEN. GUIDER,

1-3 tf Sole agent in Vicksburg, Miss.

THE GRIFFIN & HOWMAN, NEW BALTIMORE, MD., SAY: Gentlemen: Our agent has just left our city, and we feel bound to inform you of the wonderful effects of your Liver Pills. We had sold a gross of your Pills when he arrived here, and they had cured all who used them of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Jaundice. We feel confident in recommending them to the public as the best pill in use. Our agent takes with him a supply of your Pills, and we feel sure he will sell a gross in this place in a very short time. Yours truly, GRIFFIN & HOWMAN.

Caution.

Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa., and their private U. S. stamp. Take no other; the market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of bitters or cordials, are obliged eventually, to resort to MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS for permanent relief.

7-16 w6m.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make $12 50 per day, $75 per WEEK.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE

FOR DOMESTIC USE,

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS,

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker.

Patented June 27th, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed sewing machine for family work. Complete in all its parts, uses the straight eye pointed needle, self threading, direct upright positive motion, new tension, self feed and cloth guider. Operates by wheel and on a table. Light running. Smooth and noiseless, like all good high priced machines. Has patent check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the elastic lock stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from cambric to heavy cloth or leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each machine be-ing made alike by machinery, and beautifully ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, smooth and silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a practical, scientific, mechanical invention, at greatly reduced price.

A good, cheap family sewing machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced sewing machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite and greatest rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

"I can cheerfully and confidentially recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good sewing machine, at a low price." M. J. P. WILSON, Rutherford Park, Bergen Co., N. J.

Price of each machine. "Class A." "One" (warranted for five years by special certificate), with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including self threading needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, free of further charges, on receipt of price, only five dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. Simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special terms, and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, etc., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our new machines on exhibition and sale. County rights given to smart agents free. Agents' complete outfits furnished with out any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars, containing terms, testimonials, engravings, etc., etc. sent free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Latest patents and improvements for the farm and garden. Mowers, reapers, cultivators feed cutters, harrows, farm mills, planters, harvesters, threshers and all articles needed for farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. Norway oats. The wonderful multiplying Egyptian corn $1 per hundred, etc., etc. All money sent in postoffice money orders, registered letters, drafts, or by express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—[Farmer's Journal, New York.

Address orders,

A. CATSLEY, Sup't.

Corner of Greenwich and Courtlandt streets, New York.

10-22 72-w6m

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

Edward Armoreno vs. M. Gilman, et al.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF a decree of the chancery court of Warren county, rendered in the above entitled cause, at the April term, A. D. 1872, of said court, the undersigned appointed commissioner by the decree aforesaid, for such purpose, will, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1873, before the front door or the courthouse of Warren county, in the city of Vicksburg, within the hours prescribed by law, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following lands and tenements, situated in the city of Vicksburg, Warren county, state of Mississippi, and described in said decree as follows, viz: Part of lot ninety-two (92), and lot ninety-one (91). In square sixteen (16), as designated on the original plat of the city of Vicksburg, commencing on Washington street, 58 88-100 feet from the southern corner of said lot 92, running thence north on said street 29 44-100 feet, thence east 147½ feet to the eastern line of lot 91, thence south 29 44-100 feet, thence west 147½ feet to the place of beginning, on Washington street, with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. Proper deeds will be given upon the payment of the purchase money.

H. E. O'REILLY, Commissioner.

H. H. MILLER, L. W. MAGRUDER, Solicitors. [dec24-dtd&w4t

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10-23-d&w6m

WINDMILL & STEAM.

Continental, self-regulating, Storm defying Windmill. From 1 to 40 Horse-power.

Has been in successful operation eight years, pumping water for railroad stations, houses, draining lands, irrigation, etc., grinding and cutting feed, for flour mills, factories, and all kinds of work formerly done by steam, except locomotion.

Will save their cost in less than one year over steam.

Prices of mills, boxed and shipped:

No. 1, 9 feet diameter,	½ horse-power	..	$150
" 2, 12 "	1½ "	..	250
" 3, 17 "	3 "	..	450
" 4, 25 "	6 "	..	850
" 5, 40 "	15 "	..	2000

25 and 45 horse-power made to order.

Any ordinary mechanic can put them up, with the drawings and directions furnished.

A. F. BROWN & CO., Manufacturers, 61 Park Place, New York.

10 15-72-d&w3m

BUY YOUR PAINTS OF

J. F. Ferguson,

112 Washington Street.

12-12 tf

BUY THE GENUINE

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

More than 250 Different Modifications.

AGENTS ALSO FOR THE BEST ALARM MONEY DRAWER.

FAIRBANKS & CO.
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO. 118 Milk Street, Boston.

For sale by leading hardware Dealers.

9-18 dtaw-t & f 4m

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—This magnificent hotel, lately renewed and greatly improved, and entirely refurnished in most sumptuous and elegant style, by the St. Louis Hotel Association, of which E. F. Mioton, Esq., of New Orleans, is the president, was opened to the traveling community on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1872, under the management of the undersigned.

HIRAM CRANSTON, Formerly proprietor of the New York Hotel.

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Society Directory.

The secretaries of the various orders will please notify us of any corrections to be made in this directory.

Masonic.

VICKSBURG LODGE No. 95

Regular communications on the first Saturday in each month. Works Wednesday evenings. T. G. Birchett, W.·. M.·. J. D. Tinney, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. STEVENS LODGE No. 121.

Regular communications on the fourth Saturday in each month. Works Thursday evenings. James W. Gray, W.·. M.·. J. W. Beaty, Secretary.

WALNUT HILLS LODGE No. 194.

Regular communications on the third Saturday in each month. Works Tuesday evenings. Hamilton E. O'Reilly, W.·. M.·. O. H. Perry, Secretary.

B. H. SPRINGER LODGE 224

Regular communications on the thirp Monday in each month. Works Monday evenings. Amos Tappan, W.·. M.·. Henry Meyer, Secretary.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Regular communications on the second Saturday in each month. John W. Powell, H.·. P.·. C. E. Thomas, Secretary.

VICKSBURG COUNCIL, R. and S. M. NO. 2.

Regular communications on the first Thursday after second Saturday in each month. W W. Allein, T.·. I.·. G.·. M.·. W. G. Paxton, Recorder.

MAGNOLIA COMMANDERY No. 2.

Regular communications on the first Monday in each month. E. T. Henry, E.·. C.·. C. E. Thomas, Recorder.

QUITMAN LODGE OF PERFECTION, NO. 3

Regular communications on the second Monday in each month, 24th June, 27th December, 5th Tisri, 3rd Adar. William W. Lord, D. D. 14°. T.·. P.·. G.·. M.·. Richard Richardson, 14°, Secretary.

CHARLES SCOTT COUNCIL PRINCE OF JERUSALEM, NO. 2.

Meeting days, 20th, Tebet, 23rd Adar. William A. Fairchild, 32°, M.·. I.·. T.·. Andrew J. Dirr, 32°, Secretary.

GILES M. HILLYER CHAPTER ROSE CROIX, NO. 1.

Meets on the Thursday before Easter, and on Easter day, Thursday after Easter, Ascension day, All Saints day, 24th June, 27th December. James W. Gray, 18°, M.·. W.·. M.·. Andrew J. Dirr, 32°, Secretary.

JACQUES DEMOLAY COUNCIL OF KADOSH NO 1.

Meets on the anniversaries of the Saints John in each year, 18th Jan., Easter Monday. Frederic Speed 32°, Vicksburg, Ven.·, Commander; William Cothran 32, Carrolton, Chancellor.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

WARREN LODGE NO. 3.

Meets every Thursday, at 7 o'clock P. M., their Hall corner of Washington and Clay streets. W. H. Harrison, N.G.; T. J. Haines, S

MACON No. 8.

Meets every Monday at 7 o'clock P. M., Hall corner Washington and Clay streets. Abe H Herts. N. G.; W. Crutcher, S.

VICKSBURG ENCAMPMENT No. 2.

Meets every second and fourth Mondays in each month. P. H. Gilbert, C. P.; C. Lehman R S.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

R. E. Lee Lodge No. 1 meets every Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall. Wm. French, W. C.; E. H. Miller, R. S.

George Washington Lodge No. 4, K. of P. meets every Friday at 7 o'clock, at Odd Fellow's hall. William Hammett, C. C. — Tracy, K. of R. S.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Vicksburg Council, No. 43, Friends of Temperance, meets every Friday evening over Porter's store. S. Putnam, President; Will D. Edwards, Secretary.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Meet first Monday in every month at Washington Engine House. John Hartigan President; John Mulligan, Secretary.

HEBREW SOCIETIES.

Congregation, "Anshe Chesed," meets quarterly. M. Scharf, President; L. Hirsch, secretary.

I. O. B. B.

Meets every 2d and 4th Mondays in each month, at Daum's Hall. Leo. Hirsch, president, Carl Lehman, secretary.

LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Meets every second Sunday in the month. Mrs. Hornthall, president; Mrs. Ben Scharf secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Meets the second and fourth Sunday in every month at 2½ P. M., at Baum's Hall. Charles Lehman, President; A. Yonderf, Secretary.

WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE GREAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

An historical summary of the origin, growth and perfection of the chief industrial arts of this country.

1300 Pages and 500 Engravings

Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including

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This work is a complete history of all the branches of industry, processes of manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyclopedia of arts, and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. It is adapted to the wants of the merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, farmer, student and inventor, and sells to both old and young of all classes. The book is sold by agents, who are making large sales in all parts of the country. It is offered at the low price of $3 50, and is the cheapest book ever sold by subscription. No family should be without a copy. We want agents in every town of the United States, and no agent can fail to do well with this book. Our terms are liberal. We give our agents the exclusive right of territory. One of our agents sold 183 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in two weeks. Our agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week. Specimens of the work sent to agents on receipt of stamp. For circulars and terms to agents address the publishers.

J. S. BUMB & HYDE, Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Illinois, or Cincinnati, Ohio.

10 15 72-d&w1y

LATEST EVIDENCE.

CURE THAT COUGH.

Use The Best Remedy.

Every day brings strong proof of the great value of this

Lung Balsam.

Dr. P. Meredith, dentist, office No. 132 West Sixth street, states as follows:

CINCINNATI, October 1, 1869.

Gents:—About one year ago I took a cold which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the consequence, which increased with severity. I expectorated large quantities of phlegm and matter. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was confined to my bed. The disease was attended with cold chills and night sweats. A diarrhœa set in. My friends thought I was in the last stage of consumption, and could not possibly get well. I was recommended to try Allen's Lung Balsam. The formula was shown to me, which induced me to give it a trial; and I will only add, that my cough is entirely cured; and I am now able to attend to my business as usual.

Yours respectfully, P. MEREDITH.

BRONCHITIS, OR THROAT DISEASE.

Those afflicted will find a remedy in

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Be convinced by positive proof, and test it yourself.

ZANESVILLE, Feb. 20, 1869.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.—

Gents: I have been afflicted for ten or twelve years with Bronchitis in its worst form, and have tried every thing that I could buy recommended, but with little or no relief, until I used your Allen's Lung Balsam, which gave me relief in a short time. I believe it is the best preparation extant for all diseases of the throat and lungs; and I feel it my duty to say this much for my own case, so that others may try it, and get relief. Respectfully,

MATTHIAS FREEMAN.

We know Mr. Freeman well, and his statement above is correct.

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Wholesale and retail druggists, Zanesville.

All afflicted with cough or any throat or lung trouble should use Allen's Lung Balsam without delay.

J. H. HARRIS & Co., Sole proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Caution.

Do not be deceived, you who want a good medicine, and desire Allen's Lung Balsam. Do not allow unprincipled dealers to sell you any other balsam; see that you get Allen's Lung Balsam; and you will have the best cough remedy ever offered to the public, and one that will give you full satisfaction.

Sold by all druggists. 1-4

LOUISVILLE ROUTE

LESS CHANGES AND QUICKER TIME TO THE NORTH and EAST THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Only one change of Cars from

VICKSBURG TO LOUISVILLE.

Only two changes to

Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York.

Only three changes to

Baltimore, Washington, and BOSTON.

8 TO 5 DAYS QUICKER

To Louisville than by River.

Palace Sleeping Cars Through, AND BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH To all points North.

Through Tickets, and full information as to time, connections, &c., can be obtained at Ticket Office of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, in Vicksburg, at ticket office of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad at Monroe, Louisiana, and at all ticket offices in the South.

Buy your Tickets VIA LOUISVILLE.

STEEL RAILS! DOUBLE TRACK!

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S.

159th REGULAR MONTHLY

Gift Enterprise,

To be drawn Monday, Nov. 25th, 1872.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!

Two Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100 } GREENBACKS,

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600!

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500,
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each!
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each!
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting watches (in all.) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Coins, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts, 6,500. Tickets Limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be address to

MAIN OFFICE.

L. D. SINE, Box 86.

101 W. Fifth St. Cincinnati, O.

11-15-w1y.

THE WEEKLY TIMES CAN BE HAD three months for 40 cents.

$3 50 WILL PAY FOR THE DAILY TIMES for six months

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Rx

No one remedy is lauded called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure; for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists, AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

J. W. GRAY, Wholesale Agent, VICKSBURG, MISS.

1-4-1y

SIMMONS' LIVER

The symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the Liver with

DR. SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator,

A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure.

Regulator.

Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhœa, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back etc.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Druggists, Macon, Ga. Price $1; by mail $1,25

For sale by GRAY & BIRCHETT, and all other Druggists. mh26d1y

HOLLOWAY'S

EXPECTORANT

OR SPECIFIC FOR

CONSUMPTION

And Life for the Lungs.

The only existing remedy for every species of Acute or chronic disease of the organs of respiration and an absolute

SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION!

For sale by all druggists at $1 per bottle, and at the office of the

NEW YORK CHEMICAL COMPANY, 78 Maiden Lane,

Sole agents for Holloway & Co.'s medicines in the United States

Send for circular.

CAUTION!—All genuine Holloway medicines have the above trade mark in each book of directions, around the medicines. This can be observed by holding the page up

262

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 5, 1873

Dated Feb 26, 1873

From Geo Flanner
Clk U S Court

SUBJECT.

Rel. to issue of subpoenas

ACTION.

281

To the Hon
Geo H. Williams
Attorney General, U.S.
Washington D.C.

Clks Office U.S. Courts
Jackson, Mississippi,
February 26. 1873

Sir

I have just received your circular of 12th inst: I have seen much of the evil complained of, in the large number of unnecessary witnesses summoned in the U.S. Courts, and in the abuses connected with the issue of blank subpoenas. So much so, that the Hon Geo. C. McKee, my immediate Rep. in Congress, will inform you that I asked his attention this winter to the necessity of prohibiting it by penal enactment. I did not receive an intimation from the Department of a request for my removal, in the event of a continuance of such issues, for I have always remonstrated against it, & refused to issue such blanks, until, on the application of the Assistant U.S. Atty of this District, I was required by this Honor, the District Judge, to furnish such blanks now than a year ago. At the present Term, Mr. Attorney Jacobson has already directed me to issue no more, unless he shall furnish me the names of witnesses he may want. I trust I may be held guiltless of blame in the premises.

I am, most respectfully, Your obt Svt, Geo. T. Swann Clk

382

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar 5 , 1873.

Dated Feb 28 , 1873

From Geo R. Walton

SUBJECT.

Rel to his indictmt. for selling liquor without licence

ACTION.

363

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
MAY 5 1873

Vicksburg Miss May 28th 1873

Geo. H. Williams Esqr
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Having been indicted by the U.S. Grand Jury for selling Liquor without Licens those having Atty have forward I am doubt these cases, being unable to employ an Atty. I will have to attend to mine as best I can and ask that you give me the benefit of my none knowledge in relation to the Licens purchased by me for 1872 having expired. having been informed when my licens was out to take out new ones, did not think that the same was out, having no designe to defraud the Government had been informed of the same there would be no hesitancy upon my part to have complied with the same I would most respectfully refer you to Geo. C. McKee and Genl Ashes as to whome I am and as to my unbounded desire to comply with the same

3641

trusting you will do what you can in the matter and give an answer remain

Yours Yours
G R Walton

to Geo H Williams Esq
Washington D.C.

P O Box 213

from Geo R Walton
Vicksburg
Miss

Geo H Williams Esq
Washington D C

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 6, 1873

Dated Feb 20, 1873

From W. D. Spratt

SUBJECT.

Rel. to President visit to South

ACTION.

Ok

3957

W. D. SPROTT. SUPERINTENDENT.

Office of Superintendent Public Education,

FOR CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISS.

Port Gibson, Miss., February 20 1873

Hon Geo. H. Williams
Atty Gen. Washington City
Dear Sir

From the Papers I understand the President and His Cabinet contemplate visiting the South — Should you pass our way we would be glad to see you and should you bring your lady along although not personally acquainted I could not but feel a stranger to her many a time I have seen my father's name underwritten with the name of Ross B. Hughes — In the mean time should your thoughts tend stray to Claim 3509 in the Court of Claims — give it thunder — But should you find it worthy and just please expedite it — God knows I need it

Respectfully
W. D. Sprott

366

M So. Miss.

~~Dist.~~ of U. S. Sen.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 29, 187 3

Dated " 27. 187 3

From Hon A. Ames

SUBJECT.

Referring resignation of M. Shaughnessy as U.S. Mar. So. Miss

ACTION.

367

Washington D.C.
Mch 27 '73

Hon Geo. H. Williams
Attorney General
Washington DC

Sir:

As requested by the enclosed telegram I hereby submit the resignation of M. Shaughnessy as U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
A. Amos.

388

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Genl Sup't, New York. } 9 WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Jackson Miss 20 1873

Received at 11, E S

To Hon A. Ames.

U S S.

Please tender my resignation to the pres't. at once will explain my reasons when I see you.

M. Shaughnessy.

17 paid

1 1/2

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

Direct Wires.

389/

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 31, 1873

Dated " 21, 1873

From F. Parsons

SUBJECT.

Receipt of draft for profess'l. services.

ACTION.

3907

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
MAR 3 1873

Oxford Miss March 21 1873.

Hon A. G. Falls
Chief Clerk
Dept Justice
Washington D.C.
Sir -
Yours of the 1st March inclosing draft on New York for ($40.) for services in cases before Court of Claims - is received - for which accept my thanks

Yours
Pet Pierson

391

So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Apl. 29, 1873

Dated " 25, 1873

From Adam & Sheed

SUBJECT.

Acct. for services in Ct. of Claims cases

ACTION.

Ans May 9/73

342

G. GORDON ADAM. FREDERIC SPEED

ADAM & SPEED, Attorneys at Law.

P. O. BOX No. 13

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APR 29 1873

Vicksburg, Miss. April 25th 1873

A. J. Fields Esq
Chief Clerk Dep. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. enclosing check for $328.30 which is not "the full amount of our "accounts for services rendered in Court of Claims cases"

On the 18th of March 1873 we acknowledged receipt of your check for $504.54 which was at that date also not the full amount of our accounts, and sent you a list of our bills, that you might explain your check or

393

correct any error contained in it. You have not favored us with any explanation, and the check received to day only makes "confusion worse confounded".

If you would, in remitting, take the ordinary business course, which is followed in the other departments with which we correspond, of informing us of the bills for which your remittance is intended, we could better understand what both are about.

We again take the trouble to send you a list of our bills, in the hope that it will receive your attention, and that you will at last do us the favor to inform us what your checks mean; and if there is error in our accounts inform us of it specifically, and if there is none, remit the balance due —

Yours truly
Adam & Speed

394

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 29 1873

Accounts of Adam & Speed

Sent	Case		Amt.
1872 Oct. 24	Helen C. Key		45.—
" 28	Sarah J. & Jas. Gage		81.75
Dec. 30	O. T. Morgan's Exec.	✓	21.69
1873 Jany 21.	Lizzie Hamilton Admx.	✓	416.60
" 22	Lucas, Perry & Smith	✓	93.—
" 28	Lizzie Hamilton Admx.	✓	23.50
March 12 —	" " "	✓	60.—
" 24	Thos. G. Berry Admr.	✓	227.50
" "	M. Ragsdale Admx.		42.20.
" 28	Jas. A. Hutchinson	✓	21.30
April 5	Thos. G. Berry Admr.	✓	19.50
			$1.052.04

Received by A. & S.

March 18. 1873 —	554.54	
April 25. "	328.30	882.84
Balance due		$169.20
		168 95
		2

3451

Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Ap May 5, 1873.

Dated Apr. 26, 1873.

From E P Jacobson, U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Tenders his resignation as U.S. Atty.

ACTION.

3944

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 5 1873

Jackson, Miss. April 21. 1873.

To His Excellency
U. S. Grant,
President of the United States.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to take effect on the 1st day of July next. My reason for this step is ill health, which compels a change of climate. I beg to assure you of my continued respect for the eminent ability and patriotism which you have exhibited as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation and of my attachment to the principles of your administration.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant
E. H. Cooper

347

45

So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 17, 1873

Dated " 13, 1873

From Adam & Speed

SUBJECT.

Rel. to their acct & the drafts therefor

ACTION.

Ans May 17/73

398

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 17 1873

C. GODFREY ADAM. FREDERIC SPEED

ADAM & SPEED, Attorneys at Law.

P. O. BOX No. 13

Vicksburg, Miss. May 13th 1873

A. J. Falls Esq
Chief Clerk of Dept of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 9th regarding our accounts.

You do not seem to understand the trouble created by our receiving checks which do not specify and are accompanied by no letter specifying the exact accounts which they are intended to cover. If you will be so kind as to look at the list of accounts sent you with our letter of the 25th ult. you

399

will see that neither of the checks sent us for $554 54 and $328 30 covers any particular number of those accounts, and that it is therefore impossible for us to know which of our accounts or what portions of them have been allowed or disallowed. Is it not right that we should know?

Will you therefore have the kindness to inform us which particular accounts were intended to be included in and paid by each of the checks which have been received by us and greatly oblige

Yours respectfully
Adam & Speed

$554 54 Mch 1/73
328 30 Oct 8/73

400

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 5, 1873.

Dated June 4, 1873

From The President.

SUBJECT.

Transmitting the resignation of U.S. Marshal Shaughnessy.

ACTION.

4014

Executive Mansion.

Shaughnessy M.
Marshal U.S. for Dist. Miss

Tenders his resignation to take effect immediately

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

By direction of the President:

June 4th 1873

O E Babcock

Secretary

4021

Shaughnessy

Resignation of
Marshal So
Dist Miss?

to take effect
immediately –

Allyson

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 5 1873

Jackson Mississippi
April 30th 1873

To his Excellency.
U.S. Grant.
President of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor most respectfully to tender you herein my resignation as Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to take Effect immediately, and to request that you will notify me of its acceptance. — In tendering you my resignation, I take the occasion to return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me by Appointing me to the Office, and in reciprocation for the Appointment, I have at all times Endeavored to discharge the responsible and oftentimes difficult duties devolving upon me, faithfully, zealously and conscientiously, that all interests, Government and others inc. might be Subserved,

I also avail myself of this opportunity to add my humble Endorsement of you for the marked success which has attended your administration of the Affairs of our common country. Your name, like Washington's, will Ever be Enshrined in the hearts of the American people, and will be recorded on the pages of history among those of America's great Sons as a bright Example to posterity to Emulate.

Tendering you

My hearty congratulations.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt.

M. Shaughnessy

134

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 16, 187

Dated " " , 1873

From Morris & Brougher

SUBJECT.

Receipt for draft

ACTION.

404

Attorney General's Office,

JACKSON, MISS. June 11 1873

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUN 18 1873

A. J. Falls
Chief Clerk
Washington City D.C.

Dear Sir,

Yr. of 7th covering draft on New York No 21083 for $230.00 (two hundred & seventy dollars) on account of services rendered in Court of Claims Cases — is received — with thanks we remain

Yr. truly
Morris & Vaughan

405

134

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 16, 1873.

Dated " 12, 1873.

From Geo. Swann
Clk Ds. Ct.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to list for "Register"

ACTION.

406

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 16 1873

To the Hon.
Atty General of the
United States
Washington D.C.

Clks off. U. S. Courts
Jackson Miss June 12. '73

Sir –

Your printed circular dated Feb 22. 1873, and post marked June 7. is just this morning rec.d. The information as fully as I can give it shall be forwarded not later than the 14th inst.

I have been difficulty in making it accurate, resulting from the fact that many of the new Schedule of Com.rs appointed 28 July '73 have not replied to my letters enclosing their Com.s – I will make return to you only of such as have filed their oaths of office –

Most Respectfully
Geo. T. Swann Clk

407

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 18, 1873.

Dated " , 187 .

From G. T. Swann
Clk. U.S. Ct.

SUBJECT.

List for
"Register"

ACTION.

Sent to Congl. Printer

408

Register

Southern District

of

Mississippi

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 18 1873

409

Respectfully Submitted

June 15. 78. — Geo. T. Swann. Clerk

Note, by the Clerk.

On the 28 May 1878, the previous appointments of the Commrs in this District were revoked, and new appointments made. Commissions were directed to the persons so appointed, and the order appointing them required such appointees should file an oath of office in the Clerks office. The above list comprises only those who have filed the oath of office, as I have no other means of knowing whether they are actually acting as such at the date of this report.

Geo T. Swann

84 Dist. of Miss.

140 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 20, 1873.

Dated June 16, 1873.

From Adam & Speed,
Vicksburg, Miss.

SUBJECT.

Have rec'd a draft for $168.95.

ACTION.

file

G. Gordon Adam. Frederic Speed

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 20 1873

Adam & Speed

Attorneys at Law.

Vicksburg, Miss., June 16th 1873.

A. J. Falls Esq
Chief Clerk Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

We are to day in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst enclosing check for $168.95 for balance of our accounts for services rendered in Court of Claims cases, for which please accept our thanks.

Yours resp
Adam & Speed

411

144 So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 23, 1873

Dated " 18, 1873

From G. T. Swann
Clk. U.S. Court

SUBJECT.

Rel. to fees, &c. in bankruptcy.

ACTION.

Bankruptcy Statistics

412

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 22 1873

To the Hon.
Geo H. Williams
Atty Genl U.S.
Washington D.C.
Sir.

Clerks Off. U. S. Courts
Jackson Miss. June 18. 1873

Complying with your Circular of March 8. 1873, I have the honor herewith to enclose a report of this date shewing the general results of the Bankrupt act of 1867 in this Court, together with a statement of my compensation received, and expenses for Clerk Hire necessarily incurred to keep the business in a state of due forwardness -

I have no means in my power to make report of the Compensation of the Registers and Marshals - but have requested them, as far as practicable, to report it.

I enclose also the established fee bills of Clerk and Register - the Marshal takes the general fees allowed by the act of Feby 1853, and is allowed by the Court for each notice 10c and for making publication, two dollars -

I Am, Most Respectfully
Yr Obedt Servt
Geo. T. Swann Clerk
Dist. Court -

413

So Dist. of Miss

179

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 11, 1873

Dated July 5, 1873

From Felix Brannigan, US atty &c

SUBJECT.

Transmitting his oath of Office

ACTION.

414

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 11 1873

Office of the United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi.
Jackson, Miss. July 5, 1873.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from your department, of my commission as attorney of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, bearing date of the ninth of June, 1873, to take effect on the first day of July, 1873.

I duly subscribed the enclosed oath of office, on the first day of July, 1873, and then and there accepted the commission referred to, entered upon the duties of my office, and vacated the appointment of assistant United States attorney for this district.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Felix Brannigan,
United States attorney,
for the southern district of Mississippi

4157 (over)

Office at:

Jackson,

Mississippi.

I, Felix Brannigan do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Felix Brannigan

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this First day of July, A. D. 1873.

C L Currier Clk
Nd Commissioner
So Dist of Miss,

416

No. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 29, 1873

Dated July 25, 1873

From J. Brannigan, U S Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to official reports to this office; also, asks permission to employ a clk, &c.

ACTION

Ans July 29/73

417

I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 29 1873

Office of United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi.
Jackson, July 25th 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General of U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The form of the dockets of this office are not of a character to allow of all the entries necessary to be in them, to enable the District Attorney to make the various reports required of him by law and regulations. As they now stand the rendering of these reports is frequently a task of great labor. In making them reference must be made not only to the court dockets and minutes but to the original papers in the various suits and prosecutions.

I find that it will be necessary to have new dockets for the next terms of the Circuit and District Courts, as the office dockets are almost filled out.

In this state of affairs I desire that the Marshal be authorized to purchase for me such dockets as I may require.

418

Owing to the great pressure of business incident to the prosecutions under the Enforcement Acts, the records of this office were very much neglected. I have employed a competent clerk to assist me in bringing them up, at a compensation of five dollars per diem for the time employed. I consider his employment absolutely necessary in order to put the dockets, records and papers of the office in systematic order.

I feel that I cannot properly discharge my duties to the government unless this is done and the office kept in a proper condition thereafter.

As far as my experience goes, more time is consumed in a District Attorney's office in answering correspondence, and making the regular and miscellaneous reports required of him than in the trial of causes in Court. Now I propose to reduce this unfinished business to proper order. But I have no money to pay for the clerical labor. My clerk is working on the contingency of being paid from my prospective earnings subject to your approval. Therefore I have to request that you will authorize his employment by me to date from the

4191

1st instant. And also that as my predecessor in the last half year of his term of office earned fees largely in excess of the limit allowed by law for his compensation, which fees he paid into the Treasury in May last in final settlement of his accounts, and as the greater part of the work required to be done arose during his administration — much of it in attending to the cases wherein those fees were earned — I think it would be no more than just that the expenses should come out of the fees he earned in excess and not out of my prospective fees, which at present I apprehend will fall very far short of even half the limit allowed by law.

I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon my predecessor — far from it. He and I were so over-run with work that we had to let the details of office affairs fall far in arrears.

If the fees paid into the Treasury are not available, then I request to be allowed by you to receive so much of such fees earned by my predecessor as may be paid into Court, and which he would not be entitled to retain, as may

420

be necessary to pay the clerk for bringing up work neglected prior to my entry on duty as District Attorney. There will probably be $1000., more or less, paid into Court of these fees in the next six months.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney
So. Dist. Miss.

421

No. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 30, 1873

Dated July 25, 1873.

From Morris & Burgher, attys &c.

SUBJECT.

Have recd. a draft on N.Y. for $197, for services rend. in Ct of Claims

ACTION.

422

Attorney General's Office,

JACKSON, MISS. July 28 187

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 30 1873

A. J. Falls
Chief Clerk
Dept. Justice
Washington City
DC

Dear Sir,

Yr. favor of 21st. Enclosing Voucher & P. for thirty seven (97/) Dollars. on a/c of services rendered in Court of Claims Cases, is rec'd. — With thanks — respectfully

Your Ob'dt Serv't
Francis T. Nugent

423

211 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 30, 1873

Dated July 26, 1873

From Adam T Speed, Atty.

SUBJECT.

Have rec'd a draft for $181 for services in Ct of Claims cases.

ACTION.

424

G. GORDON ADAM. FREDERIC SPEED.

ADAM & SPEED, Attorneys at Law.

P. O. BOX No. 13

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 30 1873

Vicksburg, Miss July 26th 1873

A. J. Sales Esq
Chief Clk Dept Justice
Washington

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of yours of the 22d inst. enclosing draft for $81.00 for our fee in case of Geo. Wahl v. McAllister for which please accept our thanks

Yours truly
Adam & Speed

425

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 11, 1873.

Dated " 5, 1873

From R. J. Alcorn
U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Report rel. to Bankruptcy Cases.

ACTION.

Statistics

426

ROBT. J. ALCORN,
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., August 5 1873

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington City D. C.

Dear Sir:

In pursuance to your request by Circular bearing date March 8th. 1873, but received by me a short time ago, I herewith enclose statement of Fees in Bankruptcy received by the Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi and also Fee Bill of Marshal in Bankruptcy proceedings allowed by Hon. R. A. Hill, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern Dist. of Mississippi.

There is no record in this Office to show what amount of Fees in Bankruptcy were collected by Marshals R. N. Wilson or E. A. Peyton during their

427

ROBT. J. ALCORN,
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187

respective terms of Office.
The statement of Fees collected by M. Shaughnessy, Esq
is taken from the Bankruptcy Docket kept by him.
As to its correctness, I can not say, but give
the amounts as they have been gathered from the
Docket.

Very Respectfully &c
Robt. J. Alcorn
U. S. Marshal
So. Dist. of Mississippi.

428

Fees in Bankruptcy Collected by
M. Shaughnessy
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Mississippi

From April 15th 1871 to Jany 1. 1872	1652	84
From Jany 1st 1872 to Jany 1st 1873	1692	20
From Jany 1st 1873 to June 2d 1873	961	70
	$4306	74

Fees in Bankruptcy Collected by
Robt J. Alcorn,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Mississippi.

	Received		Disbursed	
From July 2d 1873 to Aug 5th 1873	142	25		
Publishing Notices, List of Creditors, Postage, Blanks, &c			66	30

Clerks report.

Bankruptcy -

In the District Court of the United States
For the Southern District of Mississippi
Bankruptcy Cases
From passage of Acts, to date, June 18. 1873.

Total: On Voluntary Petition	1358.
" " Involuntary proceedings	117.
"	1475.

Emoluments & Expenses of Clerk. In the

Year 1867.		Emol.	Clerk Hire
	2d half	$1015.00	338.33
1868 -	1st ½ year	3988.20	1928.42
"	2d "	3974.70	1914.63
1869.	1st ½ year	2190.95	1428.75
"	2d "	4217.70	1928.73
1870	1st ½ year	252.00	147.51
"	2d "	1224.10	408.53
1871 -	1st ½ year	528.60	338.74
"	2d "	100.70	33.00
1872	1st ½ year	172.60	57.53
"	2d "	208.30	69.43
1873	1st "	262.95	87.65

Final Discharges granted and issued to date 778 -
Ready for discharge, & withheld for payment of Fees &c - 228.
The Residue, in various stages of progress, and many involving compli-

247

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 13. 1873

Dated " 12, 1873.

From R. J. Alcorn
U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his suspension from office

ACTION.

Ans Aug 12/73

431

Blank No. 1. Govt 137.447R

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, | NEW YORK.

Dated Jackson Miss Aug 12 487

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 446 PM

To Hon geo H Williams
Atty Genl U.S.
Wash D.C

Notice of my suspension
recd. today from the
President shall I stop
immediately or wait for
my successor to qualify

R. J. Alcorn
U.S Marshall
Southern Dist of Miss

40 Col goodt rate
NC

432

2851

S. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug 27, 1873

Dated " 18, 1873

From R. A. Hill.

U.S. Dist Judge

SUBJECT.

Rel. to performing the duties of Marshal in his District

ACTION.

437

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 25 1873

Oxford Miss Aug 18 1873

Hon Geo H Williams
Attorney General
Washington

Honorable Sir

I write you at present for information as to the course to be pursued in relation to the Marshalship in the Southern District. The newly appointed Marshal has not as yet qualified, nor do I know whether or not he intends so doing, had Judge Abern resigned he might still have completed the execution of process in his hands, or had he died his deputies might have done so, but when the Marshal has been suspended under the provisions of the Act of 1869, I have my doubts whether or not he can perform any further act by himself or a deputy. There are cases in that

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District in which levies have been made but not time to sell in other cases there are writs and other process to be executed but no Officer to execute it unless Judge Alcorn has the power to do so until his successor is qualified then it is this District where I have Circuit Court powers I could temporarily supply the Marshal but in the Southern District I have no such power. There the Circuit Judge alone can fill the vacancy temporarily. As a matter of course I have nothing to say as to who ought or ought not to be the Marshal but hope that we may have some one to discharge the duties of that Officer as it is impossible to "run the Court" without that important Officer and therefore simply suggest the difficulty leaving it to the appointing power to give the remedy. Yours truly,

R. A. Hill
Judge 8

Immediately after receiving bond Probate Commissioner I informed him by letter and requested him to qualify

R A Hill

295 S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug 26, 1873.

Dated " 22, 1873.

From Robt J Alcorn

Late U S Marshal

SUBJECT.

Rel to his suspension.

ACTION.

425

ROBT. J. ALCORN.
United States Marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AUG 28 1873

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., August 22 1873

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Atty Genl U. S.

Dear Sir:

Since your telegram of 13th inst, I have remained in this Office, declining to receive any new process, or to proceed further with any then in my hands. I have considered my suspension as absolute, which you will see from a copy of it, which is as follows—

"Executive Mansion."
"Washington. D. C. 30th July. 1873

"You are hereby suspended from the Office of Marshal of "the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi "in accordance with the terms of an Act, approved April 5. "A. D. 1869, to amend an Act regulating the tenure of "certain Civil Officers, passed March 2. A.D. 1867, "and subject to all provisions of law appli-

ROBT. J. ALCORN.
United States Marshal.

2

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187—

"cable thereto.

Signed. U. S. Grant."

"To R. J. Alcorn Esq."

To day I have received your Telegram of this date, which is in the following words—

"Dated Washington D. C. 22. 1873"

"Received at Jackson, Aug. 22.

"To Robt J. Alcorn. Esqr.

"If Brown has not qualified"
"suspension to me and go with the duties of the Office"
"until he does qualify and then turn it over to him"

(Signed) "Geo. H. Williams"

"Atty Genl"

I do not understand the words "suspension to me"— Whether they are intended as a revocation of the suspension, in whole or in part.

437

ROBT. J. ALCORN,
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187

If I am to be held to the duties of Marshal during any length of time my designated succesor may delay his qualification, and then to hand over to him unfinished business in my hands, I beg to say that my interests in business will not allow me to remain in this State of uncertainty— especially considering the legal questions which may arise out of the Official Acts I might thus perform— In other words, I am unwilling to compromise myself respect by continuing to perform Official Acts, while standing in fact suspended, or to have the interests of myself, and sureties affected by doubts as to their validity. I respectfully ask, therefore, that the ambiguity of the dispatch as received, may be removed by a further communication from You. I have the honor to remain,

Your Obdt Servt, Robt J. Alcorn.

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A Card from Robert J. Alcorn, Esq.

JACKSON, MISS. August 15, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pilot:

The paragraph you published in regard to my removal from the office of United States Marshal for this District, is so remarkable for its off-hand indifference and cool nonchalance, that I must ask the courtesy of a few explanations in order that my friends may be able to solve the mystery of my "sudden taking off," and to satisfy them, if possible, that I have not stolen anything—am not a defaulter in office—and that I am not charged with any of these crimes or misdemeanors.

Soon after it was understood that the resignation of my predecessor had been accepted, a number of my Republican friends, white and colored, Northern and Southern, importuned me to apply for the position. At first, I declined. I did not particularly desire the office, and it is a fact that when I finally consented it was with reluctance. My application when made, was indorsed and recommended by a large number of the most prominent Republicans in the State. In due time my appointment came, and I entered upon the duties of the office, but had scarcely gotten warm in my seat—had not become accustomed to Federal harness—before I received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1873.

To Hon. Robert J. Alcorn:

You are represented here as having supported the Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election. Is this a fact?

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

To this telegram I replied as follows, and although its length may tax your patience, nevertheless, I trust you will do me the justice to publish it:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., July 9, 1783.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—I am in receipt of your telegram desiring to know if I supported the Democratic ticket in the Presidential election last year. In reply, I beg leave to state that I did vote for Horace Greeley last fall, and while it may have been a blunder, I did not surrender a single principle of Republicanism. For a long time I had been a political pupil of Mr. Greeley—had read his paper day after day, for years. My admiration for him was very great, and when he became a candidate for the Presidency in his old age, I felt it to be my duty to vote for him.

Under the circumstances that call forth this letter, I may be permitted to say that I was one of the first Southern men in the State to take position with the Republican party. I was a Republican, and took the stump as early as 1867, when it cost something in the shape of personal sacrifice to stand up and proclaim it. In the winter of that year I was elected to the Constitutional Convention as a Republican. In 1868 I was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. In 1869 I edited a Republican paper, and was the first in the State to hoist the name of U. S. Grant for the Presidency. With tongue and pen I took an active part in the canvass of that year. In 1870 I was elected, by a full Republican vote, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature. In 1871 I was again in the harness as an editor. In 1872 I was appointed Inspector of the State Penitentiary by Governor Powers, whose Republicanism has never been questioned—an office which I resigned upon the reception of my commission as U. S. Marshal. So you will perceive that with the exception of having voted for Mr. Greeley, I have never since 1867, occupied any position nor uttered a single sentiment that could by possibility be construed into anything but genuine Republican devotion. In this connection I will take the liberty to enclose a printed letter which I published during the canvass, in which I expressed the sentiments then entertained. All through the campaign I distinctly announced my determination to support the administration of President Grant, should he be elected. In this I have faithfully kept my word.

It may not be improper to add that soon after it was known here that I had received the appointment of United States Marshal, it was rumored on the streets of this city that resolutions of disapproval would be introduced at the next meeting of the Republican club. It is supposed that these resolutions were gotten up by the friends of a disappointed aspirant—by those who I presume are now running with you against me. They were read at the meeting, and unanimously voted down with demonstrations of enthusiasm.

In conclusion I will merely add, that I am a member of the city club—a working Republican, in full affiliation with the party in all its movements.

Very respectfully, your obd'nt srv't,
ROBT. J. ALCORN.

The above statement came gushing from the earnest Republican heart of a young Federal office holder! Hours ran into days, and days into weeks, without my hearing from the Attorney General's office, until the morning of the 6th instant, when the Associated Press dispatches announced the appointment of Mr. Leroy Bronn. In due time I received a formal order of suspension. That is the history of my sudden decapitation. That is how my head left my shoulders, but why the axe fell upon my neck is, as you suggest, "hard to define." Upon the surface, the pretext appears, that I supported Greeley last year. In face of the facts, that idea, now, that I am relieved of the dignity of office I may say, is "too thin." It is well known that my successor in 1869, when I was doing battle in the great test struggle in this State for the success of the Republican party was a candidate for Congress on the Dent ticket against the Hon. Legrand Perce. I have no personal acquaintance with the gentleman, and allude to him in this connection not out of any disrespect, but simply to indicate the fact that if I committed a political sin in exercising a little personal independence, I find a charming example in the history of Mr. Bronn.

of my sudden decapitation. That is now my head left my shoulders, but why the axe fell upon my neck is, as you suggest, "hard to define." Upon the surface, the pretext appears, that I supported Greeley last year. In face of the facts, that idea, now, that I am relieved of the dignity of office I may say, is "too thin." It is well known that my successor in 1869, when I was doing battle in the great test struggle in this State for the success of the Republican party was a candidate for Congress on the Dent ticket against the Hon. Legrand Perce. I have no personal acquaintance with the gentleman, and allude to him in this connection not out of any disrespect, but simply to indicate the fact that if I committed a political sin in exercising a little personal independence, I find a charming example in the history of Mr. Bronn.

What was said about me in Washington, and what representations made, I know not. I have reason to believe, however, that the order for my removal did not originate in the Attorney General's office. And I am left to infer that it was because certain legal papers seriously involving the quietude of certain politicians in this State were known to be lodged in the pigeonholes of the Marshal's office, and that apprehensions existed that at the proper time I would, if continued in office, put them in active operation. Whether either, neither, or all of these influences were brought to bear upon so insignificant a case as mine, it is apparent that the prime cause of my official discomfiture is to be found in two unfortunate elements of my personnel: In the first place, my name is Alcorn! Secondly, I am a Southern man! It is an explanatory fact that only one Southern man fills a Federal office of importance in the State of Mississippi, and that man is Judge Robert A. Hill, and he was appointed by Andrew Johnson.

It may not be improper for me to say that neither the smiles nor frowns of those in power can affect my fidelity to the principles of the Republican party.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

ROBERT J. ALCORN.

The following is the printed letter referred to in my communication to the Attorney General:

COMMUNICATION FROM JUDGE ROBERT J. ALCORN.

JACKSON, MISS., June 25, 1872.

Editors Clarion:

I have observed in the Clarion, that a primary meeting had appointed me a delegate to the Democratic and Conservative Convention, which will assemble in this city to-morrow. While, as one of the earliest Republicans in the State, I am profoundly sensible of the compliment, it would be unjust to the Convention, and I would be untrue to myself, did I not take this, or some other equally efficient method to respectfully decline to serve in the capacity indicated. Had I apprehended anything of the kind prior to the meeting, the necessity for this communication would have been avoided.

In the first place, I am not a Democrat, nor a Conservative so called; and at the same time I have made no attempt to conceal my preference for Mr. Greeley over Mr. Grant in the approaching Presidential contest, yet, I can but feel assured that my determination to support him rests upon a different basis, and is influenced by a very different motive from that which will doubtless actuate a majority of the delegates who will compose the State Convention.

I am a Republican, no less earnest and sincere than I was in 1866-'67-'68, and my preference for Mr. Greeley is determined by the consideration that he presents in himself a more earnest and genuine type of Republicanism than does Mr. Grant. He is a scholar and a conservative statesman of large and liberal views—of great experience—of generous patriotism—with a character for honesty and purity—never impeached, and withal a record as a Republican, which no man can assail. Hence, Greeley stands before the American people combining in himself more of the elements which are calculated to bring a sense of security and repose to all sections of the country than any other living man. I am, therefore for Mr. Greeley, *per se*. I take him upon his own merits. I take him not in the spirit of those who will take "anybody to beat Grant," but I take him because I desire his election in preference to the election of any man likely to be a candidate. As I understand the programme should he be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, it will be understood to be the exercise of that political policy which will place him before the people in the charter of "simply a conservative," and not as I would have him appear—THE FIRST CHOICE over and above all.

I shall be glad if the Baltimore Convention will give him its support, and shall ask no questions as to why or wherefore, but will remain content with the knowledge of the fact. On that score, I shall have no quarrel with any one, but I prefer not to be a participant in the work. Indeed we have no positive assurance that Baltimore will take Mr. Greeley, although we all hope so. Should I, an avowed Republican, and one among the oldest Republicans in the State, to take part in the Convention to-morrow and assist in sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and that Convention should nominate a Democrat, I would find myself in a predicament that could only be remidied by a precipitate and successful *bolt*.

The National Convention under whose auspices I labor, did its work at Cincinnati, and it would be manifestly improper for me to participate directly or indirectly with any other.

I trust the Convention to-morrow will be a harmonious and successful one—that proper delegates will be sent to Baltimore, who will cast their votes for Mr. Greeley, and that will with locked shields, and a common purpose in a common cause, Democrats, Conservatives, and Republicans will move in solid column to victory in November, and cast the electoral vote of Mississippi for the noble old statesman, liberal patriot, and honest man—Horace Greeley.

ROBERT J. ALCORN.

A PLAN

For the Relief and Benefit of the Planters', Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association of the State of Mississippi.

$10,000 in Special Premiums.

WHEREAS, The above named Association is embarrassed in its operations by debts created from time to time in the erection of buildings, improvement of grounds, and distribution of premiums; and,

Whereas, Similar associations in adjoining States have been relieved from like embarrassment by various expedients outside of the ordinary receipts of the Annual Fair, the undersigned, members of the Directory and stockholders of the above-named Association, have devised the following plan for the distribution of SPECIAL PREMIUMS, to all purchasers of Daily Admission Tickets to the annual exhibition, to be held on the second Monday in October, 1873. This distribution will take place on Saturday afternoon—the last day of the Fair:

1 premium of $2,000....Two thousand dollars in gold.
1 premium of $500....Five hundred dollars in currency.
1 premium of $200....Two hundred dollars in currency.
200 premiums—$2,000....each $10 in currency.
502 premiums—$2,510....each $5 in currency.
2 premiums— 1,200....each a $600 piano.
2 premiums— 400....each a $200 Parlor Organ.
3 premiums—$300....each a $100 Sewing Machine.
1 premium—$280....one first-class top buggy.
2 premiums—$175....each a cooking stove worth $82 50.
200 premiums—$500....each $2 50 in gold.
185 premiums—$185....each one dollar in gold.

Total value of premiums....ten thousand dollars.

Total number of premiums....one thousand.

Total tickets to be sold, not to exceed thirty thousand, to be stamped from No. 1 to No. 30,000.

Price of Daily Admission Ticket, one dollar.

Every person, whether attending the Fair or not, who buys an Admission Ticket for one dollar, will be deemed a competetor for the foregoing list of premiums. This ticket will be good for admission for one day only; and if the holder visits the Fair, will be handed to the gate-keeper on passing into the grounds. Each Dollar Ticket will have a Coupon, which the holder will detach and retain. These Coupons will be so numbered and stamped as to avoid mistake. Visitors to the Fair who may not wish to purchase this class of ticket, can purchase a single admission for 50 cents for adults, and 25 cents for children, as heretofore, or $2 for the week.

The distribution of the premiums will be conducted under the supervision of such well-known and disinterested gentlemen as shall be present at the time, from different portions of the State; and we fully pledge ourselves to the public that no ticket in excess of the number indicated (thirty thousand) shall be printed or sold; that the distribution shall be conducted fairly, and that the net proceeds, after paying the premiums, and the expenses attending the same, shal be faithfully applied toward the extinguishmen of the debt of the Association, and to the im provement of the grounds, enlargement of th buildings, and to the offering of more libera premiums on stock, machinery, field-crops, an every industry that should be fostered and en couraged by an Association of this characte We unhesitatingly commend this plan to th public as a simple, but effective means of ac complishing the several ends in view.

[Signed]

J O Wharton, Pres't.	W W Wishart,
H M Taylor,	Thos E Helm,
John J Rohrbacher,	I Strauss,
Jas D Stewart,	Jones S Hamilton,
Wm B Taylor,	H Hilzheim,
Thos. Green,	G D Bustamente,
Joshua Green,	Jas Tapley,
J L Lake, Jr.,	Kimball, Raymond & C
C A Brougher,	Wm H Allen,
Matt F Ash,	Jas A Hoskins,

Austin Neely.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Of the foregoing, t following have been selected as an Executi Committee to carry out this plan—to either whom, or to the Secretary of the Association, a plication may be made for tickets:

Wm B Taylor,	H M Taylor,
John J Rohrbacher	Joshua Green,
H Hilzheim,	J L Lake, jr.

J D Stewart.

Tickets will be on sale by the first day August. Price: Single Admission Ticket, $1. 55 for $50; 110 for $100. Tickets will be i mediately forwarded on receipt of the mon Remit by Express or Post-office Order.

july19-w

GREAT

THROUGH ROUTE

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN,

—AND—

SOUTHERN R. R.

Notes on Running of Train

—GOING NORTH—

4.45 A. M.—Mail Passenger Tra

St. Louis, Iron Mountain,

—AND—

SOUTHERN R. R.

Notes on Running of Trai

—GOING NORTH—

4.45 A. M.—Mail Passenger Tra—leaving Columbus—connecting with tra from Nashville, Memphis, Mobile, and N Orleans, etc., making close connections at Louis with evening trains for points in West, North, and East. Blood's Reclin Seat Day Coaches run through in this train

8.40 P. M.—Memphis and New O leans Express Train—leaving lumbus—has Pullman Palace Sleeping C from Memphis, Humboldt, Jackson, Mob New Orleans, and intermediate points, mak sure connections with morning trains of lines out of St. Louis.

1.00 P. M.—Train—leaving Arkadelp and leaving Little Rock at 6.30 P. M., arr at St. Louis next evening at 4.30 P. M., v Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleep Car attached; making connection with evening trains out of St. Louis.

The Only Route to St. Lou

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CA

Shortest and Most Direc

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO

CHICAGO

Pullman Palace Sleeping C

THROUGH.

Our Track and Equipment unsurpassed by Road in the West.

Ask for Tickets by this Rout

W. R. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis. T. McKISSOC Gen'l S

August 2, wtf.

GREAT

Jackson Rout

N. O., J. & Gt. N. R. R

EXCURSION TO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING

FROM and after 25th instant, EXCUR TICKETS will be issued from Ja Mississippi, via LOUISVILLE, CINCINNAT HUNTINGTON, to White Sulphur Springs, V

$67 25

For the Round Trip. ☞ Good until O first, 1873.

S. E. CAREY,
G. P. & T

July 25, 1873—w&d t oct. 1

CENTRAL FEMALE IN TUTE.

CLINTON, HINDS COUNTY, M

Rev. Walter Hillman, L.L.D., Preside

ASSISTED by a large and able facult beg n its Twenty-first Academic y

Tuesday, September 23, 1

The last session was eminently pros Over twenty-three per cent. more pupils than were in attendance the previous year greater number than had been catalogued 1860-61.

The President, having resigned the Pre of Mississippi College, which he has held for the last six years, will hereaft his undivided attention to the Institut concentrating thus his entire experience ergies he will doubtless be able to elev character of the Institution even above has heretofore possessed.

For catalogues or other information, the President of the Faculty.

ROBERT KEL

aug2-w3mt Pres't of Board of Tru

Mississippi State F

THE FIFTH ANNUAL

OF THE

Planters,' Manufactures' and chanics' Association,

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIP

Will be held at Jackson, commenc

Monday, October 13, 1

And will close on the Saturday following

All the railroads will pass visitors and for exhibition at half rates, and special tr be expected as heretofore.

The premium list, including the are gramme for each day, is now ready, and mailed promptly to any address on ap to

J. L. POWE

july19-wtd] Secret

WHISENANT'S

Cotton Caterpillar Dest

Thousands of Dollars

301 Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug 30. 1873.

Dated 1, 29, 1873

From F. Branegan
U Atty

SUBJECT.

As to acceptance by
L. S. Brown of the
position of U S marshal.

ACTION.

440

Blank No. 1. 232 1030

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. New York.

Dated Jackson Miss 29 1873

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 10.30 pm

A. J. Mills Esq

Off Atty Dept of Justice

Washn D C

up to yesterday Mr Brown had no official information of appointment & heard Commission was sent to Judge Hill made bond & writ to Atty yesterday all right I suppose I and acceptance and bond forwarded. T Brannegan

U.S. Atty

52 Collegeoutrale B.C.

441

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AUG 30 1873

1 Dist. of Miss.

60.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 4, 1873.

Dated Sept 26, 1873.

From G. N. Pyle

SUBJECT.

Rel. to corruption of Govt. officials

ACTION.

Ans Oct 6/73

4442

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 4 1873

Sept 26 73 Attorney General Williams

Dr Sir is not the courts at Washington founde on truth & Honesty or is it instituted to break Down truth & Honesty if the Latter inform me with as Little Delay as posible I will then give you the acts of some of your officials in Washington also the acts of Men that has in their power to break Down truth & Honesty & astablish falsehood in its place with know other object than to plunder the Government which I am willing to give you the Names of Individuals so called Loyal. even Stated to me in person if I dare to publish the facts as they existed I would be punished with Death as a Dog in the St of Vicksburg I will then let you see how Money is obtained by wealthy individuals in Vicksburg by proffessions of Religion I will give Names Date of the individuals and their acts I dont pretend to bring this to Life threw any Vindictive feelings on my part the contrary rather a Simpathy for the individual to show to the world both sides of the question

443

as I am in limited Means in this
Life & My aponent & Meise wealthy
are powerful I would publish it in posters
So as to let the world see how Rich Men can
Swindle the Government & How it was done
to Make A Man subservient to his will it
is hard to bare to be robed & then made one of
the infamous charactors on record & how the
party in power obtained from the Gouvernment
$125-thousand Dollars I Simply wish to to
Let the world Know the trick, as I cant give
it in detail unless I obrge it in detail it
is two painful for Me to die with this in My
Bosom without having it Bentitated
as for My private Charicter I can refer you
to the Best Citizens in waren County Miss
if you will do Me the favour of
Reading it I will give it in detail to let
the world Know how Men Can be treated
for Not Swaring to A falsehood

I Now Adress to you the above lines
from the Prentiss House Miss Vicksburg

Yours Most truly

G. S. P. R.

1st Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 6, 1873.

Dated 6 / , 1873

From Morris & Brougher

SUBJECT.

Ack receipt of $20, for services in case of Grayson vs. U.S.

ACTION.

File

444

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 6 1873

Jackson, Miss.
Oct 1 1873

A. J. Hall Esq
Chief Clerk &c
Wash —

Yr favor of 26th
just covering draft on Asst. Dr. U.S.
for $20 — in payment of services in
Case of Sarah Grayson vs Miss. pending
in Court of Claims is received.
Be pleased to accept my thanks,

Very Respectfully
Wm J Brough

445

93 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 7, 1873.

Dated " 21, 1873

From Felix Brannigan
U S Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Criminal Statistics
for Annual Rept.

ACTION.

446

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 21 1873

Office of U. S. Attorney,
Southern Dist. of Mississippi,
Jackson, October 21st 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General of U. S.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I transmit report called for by your telegram of to day.

I am not yet able to furnish the desired information as to "suits to which the United States was not a party", but will do so as soon as possible. The Clerk of Court placed his dockets at my disposal for the purpose of making the report; but, without his assistance, I find it impossible to collect the data with accuracy, hence I have to wait his convenience. He has been very busy, but promises the report soon, probably tomorrow.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney.

447

RETURNS FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Southern District of Mississippi.

	CUSTOMS.	INTERNAL REV.	POST OFFICE.	QUO WARRANTO.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Number of civil cases terminated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, to which the United States was a party...	1	17	8		4
Of these, judgments for United States...	1	7	6		2
Of the same, judgments for defendants...		3	1		
Of same, dismissed or discontinued.....		7	1		2
Of same, appealed from District to Circuit Courts.....					
Of same, appealed from Circuit to Supreme Court.....					
Aggregate amount of judgments.....	$ 363.30	$13.234.11	$3.115.86	$	$10.895.02
Aggregate amount realized from these judgments.....	$	$	$ 486.00	$	$3.000.00.
Number of civil cases pending in United States Courts July 1, 1873.....		11	7		7

	Customs.	Internal Rev.	Post Office.	Enforcement Act.	Naturalization Act.	Miscellaneous.	Embezzlement.
Number of criminal prosecutions terminated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873.....		83	6	175		5	4
Of these, number of convictions.		44	3	95		1	1
Of the same, number of acquittals.....		15	3	15		1	
Of the same, number nolled, discontinued, or quashed.....		24		65		3	3
Number of criminal prosecutions pending July 1, 1873.....		36		17		3	9

Suits to which the United States was not a Party.

	ADMIRALTY.	BANKRUPTCY.	OTHER SUITS.
Number commenced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873.....			
Number terminated during same period.....			
Of these, judgments for plaintiffs.....			
Of the same, judgments for defendants.....			
Amount of judgments for plaintiffs.....	$	$	$

Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct ~~24~~ 29, 1873.

Dated " 29, 1873.

From R. C. Powers.
Governor

SUBJECT.

Rel. to threatened military interference with the Miss Legislature.

ACTION.

Ans Oct 29/73

449

Blank No. 1. 138 ~~Good~~ 327R

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, NEW YORK. } 54 WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } NEW YORK.

Dated Jackson Miss Oct 29 187

Received at 324 P M

To President U. S. Grant

or Atty Genl Williams

The legislature now in session here is threatened with interference by U. S troops there is no disposition to riot or to violate any law by the legislature I am fully competent to preserve order have orders eminated from you authorizing any interference by the military answer

R. C. Powers

Govr of Miss

5 0 pd

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

Direct Wires.

450

1 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 30, 1873.

Dated " 29, 1873

From A. Ames.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to troubles in the Miss. Legislature.

ACTION.

Ans by the President Oct 30/73

Blank No. 21 335 9500

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } NEW YORK.

59 C

Dated Jackson miss Oct 29 1873

Received at 937 P M

To Prest U S Grant washde

There is a contest in the state senate between my friends who wish an election & the opposition who seek to prevent it they the democracy in conjunction with alcorn friends have expended away three of our republican senators large sums of money It is said have been expended for that purpose still we have a majority to destroy it the President of Senate under their direction Backed by a mob It is said proposed to declare in one decison seats of four Republican senators vacant and to use force to expel them we believe the welfare of the state depends on protection of the senators Can you legally protect them

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN

A Ames

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

109 D H Stamps V N

Direct to

452

S Dist. of Miss.

104

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov 1, 1873.

Dated Oct 27, 1873

From Felix Brannigan

Wyatt

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the solvency of Douglas H Cooper, late Indian Agent, & his sureties

ACTION.

Ans Nov 7/73

4631

Office of United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, October 27th 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General of U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

A letter from you to E. S. Jacobson, Esq., my predecessor, dated May 23d. 1873, calls for information as to the solvency of Douglas H. Cooper, (late Agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians) and also as to the solvency of the sureties on his official bond.

I am informed on good authority that H. H. Herbert lives in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, and that he is insolvent. that J. A. Ventress is dead, and that the Estate of Ventress is large and solvent. that James Johnson resides in Wilkinson County in this State, and is solvent and reputed to be wealthy. S. K. Barber, also of Wilkinson County is solvent and reputed to be wealthy. H. S. Stockett, late of same County, dead,

454

and estate insolvent.

Douglas H. Cooper is not known to have any property, and when last heard of here was a Claim Agent in Washington, D.C.

I have not yet a description of property, but from all I can learn of the parties, I believe that they are now good for a judgment of Twenty thousand $20.000- Dollars at least.

I am, very respectfully
Felix Brannigan
U.S. Attorney.

114 C. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov 1, 1873.

Dated , 187 .

From Felix Brannigan

U S Atty

SUBJECT.

~~Criminal Statistics for~~
Annual Rept.

ACTION..

455

Please file this with the

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NOV 1 1873

Return for Annual Report of Attorney General.

for

Fiscal year ending June 30 – 1873

Suits to which the United States was not a party

	Admiralty	Bankruptcy	Other Suits
Number commenced during fiscal year	35	56	50
Number terminated	22	20	73
Of these judgments for plaintiffs	11	20	16
" " " " defendants	11		57
Amount of judgments for defendants			
" " " " plaintiffs	$2.648 $\frac{04}{100}$		$62.647 $\frac{87}{100}$

Note: 12 of the Bankruptcy suits terminated were voluntary and
8 " " " " " " involuntary

I could get no report or estimate as to equity suits. It would take a month to read the decrees. I would respectfully suggest that Clerks of Courts be asked directly for this information. I have done the best I could with this report.

Very Respectfully &c

Felix Brannigan

U.S. Attorney So. Dist. of Miss

To

A. J. Fulls Esq.

Chief Clerk, Dept of Justice

456

S Dist. of Miss.

109

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov 6, 1873

Dated " 3, 1873.

From Morris V Brougher.

SUBJECT.

Ack receipt of #134

ACTION.

File

457

Attorney General's Office,

JACKSON, MISS. Nov 3d 1873

A. J. Ball, Chief Clk
Dept. Justice
Washington D.C.

Sir — We acknowledge receipt of yours of 27th ult. covering draft on Ch. Dr. Nat'l Bank, for dividend rendered in Trust of claim — for $134,
with thanks, we remain,

Yours Truly
Mississippi Bar

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1st Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov 7, 1873

Dated " 3, 1873.

From Lay Lindsay.

SUBJECT.

Ack receipt of $10. for services in case of Brown vs. U.S.

ACTION.

457

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 7 1873

Department of Justice.

Washington Oct. 29 1873

Lay Lindsey Esq.,
Vicksburg, Miss.,

Sir:

I enclose herewith a draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for $10. being for your services in the case of J. J. Person vs. The United States, pending in the Court of Claims.

Be pleased to acknowledge its receipt.

Very respectfully,

J. Wells
Chief Clerk.

Rec'd the above Draft

Vicksburg Miss Nov 3. 1873. Lay Lindsey

460

138

S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec 1 1873.

Dated Nov 26, 1873.

From Felix Brannigan.

U Atty.

SUBJECT.

Returns papers in case of Joannah Pervick widow of Daniel Smith Cont 125 W.C.

ACTION.

Enclosure sent to U Atty by Dec 1/73.

461

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 1 18

Office of U. S. Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, Nov. 26th 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General of U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 17th with papers therein, and also of your letter of Nov. 20th.

Herewith I return the papers requested by the latter communication to be returned to you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Felix Brannigan
U.S. Attorney

462

153 S Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec 10, 1873.

Dated " 5, 1873.

From Felix Brannigan
US attorney

SUBJECT.

Rel to case of W.H. Cooper.

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary Interior Dec 11/73

463

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 10 1873

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, Dec 5th 1873.

Hon Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Your letter of the 7th ultimo in the matter of W. H. Cooper, with enclosures, was duly received. The press of my business in the District and Circuit Courts last month, prevented earlier attention to the case. I have examined the papers and the following points suggest themselves:

First: I think an account should be stated by the proper officers, to cover the period of Cooper's term of office under his official bond, in which he should be debited with all moneys or other legal items chargeable to him therein proper credits only to be allowed.

Second: If Cooper rendered regular accounts and returns, copies of the same should accompany the adjustment as far as they support the debits and credits in the proposed adjustment.
Third: A statement of differences should be with the adjustment, showing items allowed in excess of charges made for the same by the agent, if any such there should be, also items disallowed or suspended with reasons for such disallowances or suspensions.
Fourth: Where a charge is made in the adjustment and a corresponding credit is not given to the United States in the account of Cooper as rendered by him to the Government, a copy of the evidence upon which the charge is made should accompany the adjustment.

I presume that Cooper's accounts have already been adjusted and perhaps balanced on the books of the proper Department. If so the question of the right of the adjusting and accounting officers to readjust and

revise such accounts for the purpose of withdrawing credits already allowed in former regular adjustments so as to charge the sureties with those credits, may arise. The First Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. R. W. Tayler, holds, I believe, that the Government can reopen and readjust accounts for such purposes. And where, by mistake or fraud, the proper debit was not made or an erroneous credit was given, I have no doubt of the right of the Government to correct the error by a readjustment of the account.

The only papers furnished me upon which to base a declaration are, "A statement of Funds placed in the hands of R. H. Cooper, etc. under his bond dated April 26; 1858," from the office of Indian Affairs - not signed by any officer of the Government, and a copy of the official Bond. I do not consider a memorandum

such a statement as would be sufficient to file with a declaration. Therefore I have to request that an account be stated as suggested, and that I be furnished with a duly certified copy of it. In the meantime, or until I hear from You upon this matter, I do not think it advisable to bring suit.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servt.
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney

4671

S. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec 16, 1873.

Dated 10, 1873

From Felix Brannigan
U.S. Attorney

SUBJECT.

Encloses papers and bill in case of O. C. French.

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Dec 16/73

4681

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 16 1879

Office of United States Attorney
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson Dec 10th 1873.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Please to refer the enclosed account to the War Department with the papers in the French case.

I am, Sir
Very Respectfully,
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney,
Southern Dist Miss.

469/

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 16

Office of United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss. Dec 10th 1873.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The enclosed papers described in the schedule therewith are respectfully returned to be transmitted to the War Department.

The papers were forwarded to this office through the Department of Justice to be used in the suits against O. C. French and his sureties. These suits were disposed of, by judgments by default in favor of the United States, at the late November Term of the United States Circuit Court. The letters from the Department of Justice relating to these suits, addressed to this office, bear the following dates- August 19, 1872, September 25, 1872, December 7, 1872. January 4, 1873, January 7, 1873, May 29, 1873. July 8. 1873. September 19, 1873, October 15 1873.

470

Referring to your letter of October 15, 1873 I have to say that Mr French placed two drafts in my hands for the payment of $3841.$\frac{54}{100}$ before the commencement of the late November term of Court, that being the sum remaining due upon the account certified by the War Department September 24, 1872, (1872?) after the payment made by William Noonan, a surety on French's bond, of $3000. (of which you informed me in your letter of September 19 1873)

These drafts were not honored and have been returned to Mr French.

I gave Mr French, time, until the last day of said term of court, in which to pay with instructions to make deposit of $3841.$\frac{54}{100}$ at the Sub Treasury in New Orleans, Treasury at Washington, or any other U.S. Depository, or with Court, in satisfaction of the claim on the account referred to. He failed to make the deposit and I took judgment by default against him and his sureties, as follows:-

United States,
1660. vs
O. C. French.
} Action of debt for the recovery of $8061.$\frac{40}{100}$

Judgment by default for $8061.$\frac{40}{100}$, to be satisfied upon

payment of $5360.67/100 principal, and $1723.60/100 interest and costs.

explained as follows:-

Offset entered by District Attorney for defendant; $3000.00 (amount paid by William Noonan surety) less $298.67/100, additional claims transmitted by War Department to District Attorney, not embraced in original amount sued for.

United States 1661 vs O. C. French, et al.	Debt on bond for penalty thereof viz: $15,000.00

Judgment by default for penalty of Bond $15,000.00, to be satisfied upon the payment of $12,000.00 principal and $270.00 interest, and costs.

explained as follows:

Offset entered by District Attorney for defendants: $3000.00, amount paid by William Noonan, surety on said bond.

I have no legal evidence to support a demand of more than was shown to be due upon the certified account referred to: but I felt justified in taking

judgment for all that the War Department alleged to be due on the claims of parties not embraced in that account.

If Mr French can satisfy the War Department that any or all of these claims were paid by him to the proper parties, I have no doubt that such sum or sums will be refunded to him or his sureties on a showing of the facts.

Execution will issue in due course of law.

I am Sir,
Very Respectfully
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney
Southern Dist. Miss.

Schedule
of
Items of indebtedness comprised in the amount recovered by the United States on a judgment by default in suits numbers 1660. and 1661. against C. C. French, et al. at the November Term of the United States Circuit Court A. D. 1873. for the Southern District of Mississippi viz:

Balance due the United States on French's account as certified by Copy of the same from War Department dated September 24th 1872 (1872?)	$6841.54	
Less amount paid to War Dept. as per Attorney General's letter to F. Brannigan U.S. Attorney, dated September 19. 1873.	3000.00	3841.54
Claim of Lewis Cain, Discharged private of Co "K" 6th U.S.C.H. Arty	286.50	
Claim of John Williams late of Co "K" 6th U.S.C.H. Arty.	285.50	
Ellen Branch, Mother of Nathan Branch deceased late of Co "F" 6th U.S.C.H. Arty	247.93	
Claim Josiah Moore late of Co "H" 50th U.S.C. Infty	300.00	1119.93
Amount Carried forward		4961.47
		-472

Amount Brot Forward		$4961.47
Claim of Johnson Miner late of Co "I" 84th U.S.C. Infty.	300.60	
Priscilla Hudson, Widow of Paul Hudson late Private of Co "B" 55th U.S.C. Infty.	98.00	398.60
Total amount of principal recovered		$5360.07
Interest thereon		723.60

Office of United States Attorney
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson Dec 10th 1873.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct and true.

Felix Brannigan

United States Attorney

167 S Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec 20, 1873.

Dated " 14, 1873.

From F. V. L. B. Valliant

SUBJECT.

Ack. receipt of $20. for services in case of E. E. Mount.

ACTION.

Jdr

473

FRANK VALLIANT. LEROY B. VALLIANT.

Office of F. & L. B. VALLIANT,

Attorneys at Law.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 23 1873

Greenville, Miss. Dec 14th 1873

A. J. Falls
Chief Clerk Department of Justice
Washington City D.C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 28th ult has been rec'd enclosing a draft on New York for $20.00 for our services in the case of E. E. Mount, pending in the court of claims

Yours &c

F. & L. B. Valliant

474

17 S Dist. of Mich.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec 23, 1873.

Dated " 19, 1873

From Felix Brannigan
U S Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Encloses copies for the arrest of William C. Gilmer in Indiana

ACTION.

Letter to US Atty of Indiana 26 Dec 73

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 23 1879

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss, Dec 19th 1873

Hon Geo H. Williams
Attorney General
Washington D.C.

Sir.

Please to forward the enclosed capias for the arrest of William C. Gilmer late Postmaster at Greenville Washington County Mississippi to the United States Marshal of Indiana. with instructions to execute it. and to make return of the same.

I am informed that the said Gilmer resides in New Albany Indiana.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney
Southern Dist Miss.

476

No. 1452

U. S. DISTRICT COURT,

To January Term, 1874.

THE UNITED STATES

VS. } Capias.

William C. Gilmer
Resides at New Albany
Indiana

F. Brannigan,
U. S. Dist. Att'y.

United States of America, } S. C.
Southern District of Mississippi.

The President of the United States of America:

To the Marshal of the ~~Southern~~ District of ~~Mississippi~~ Indiana — Greeting:

You are hereby Commanded, *That you take*

William C Gilmer

if he shall be found in your District, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Jackson, in said District, on the Fourth Monday in January *next, before the Judge of said Court, to answer the United States of America upon an Indictment therein pending against him, on a charge of* Embezzlement of Post Office Monies of the United States

And have you then there this writ.

Witness, *the Honorable ROBERT A. HILL, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Jackson, in said District, this* 18th *day of* December, *A. D. 1873.*

Geo. T. Swann, *Clerk.*

The Defendant may be admitted to bail, upon his entering into recognizance before the Judge, or a Commissioner of the United States for said District, in the sum of _____ *Dollars for himself and* _____ *good and sufficient sureties, in the like sum, conditioned according to law, for his appearance to answer said Indictment.*

Clerk.

188 S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany 7, 1874.

Dated Dec 24, 1873.

From Felix Brannigan
U Atty

SUBJECT.

Asks appointment as his asst. of W H Parker

ACTION.

Appointment sent
Jan 7 74.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 7 1874

Office United States Attorney
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson December 24. 1873

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Attorney General
Washington D. C.

Sir:

In consideration of the increasing amount of official business of my office I have to ask for an assistant. There are several important civil and criminal cases pending in the courts in my district which will engage my full attention for some time to come, and which, without assistance, to attend to minor cases, and details of office work, cannot be properly attended to.

I would recommend that Mr. W. H. Parker be appointed as my assistant at a salary of $2500 per annum, the former salary of $2000 being in my opinion insufficient, on

account of the high price of living in Mississippi Mr Parker served as an officer in our army with distinction and ability during the late rebellion. He has resided in Mississippi during the past four years, is thoroughly identified with the State, a leader in our party, and fully competent to discharge the duties of an assistant District Attorney. He is a graduate of the Columbian College Law school of Washington, D. C. and has practiced as an attorney at Law in several counties in Mississippi

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney

Executive Mansion
Washington D.C. Jan. 5, 1874

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

The President directs that under the circumstances an exception to Executive Order prohibiting Federal Officers from holding State or local offices, dated Jan. 17. 1873, - is made.

O E Babcock
Secretary.

Forty-third Congress U.S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D.C. January 1st 1873

To
The Atty General
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I would respectfully commend for the position of Assistant U.S. Dist Atty. Southern district of Mississippi Hon. W. N. Parker, believing him to be in every way well fitted for the position

Your obdt servant

John R. Lynch
M C 6th Miss

I most heartily concur in the above.

A. Ames

197 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany 14, 1874.

Dated " 13, 1874.

From Felix Brannigan
U S Attorney

SUBJECT.

Encloses bond of O. C French, late Disbursing Officer Freedmen's Bureau.

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Jany 15 1874

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss, 13th January 1874

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JAN 14 1874

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General.

Sir

Herewith please find enclosed the original bond of Obadiah C. French the suit thereon having been determined. I believe it belongs to the files of the War Department.

Very respectfully

Felix Brannigan

U. S. Attorney

S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany 21, 1874

Dated " 15, 1874

From W. H. Parker.

Asst. U. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Sends official oath.

ACTION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 1874

Jackson Mississippi
January 25th 1874

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have, this day, entered upon the duties of Assistant U.S. Atty. Southern District of Miss. And, herewith, transmit the required "oath of office"

Your obdt servant
W. N. Parker
Asst. Atty.

Hon. G. H. Williams
Attorney General
Washington
D.C.

#2509

OATH OF OFFICE.

William H. Parker

District of ,

, 187 .

OATH PRESCRIBED BY ACT OF JULY 2, 1862.

[This oath must be taken by every Officer of the United States, before a notary public or some magistrate authorized by law to administer oaths, before entering upon the duties of his Office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof.]

I, William H. Parker, of Jackson, County of Hinds, and State of Mississippi, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

W. H. Parker

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

R. J. Meigs Clerk Sth Dt
by L. P. Williams
Asst Clerk

230

S Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 6, 1874

Dated , 3, 1874.

From Anonymous.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to fraudulent claim of M. Baurgeais

ACTION.

Letter to Judge Aldis Feb 9/74.

9/

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEB 6 1874

State of Mississippi
Feb 3. 74

Atty Gen Williams
Washington City

I have wrote several letters to the Claims department. & other Connected these with. to prevent frauds on the U.S. Government. this is the first anonymous letter I have wrote - & I do it now for good cause - But to Business - the Claim of Maximillion Bourgeois. of Hancock Co. Miss - I learn is a fraud. its for $2.984.00/00 I learn that a Federal scout took 4 Beeves - or 4 head of cattle from him - I think E. McArthur the newly appointed Post Office agent from Shieldsborough Miss can get proof to save the Gov. the whole amount. the Claim of Louis Moran I think must be a fraud. as you are the Chief Law officer of the Government

10

I shall feel sure that you will have the matter well sifted. Any thing that I can learn about it shall be transmitted at once. at any rate have C. McArthur as he is a sworn agent of the government to look into the matter.

I transmit the above information to be used in a Most Confidential manner. I withhold my name for the present. for good & mighty Reasons. But you see I am a friend. & if the above leads to any good results. I shall feel as I have done the Country a favor.

236

S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 10, 1874

Dated " 5, 1874

From Adam J. Speed.

SUBJECT.

Ack. receipt of draft.

ACTION.

14

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 8 1874

G. GORDON ADAM. FREDERIC SPEED

ADAM & SPEED, Attorneys at Law.

P. O. BOX No. 13

Vicksburg, Miss. Feby. 5th 1874

A. J. Hall Esq
Chief Clerk Dep. Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your favor of the 29th ult. enclosing check on Nat. Exch. N. York for $96.75 for our services in case of Lemuel J. Jones in Court of Claims.

Yours respy
Adam & Speed

13

246

S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feby 16, 1874

Dated " 10, 1874

From Leroy S. Brown, U.S. Marshal.

SUBJECT.

Ack. receipt of commission &c.

ACTION.

141

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI.

LEROY S. BRONN,
United States Marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 16 1874

Jackson, Miss., Feb 10th 1874

Hon Geo H Williams
Atty Genl U S
Washington D C

Dear Sir I have this 10th day of February 1874 the honor to acknowledge the receipt and acceptance of my commission as Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of four years, from the Eighteenth day of December, ao 1873, my place of Birth the state of Ohio

Respectfully
Your most Obt
Leroy S Bronn

247 S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feby 16, 1874.

Dated " 10, 1874.

From G. A. Pyles

SUBJECT.

Rel. to fraudulent claims.

ACTION.

16

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 10th 1874 Vicks Miss there there is several
Hundred thousand Dollars By A Man by the
Name of Hall who had Many plantations
during the war his plantation Below Milliken
Bend was left in Charge of the Biggest rebels
that could be found & was then on the Gunboat
Benton where that Boat Captured Me the Men
Left in Charge Stood the gunbat A fite they
having A quite A Company stood the Boat quite
A fite & being on the Boat it Acured at 4 oclock
the Morning the was then Looked on by by all as
A Strong suporter of the rebels from their in all
his acts to his Many plantations he bore
that Name in General they held them Selves
in readiness to answer their purposes for all
Emergencies it was Good God good Devil who
ever hands I fall in the hands of take care of
Me if in Jiffs Davis hands he could prove him
Self right by being in New York by having
Men on them of the Most Dangerous Character
Now all Hand can prove any thing they want
I have Seen them do it & have been cand

the whole way down the river & know their tricks I was tryed by J. A. Klein ~~as~~ to swear I was crazy he would do this & so in the wilson claim as he proved me so by one of the drunkest bagabonds that never went to bed sober the whole four years of the war if he could get whisky to make him drunk this is the tricks to make them appear loyal I would of given you the details of Wm Jefferend tricks that was tried of as soon as my suit comes which will be in april next I will then show you the true character of both parties Marshal being enormious wealthy he will take for at least a half million to get pay for his negroes,
I will show you the tricks of Wm Dessenden that is in the treasury agent as attorney & I am limited in means & have to go according to my means the only way to get the good will of the rebels is to pay all the claims as soon as one is paid two more will follow, I agreed with all the people from Meridian to Red River & Lynes town on for moving in the church and out of it yours truly
there is a man by the name G. S. Pike

This Hall Dont Know Much Know him
By General Reputation Be Slow to decide
if You trust that pattron President he
will Sell the Government for A Mear
Mess of Potag

181

there is A Man By the Name of Harding
& two or three Negroes for proom & How
Many Negroes for to proov his loyalty

25 S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received March 2, 1874

Dated Feby 23, 1874.

From S. W. Ferguson

SUBJECT.

Ack receipt of draft.

ACTION.

19

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Greenville Miss. Feb 23rd 1874

A J Falls
Chief Clerk
Dept Justice, Washington DC.

Dear.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your favor of 17th inst enclosing check on Norfolk for $100.7 on act of legal services rendered the United States in the Case of W E Hall vs The United States.

Very Respectfully
J H Ferguson

20

Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar 17, 1874

Dated " 12, 1874

From Felix Brannigan

U S Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Wants blanks.

ACTION.

Commission

Blanks sent Mch 17/74

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 17 1874

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss, March 12th, 1874.

A. J. Falls, Esq.
Chief Clerk Department of Justice.
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

Please send me fifty blanks for term reports in criminal cases.

Very respectfully, etc.

Felix Brannigan

U. S. Attorney.

22

290 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mch 21, 1874

Dated " 16, ~~1874~~

From Felix Brannigan
U.S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to report of
criminal proceedings.

ACTION.

Feb

23

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 21 1874

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss, March 16th 1874

Hon. Geo H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Concerning the report of proceedings had in criminal cases at the January term, 1873, of the United States district court for this district, called for in your letter of 10th inst. I have to say that it will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney

24

91 S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 20, 1874.

Dated " 19, 1874

From F. Branningan

N. J. attorney.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the investigation of Clinton Rice.

ACTION.

Ser

25

Blank No. 1. 177 Gov 441

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, NEW YORK. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

440 A

Dated Jackson Miss May 19 1874

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 440 pm

To Hon Geo H Williams

Atty Genl Washn

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MAY 21 1874

Your agent Rice now here making himself unnecessarily officious respecting prosecutions under revenue laws in cases called in Court this day holding leases with defendants denouncing the prosecution and promising my removal from office. Presume he is not authorized by you to sit in judgement upon my official acts. If not I request that he be instructed to proceed at once with his own

26

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, NEW YORK. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated 187

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave.

To 2 Atty Genl

business and to make his charges to you and not to the public before I am heard or even know what the charges are, I believe he is making this investigation a cloak for the getting of Cotton and other claims against the United States

F. Branigan
U S. atty

121 paid Goodrate Ga

9 S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 21, 1874

Dated ,, ,, , 1874.

From Geo. T. Swann,

Clerk.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to report of Clinton Rice.

ACTION.

25

Blank No. 2. 100, Govt 115 Pa

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, NEW YORK. } 10 WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } NEW YORK.

Dated Jackson Miss May 21 1874

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 110 PM

To The Attorney General

Washn

It is justice to state that Rices Report has been most properly & necessarily prolonged by Matters connected with Courts now Sitting

Geo T. Swann
Clerk

To Pd Govt 1/2 PM

29

90 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 22, 1874.

Dated " 7th, 1874.

From R. A. Hill.

U.S. Dist. Judge.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to Court expenditures in his District, &c.

ACTION.

Ans May 28/74

Ra

30/

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 2 1874

Jackson Miss May 7th 1874

Hon Geo H Williams
Attorney General
Washington

My Dear Judge

I have read your report to Congress and recommendations, and fully endorse your recommendations. Some reformations should be made to reduce the expenses of Criminal prosecutions in the United States Courts. I am aware the amounts for this district are large, larger than they should have been, I may have been at fault in not scrutinizing the accounts more closely, but as a matter of necessity, they are presented at the conclusion of the terms, when I am crowded with business and when I have not time to give them more than a passing examination. I

Knowing that the accounts will be fully examined by the Accounting Officers, I have presumed they would correct any errors which could be detected by such examinations as I can make, and being prefered by properly judicial duty I have passed them when nothing appeared against them upon the face of the account.

Errors and wrongs committed by the Officers of the Court not so apparent, or not otherwise brought to my notice can only be reached by the through examination of those appointed to that duty by your department. Mr Rice your special agent now in this City has made a full and through examination into certain alleged abuses and will report to you on his return, and as he seems to have acted fairly to all parties interested, I trust that whatever errors may have

been committed will cease,
and that we may have no more difficulty
or cause of complaint upon the part
of the Government or the citizens.
The offending deputy Marshals I imm
diately upon learning the charges, ordered
dismissed, which I learn was done
I have adopted a new Jury System
in accordance with your recomm
endation, in both districts which
meets the approval of Judge Woods
and so far as I have tested it
works well. I hope Congress will
pass an act adopting it, it however
more nearly conforms with the
present law in this State than any
other that can be adopted. This
change in the Jury System, with the
investigations made by your special
agent which were made at great expense,

in both time and labour upon his part, give to the citizens an assurance that the Government intends giving them a fair show. It is but justice to the Officers to state that in the question of travelling expenses owing to the cost of living and travelling in this State they are much higher than in the East, north, or West. To avoid the expense of the Grand jury and witnesses before it, as far as possible, I have placed every restriction consistent with a proper administration of the laws of Congress, and in cases of Misdemeanors have directed the District Attorneys to proceed by information instead of indictment; there is no doubt of the power to do so in this State at least. If the revenue Officers will do their duty, and the District Attorneys will make the proper

investigations, I see no reason why the Revenue laws may not be enforced with comparatively little expense to the government, or expense or oppression to the citizens. It is not my purpose to make any charges against any officer of the County, over which I preside to your department, but to leave this matter to you and those under your charge, where it properly belongs, to correct any errors if they exist not properly before me I having no power of appointment or removal except as to the clerk of the district and Grand Jury County. I will add that should any action be deemed necessary I trust and feel confident that it will be just and fair

to all concerned; an investigation of that which is right injures no one, and if wrong it should be made

You will pardon me for intruding upon your valuable time this communication, but under the circumstances, deemed it just to all and especially as explanatory of the action of the Court, a copy of a number of the orders of the Court on the subject of investigation, I learn from Mr Rice will be submitted with his report

Rest assured that I will so far as in my power co operate with you in making the Judicial Department what it should be. protection to all, oppression to none.

Your obedient
Servant
R A Hill
Judge &c.

6

95 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 25 1874

Dated " 20 , 1874.

From R. A. Hill.

U.S. Dist. Judge.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the detention of Mr. Rice.

ACTION.

1

Blank No. 2. 205 616

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } New York.

Dated Jackson Miss 20 May 1874

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 610 PM

To Attorney Genl Williams
W D C

Courts in session
Justice to all
parties requires
delay of Mr Rice
to receive explanations
of parties interested
he is diligently
engaged

R A Hill
Judge

30 pd Gotch

35

103 S. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 1, 1874

Dated May 30, 1874

From Felix Brannigan.
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel to the payment of the judgment against O.C. French & a.

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary
May June 1/74

36

67 Gout 1050

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. EckERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, New York.

1 C4

Dated Jackson Miss May 30 1874

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 10 45 am

To Geo H Williams

Atty Gen W D C

Matter of your letter of twenty fifth inst four thousand one hundred twenty four dollars nineteen cents of judgment deposited by Clerk of Court at Sub Treasury New Orleans to Credit of Treas of United States in twenty fifth Inst Certificate of deposit No twenty twenty nine if deposit is Erroneous ask Secy of Treasy to Instruct asst Treas immdy by telegraph as there may not be time to write residue of Judgment in Court and will be held for further instruction

T Brannigan
U. S. Atty

94 Collect Gout Rate addtn

37

Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 4, 1874

Dated May 31, 1874.

From Leroy A. Brown,
U.S. Marshal.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to charges made against him by Clinton Rice

ACTION.

38

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI.

LEROY S. BROWN,
United States Marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUN 1 1874

Jackson, Miss. May 31 1874

Hon Geo. H Williams
Atty Genl US
Washington DC

Dear Sir on yesterday 30th inst was handed me through the hands of a Mr Porter — what purports to be the findings upon investigation of Clinton Rice, Esq as relates to my official conduct as Marshal of this Dist. I would state that for the past month, I have repeatedly called upon Mr. Rice to furnish the same to me, & have invariably been informed that within 48 hours — that he would present his findings. I was also informed by Mr Rice, that he would wait a reasonable time for me to answer & furnish my Explanations to the various Charges. & much to my astonishment, find in the P. O. to day a communication bearing date of May 30, notifying me of the fact that he would start for Washington on the morning of 31. May, and any communication

391

LEROY S. BRONN,
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., 187

I might deem to send him should he arrived at Wash. DC,

I am satisfied from the spirit of his communication to me that so far as he is concerned he has already concluded as to what report he will make notwithstanding I may furnish good & sufficient reasons for my official conduct In your letter of appointment to Mr Rice if I am not mistaken he is requested to furnish an opinion as to what should be done in the premises — I prefer to furnish to you my written statement in relation to all the charges in his findings and abide the judgment you may pronounce, If you will consent as soon as I can get the business of the past term of Court arranged and arrange my replies to the charges preferred by Mr. Rice, I will start for Washington, & deliver the same to you in person

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI.

LEROY S. BRONN,
United States Marshal.

Jackson, Miss., 187

having an abiding faith that you will give me a fair & impartial hearing with much respect

I Remain

Your Most Obt

Leroy S Bronn

41

107 S Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 4, 1874.

Dated " 3, 1874

From Felix Brannigan.
Yazoo City.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to answer to charges made by Clinton Rice.

ACTION.

42

3 Goot 10

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, understood subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, New York.

RCR

Dated Jackson miss 3 June 1874

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 955 pm

To Hon Geo H Williams

atty Genl wash DC

Court adjourned last Saturday I have been so busy during term & since then performing official duties that I had no time to attend to Rice's Charges moved therefore ask a suspension of proceedings until I am heard for like Reason Marshalls asks for same—

Felix Branagan

U.S Atty

57 Paid Endorsed on

43

N. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 8, 1874

Dated " 3, 1874

From Felix Brannigan.
- Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to cases of fraudulent procurement of bounties for colored soldiers, &c.

ACTION.

441

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss, June 3 1874

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 8 1874

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General
Washington D. C.

Sir.

In reply to your letter of April 9th 1874 enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to your Department relative to the prosecution of parties attempting the fraudulent procurement of bounties etc. to colored ex-soldiers or their heirs, I have to say that I will use every effort to prosecute such persons. I would at the same time call your attention to the following act of Congress under which such

45

persons might be prosecuted viz:
Sec 1, act March 3. 1823, 3. Stat. 771.-1. Bright. 203. Sec 18, act April 30. 1790. 1. Stat. 115.- 1. Bright. 212. Sec 13. act March 3. 1825. 4. Stat. 118. 1. Bright. 213. and Sec's 1, and 3, act March 2. 1863. 12. Stat. 696. and the limitation of prosecutions prescribed by Sec 32. act April 30. 1790. 1. Stat. 117.- 1. Bright 222.

In order to avoid unnecessary trouble I would suggest that before the papers in such cases be forwarded to the District Attorney for investigation they be examined with a view to ascertaining whether or not a prosecution is barred by limitation

The court in this district

ruled under the act of March 2, 1863, referred to, at last January term; that no prosecution could be maintained against a person for presenting a false claim against the Government of the United States, unless the indictment was found within two years after the presentation of the claim to a Department of the United States or an officer thereof; and that on an indictment for a false oath in support of such a claim the statute would run two years after the date of said oath; and that the word "suit" in Sec. 7 of said act of 1863 did not embrace a criminal prosecution.

47,

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Felix Brannigan
U.S. Attorney.

No. Dist. of Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 15, 1874

Dated " ", 1874

From W. H. Parker,
Asst. U.S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Resignation.

ACTION.

R

49

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 15 1894

Washington D.C.
June 15th 1894

Dear Sir:

I hereby tender my resignation to take effect June 30th 1894, of the office of Assistant United States District Atty for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Very respectfully,
Your obedt servant,
W. H. Parker,
Assistant Dist Attorney
Southern Dist Miss.

Hon. George A. Wilkins,
Attorney General
Washington,
D.C.

50

Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 19, 1874.

Dated " 13, 1874.

From Felix Brannigan.

U.S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to payment of the judgment against O. C. French.

ACTION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 19 1874

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District Mississippi,
Jackson, June 13th, 1874.

Hon. George H. Williams,
Attorney General of U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 8th instant in the matter of the judgment obtained against O. C. French, late Agent of the Freedman's Bureau, &c., I have to say that $4175.84 of said judgment was remitted by the Marshal of Northern District of Ohio to the clerk of court here, by draft. The proceeds thereof, less discount of 62,

$110.00, on said draft, and clerk's commission, George D. Brown, clerk, - deposited at the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans, La., to the credit of the U. S. Treasurer, although at the time I told him I thought it ought to be deposited to the credit of the War Department - He however scouted my suggestion - He had written to the Solicitor of the Treasury about the matter, and the Solicitor instructed him to make the deposit as proceeds of a judgment in the case of the United States vs O. C. French,

late Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau &c. Before this letter was received, however, the deposit was made.

On the 18th of May, O.C. French paid me the residue of the judgment, viz: — $1907.83 and costs of both suits 110.70

Total — $2018.53

When the Solicitor's letter to the Clerk was received, I had a letter from you of the 25th of May 1874, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of War to your department, requesting that the moneys collected

ed.

54

ed be disposed of for the payment of claims for bounties. I then turned over to the clerk the amount paid by French to me, and told him to hold it for further instruction; and as the deposit of the amount before that time received by the clerk from Ohio had only been made a few days, and knowing that the Assistant Treasurer did not make up his statements for the Treasury before Saturday of each week, I telegraphed to you to ask the Secretary of the Treasury to direct him to make

proper disposition of the deposit-

A few days ago, before I received yours of the 8th instant, the clerk received a sharp letter from the Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, directing him to deposit the amount received from me, at once, according to treasury regulations- I told the clerk that there was a mistake on the part of the Solicitor's Office, but as he would not listen to me, and spoke very curtly about my interference, I told him he might do as he pleased about it, and make the deposit when,

or where, or how he pleased; and he made the deposit, I believe, with the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans, as directed by the Solicitor's office. So the matter stands. It may be that the Comptroller of the Treasury can order the amount of said judgement to be transferred on the books of the Treasury subject to the requisition of the War Department; but if not, I would suggest that if there is any particular hurry about the matter, Congress be applied to for an appropriation of the amount

be paid into the treasury.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt Servant -
Felix Brannigan
United States Attorney.

125 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 19, 1874

Dated May 16, 1874

From C. C. Shackleford

SUBJECT.

Rel. to investigation made by Clinton Rice

ACTION.

591

Greenville Miss May 16th 74

Dear Sir

Though a stranger to you personally I wish to express my thanks to you and the Gov't for the interest manifested for us in sending out a representative to investigate the action of certain Gov't officials, connected with the Internal Revenue Department. The conduct of some of these agents in the State and in this place has been most disgraceful personally and officially, and has marked with a degree of tyranny paralelled only in the history of Government presenting no semblance of tiny face. Our people have submitted to oppression not exceeded by those of the people of England in the days of Charles or James — which caused one to lose his head and the other to be driven ignominiously from his Kingdom —

I send the Leader to address our Senator S. L. Alcorn solution to the acts of these parties, shortly after they visited Greenville, in which I gave some

instances or specifications of this treatment of particular persons, among the number was the firm of Stokton & Phol of this place.

Should you feel sufficient interest in the matter to prosp your inquiries further than this letter, I have no doubt Senator Alcorn would most cheerfully furnish you with my letter to him. I hope however the investigation of your committee, will supply you with all the information, you may need as I am assured he has given the subject a complete and thorough investigation, and his report will be without doubt, exaustive of the subject. During Mr Rice's visit to this ~~place~~ State, it was my good fortune to meet him frequently and I can congratulate you on the industry zeal and ability manifested by him in conducting his inquiries. I am sure he will give you a true and fair report of the appreciation with which our people were visited — that he will do it without fear favor or affection of or for any one — that his work will be done with fidelity and truth towards all.

Our people congratulate themselves

in having such an agent sent among them and their hearts are touched by this act of the Government evincing a care for their interests and protection which was wholly unexpected. Many of our Citizens began to regard the Govt. its laws and officers as tyrants, they began to regard it with hate-failing that its purposes, ends, and aims, were perverted from good to evil.

Hoping and believing much good will result from this your action in this matter I am

Very Respectfully
Your obt Serv.
C. C. Shackleford

Hon
Geo H Williams
Atty Genl. U.S.
Washington D.C.

129 S Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 20, 1874.

Dated " 16, 1874.

From Harriet Harris.

SUBJECT.

Ack. receipt of draft.

ACTION.

64

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 20 1874

Law Office
of
Harris & Harris,

Vicksburg, Miss., June 16th 1874

A. J. Falls
Chief Clerk Dept of Justice
Washington D. C.

Sir

We would acknowledge receipt of yours of 10th inst enclosing draft on New York for $105 00, being amount of our account for services rendered in the case of H Bidenheim pending in the Court of Claims,

Very Truly Yours
Harris & Harris
Payees

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133

Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 23, 1874.

Dated " 17 1874

From Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to charges made against him by Clinton Rice.

ACTION.

63

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 23 1874

Office of United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi.
Jackson, Miss. June 17th 1874.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Herewith I submit the charges preferred against me by Mr. Clinton Rice, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and my answers to said charges. The paper containing those charges was sent to me by messenger from Mr. Clinton Rice on the 20th of May last. The Circuit and District Courts were in session at the time and did not adjourn until the 30th ultimo. I was too busy then and up to the 15th of the present month with official duties to give attention to those charges or to answer thereto. I found about the latter

that my answer was pressingly demanded at Washington. I had not therefore sufficient time to make that close examination into the files and records of courts, that I would have desired. Hence my answers are not in all respects as explicit as they would have been, had I been allowed one half the time permitted to my accuser in preparing the charges.

You will observe that the specifications of the charges are in the main vague and devoid of citation of facts, and that the deductions of maladministration of office, are generally drawn from generalities and not from alleged facts. This being the case my answers are in such instances necessarily of a general character, and necessarily cover more paper than would have been required to meet alleged facts. I understand that Mr Rice has a number of ex parte affidavits to submit against me, made by persons and of matters of which

and of which I have at present no knowledge.
You are very well aware that a false affidavit
of the character referred to is not a crime and the
party making such an affidavit cannot be
punished under the law - and can therefore safely
make as many false statements in his affidavit
as his malice may instigate. For this reason and
for the reason that no opportunity has been afforded
me to confront the persons making these affidavits, and
that the names of affiants, and the statements sworn to in such
affidavits have been carefully concealed from me
I would respectfully urge in my defense and as a
matter of common right and justice that such
affidavits are not properly in this case, and that it
would be an outrage not only to justice but to
common decency to have them even read in
connection with the charges, or if their substance

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were to be allowed to influence your opinion or decision.

I would also urge that the inferences and implications in the charges are improperly there. where no facts are alleged from which they could be fairly drawn; and that therefore such inferences and implications should not of right be considered in your decision; and the more so do I urge this as my right, for the reason that many, in fact most of the specifications are absolutely false; and for the reason that there is a patent effort to stop at nothing as far as the charge is concerned. to make the case appear as black as possible. Where malice is so evident justice demands a fair hearing and legal proof and that I be considered innocent of wrong until the contrary appear in evidence

Very respectfully &c
F. Brunnigan,
U. S. Attorney.

134 US Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 23, 1874.

Dated " " 1874.

From Leroy S. Brown
U.S. Marshal.

SUBJECT.

Resignation

ACTION.

Gi

66

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 24 1874

Washington DC
June 23. 1874

Hon George H Williams
Atty Genl of U.S.

Sir I have the honor to tender my resignation as Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi — to take effect immediately trusting that you will accept the same & thanking you for your kindness

I remain
Your Most Obt
Lewis R Boom

J L Lake

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137

Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 27, 1874.

Dated " 23, 1874

From Geo. T. Swann
Clerk U.S. Cir. Ct.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to deposit of money received from O. C. French.

ACTION

Answered Aug. 13/74

1

No. 2.

Clerks Off. U. S. Dist. Ct.
Jackson Miss. June 23d 1874

Hon. Geo H. Williams
Atty Genl U. S.
Washington, D.C.

Sir - Since my former letter of this date, and before mailing it, I have rec'd from the Asst. Treasurer at New Orleans a letter dated yesterday, with a receipt purporting to be a 'duplicate' of his receipt of same No & date, but not a duplicate in fact, which, together with the original No 4149 of same I now forward herewith, that I may place your Department in possession of the circumstances I am meeting with at that office in my endeavors to carry out the instructions as to public funds which I received from the Solicitor of the Treasury. I ask, most respectfully, that the Department will make such order now as may seem to it fit in the premises, in relation to these two receipts, and return to me one or the other as my voucher for the payment of the money to the U. S. which has been received by me in the Dist 1660 or O. C. French. It seems that this Asst. Treasurer acts upon rules different from those I am required to pursue by the

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Solicitor of the Treas. (printed - p. 9. Reg C. to C. Carter).
And that the statement in his enclosed letter of 22d inst.
that "the fault of this misunderstanding lies wholly
with yourself" is itself wholly unfounded. The letter
of the Solicitor to me of May 22d 1874, to which I beg
to refer you, on this identical payment, is as follows:
"I have to say that the amount received should be
deposited with a designated depositary to credit of
the Treasurer of the U. S. on account of judgment
against O. C. French as special agent & disb. officer
Freedmen's Bureau" - I pursued this instruction exactly,
until requested by a written order of the Assistant Sec.
of the Treasury, dated June 9. 1874, requiring the "full
net proceeds for the amt. to be returned to the Asst. Treasurer
at New Orl. that he might" convert the same & place the
amount to the credit of Capt James McMillan, as de-
sired by the War Department.
You will perceive also that the liabilities for the last
payment of French are still refused to be changed.
They are still in my hands as originally issued on the
13th June inst, subject to such order as I can obtain
as to the proper disposal of the same - apologizing if need
be for the annoyance I may be occasioning the Hon. Atty Genl.
I am Sir, Yr obt Svt. Geo. T. Swann Clerk

Hon Geo. H. Williams
Atty Genl. U. S.
Washington D.C.

JUN 25 1874 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Clerks Off. U. S. Cir. Court
Jackson Miss June 25th 1874

Dear Sir

In accordance with your instructions to Felix Brannigan Esq. U. S. Atty. of June 8th I returned to B. F. Flanders Esq. Asst. Treas. at New Orl. the rec. No. 2029. for $4124.19 previously deposited on ap of the payment made in case No. 1660. vs O. C. French, and requested a new receipt for the same amt. in lieu thereof showing the money to the credit of "Capt James McMillan, 3d Artillery, Chief Disbursing officer Fund ness Branch of Adjutant Genls office" in accordance with your letter of 8th to Mr Brannigan. At the same time, I transmitted to the Asst. Treasurer his Triplicate Rec. No. 2069 date 15th June '74, then just recd. by me, for the sum of Nineteen hundred and eighty three 55 dollars, being the other payment made to me by Capt Brannigan for O. C. French, with the request that this also might be placed to the credit of Capt McMillan, as the other was required to be. Of course I expected duplicate, if not triplicate rects for each of these payments or for both together.

Since the transmission of these receipts for renewal in the manner stated, I have recd. from the Asst. Treasurer under date June 17. a single rec. for the $4124.19 of the form

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of which a copy is herewith, & I then sent his former receipts for the $9985 returned to me with note as follows: "also triplicate receipts under date of June 18/70 returned on ap of not having instructions from the Secretary to counter entry their amt."

I sent him these triplicate receipts, not doubting but they would be exchanged as the other had been under your letter to Wm Brown esq of 8th inst.

As the ap: Treasury bonds are only two in nt. I do not forward this to the Department, for this would leave me with no voucher for the payment of the amt received by me into the Treasury.

I beg to refer the whole matter to you, in order that the Treasury Department may give the ap. Treasurer an instruction which will secure me at least a duplicate, as well as a certificate for this last payment as to the credit of the same officer of the War Department.

I am Yrs. Respectfully

Geo T. Brown Clerk.

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(Copy)

"No 4149. Office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer
New Orleans June 17. 1874

Received from Capt Jas McMillan Forty one hundred & twenty four & 19/100 Dollars consisting of Cash rec'd from Geo T. Swann Clk U. S. Cir. Court. To be placed to his credit as Disbursing Officer and subject only to his check in that official capacity -

$4124 19/100 (Signed) C C Flanders
for U. S. Assistant Treasurer "

Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S.,

New Orleans, La., June 22, 1874

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th Instant in regard to the deposit of $4,124.19/100. For credits to Disbursing officers' accounts but one receipt is issued. As this deposit is a little irregular, I enclose a Duplicate. The Triplicates No. 2069 were returned for the reason stated in my letter of the 17th Inst. that the Hon. Secty had not authorized the change, nor can it be made until he does. The fault of this misunderstanding lies wholly with yourself. If you placed your funds at first to the credit of the right Branch of the Dept., these Counter-entries would be avoided.

Very Respectfully

Geo. T. Swann Esq
Clerk U.S. Cir. Court
Jackson Miss.

Dan'l P. Hamilton
Asst Treas. U.S.

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No 2

Clerk's Office U. S. Courts.

Jackson Miss. June 23rd 1874.

Hon Geo. H. Williams.

Atty Genl U. S.

Washington D.C.

Sir. Since my former letter of this date, and before writing it, I have received from the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans a letter dated yesterday, with a receipt purporting to be a duplicate of his report of same No & date, but not a duplicate in fact, which, together with the ~~original~~ No 41149 of same I now forward herewith, that I may place your Department in possession of the hindrances I am meeting with at that office in my endeavors to carry out the instructions as to public funds

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which I receive from the Solicitor of the Treasury. I ask most respectfully that the Department will make such order now as may seem to it fit in the premises in relation to these two receipts and return to me one or the other as my voucher for the payment of the money to the U.S. which has been received by me in the suit 1660 vs O C French. It seems that this Assistant Treasurer acts upon rules different from those I am required to pursue by the Solicitor of the Treas. (printed p.g. Reg 6. to Clerks) and that the statement in his enclosed letter of 22d inst that "the fault of this misunderstanding lies wholly with yourself" is itself wholly unfounded. The letter of the Solicitor to me of May 22d 74. to which I beg to refer you. on this

36,

identical

identical payment, is as follows: I have to say that the amount received should be deposited with a designated Depository to credit of the Treasurer of the U S on account of judgment against O. C. French as special agent & Disb officer Freedmans Bureau" - I pursued this instruction exactly, until requested by a written order of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 9th 1874, requiring the full" set issued for the amount to be returned to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans that he might "cancel the same & place the amount to the credit of Capt James McWilliams, as desired by the War Department.

You will perceive also that the triplicates for the last payment of French are still refused to be charged. They are still in

in my hands as originally issued on the 19th June inst. subject to such order as I can obtain as to the proper disposal of the same - apologising if need be for the annoyance I may be occasioning the Hon Atty Genl.

I am Sir. Your obdt Servt,
George. Smarm. Clerk.

(Copy)

Clerks Office U. S. Cir. Court
Jackson, Miss. June 23. 1874

Hon. George H. Williams
Attorney General U. S.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your instructions to Felix Brannigan Esq U. S. Attorney of June 8th I returned to B. F. Flanders Esq Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans the receipt No 2029 for $1124.19 previously deposited on account of the payment made in case No 1660 vs O. C. French and requested a new receipt for the same amount in lieu thereof shewing the money to the credit of Captain James McMillan 3rd Artillery Chief Disbursing Officer, Freedmens Branch of Adjutant General

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Office" in accordance with your letter of the 8th to Mr. Brannigan at the same time I transmitted to the Assistant Treasurer his triplicate receipt 206 dated 13th June 1875 then just received by me for the sum of nineteen hundred and eighty three 55 dollars, being the other payment made to me by Captain Brannigan for O. C. French, with the request that this also might be placed to the credit of Captain McMillan as the other was required to be, of course I expected duplicate, if not triplicate receipts for each of these payments or for both together.

Since the transmission of these receipts for renewal in the manner stated, I have received from the Assistant Treasurer under date June 17 a single receipt for the $1429.19 of the form of which a copy is herewith, together

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together with his former receipt for the $1983.55 returned to me with note as follows "also triplicate receipts under date of June 13. 1874 returned on account of not having instructions for the Secretary to counter enter their amt."

I sent him these triplicate receipts, not doubting but they would be exchanged as the others had been under your letter to Mr. Brannigan of the 8th inst.

As the Assistant Treasurer sends me only the one receipt I do not forward this to the Department, for this would leave me with no voucher for the payment of the amount received by me into the Treasury

I beg to refer the whole matter to you in order that the Treasury Department may give

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the Assistant Treasurer an instruction which will secure me at least a duplicate as well as a certificate for this last payment as to the credit of the same officer of the War Department

I am most respectfully
George T. Swann Clerk

(Copy)

"No 4149 Office of the U.S. Assistant Treasurer
New Orleans June 17. 1874

Received from Captain James McMillan forty one hundred and twenty four and 19/100 dollars consisting of cash received from Geo. T. Swann Clk. U.S. Cir. Court to be placed to his credit as Disbursing officer and subject only to his check in that official capacity

#4124.19 (Signed) C. C. Flanders
for U.S. Assistant Treasurer"

So Dist. of Miss.

57 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 28, 1874

Dated " 23, 1874

From Felix Branigan
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Reply to charges agt. him of illegal conduct in the execution of his office.

ACTION.

Replay sent to Comte on expenditure of Dept by Justice Hilton 1876

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Report of Colinton Rice to Atty. Genl. dated June 13. 1874

Exhibits E. A Letter to Le Roy. S. Brown dated May 25. 1874

Letter to Felix Brannigan dated May 20/74

Reply Le Roy S. Brown to findings of Colinton Rice dated June 9. 1874.

Letter of Geo. T. Swann, Clk U.S. Lets. Aug. 15, 1874

Letter of J. Tarbell May 14. 1874
" " J. W. M. Harvel " 8 "
" " Geo. F. Brown Apl. 27. 1874

Received by:
J. B. Summers
Clerk Com on Exp in Dept. of Justice

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Wm Fales,
Chief Clerk.

Tuesday.

Mr Falls

Will please send by Thomas (the messenger from the Comptroller's Office) Dist Attorney Brannigan's reply to the charges made against him by Mr Rhein, special agt for Atty Genl, and oblige.

Yours truly
N. J. Jones.

It is wanted for purpose of copying and will be returned when sent for or when wanted

All Official Letters to this Office must be addressed to the "Commissioner of Internal Revenue," and in replying to Letters from this Office the marginal initials should be referred to.

J. B. T.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, June 30, 1874.

Sir:

The receipts from the special tax of retail liquor dealers and dealers in manufactured tobacco in the 1st and 2d Districts of Mississippi for the special tax years ending April 30, 1873 and 1874 are as follows:

1st Mississippi.

Retail liquor dealers for special tax year 1873	$11,964.34
" " " " " " " 1874	14,983.79
Increase	3,019.45
Dealers in manufactured tobacco for special tax year 1873	3,916.76
" " " " " " " " 1874	6,975.45
Increase	3,058.69

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2d Mississippi.

Retail liquor dealers for special tax year 1873	$17,710.51
" " " " " " " 1874	27,485.42
Increase	9,774.91
Dealers in manufactured tobacco for special tax year 1873	5,433.20
" " " " " " " " 1874	12,190.82
Increase	6,757.62

Respectfully

[illegible] Rogers

Acting Commissioner.

Felix Brannigan, Esq.,
U.S. Attorney,
Jackson, Mississippi.

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REPORT of the United States Attorney for the ..... of ..... of indictments found, disposition of the same, or verdict thereupon, at the ..... term, 18 , of the ..... court held at .....

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS.	Residence ~~OFFENCE CHARGED~~	Offense. ~~DATE OF INDICTMENT.~~	VERDICT.	~~SENTENCE.~~ Witnesses		REMARKS.
1. John Fleming, E. J. Guice & E. L. Holden	Natchez	No Wholesale Liquor Dealers sign up and Book not posted	Jany 15. 1874	G. B. Moore, John Harper, Wm. Burns, John Wilson	Natchez	
2. Samuel Burns	Natchez	Wholesale Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		S. Burns Sr, Wd. Tarrell	Natchez	
3. James McCabe	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Steve Young, Dallis Young, Wm. Taylor, Coffe Woods	Natchez	They can prove that they bought Tobacco and Liquors from James McCabe
4. James McCabe	Natchez	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Steve Young, Dallis Young, Wm. Taylor, Coffe Woods	Natchez	do
5. Soloman Freshman	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax.		S Jacobs, A Jacobs, Steve Young, Moses Marks, James Dixon	Natchez	M. Marks can prove that S. Freshman has sold Liquor and that he has Brandy Peaches and Brandy Cherries exposed for sale. S. Jacobs and Jacobs can prove that Sol Freshman attempted to put the ownership of Liquor on them, i.e. that he was clerking between under Jacobs license, neither Jacobs nor Colby can prove he sold liquor without revenue license
6. J. Frazle	Natchez	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Washington Davenport	Natchez	Can prove that he purchased Tobacco from J. Frazle
7. D. Frishman	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		John Elson	Natchez	can prove that he seen Brandy Peaches & Brandy Cherries exposed for sale by D. Freshman
8. Joseph Frank	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without		John Elson	Natchez	can prove that he sells Liquors, Brandy Peaches and

5. Soloman Freshman	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax.		S Jacobs A Jacobs Steve Young Moses Marks James Dixon	Natchez	M. Marks can prove that S. Freshman has sold Liquor and that he has Brandy Peache and Brandy Cherries exposed for sale. S. Jacobs and Jacobs can prove that Sol Freshman attempted to put the ownership of Liquor on them, i.e. that he was clerking between under fraudulent license, restaurant. They Cell for Dever can prove he sold liquor without revenue license
6. J. Frazle	Natchez	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Washington Davenport	Natchez	Can prove that he purchased Tobacco from J. Frazle
7. D. Frishman	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		John Elser	Natchez	can prove that he seen Brandy Peaches and Brandy Cherries exposed for sale by D. Frishman
8. Joseph Frank	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		John Elser	Natchez	can prove that he sells Liquor, Brandy Peaches and Brandy Cherries

REPORT of the United States Attorney for the ..... of ..... of indictments found, disposition of the same, or verdict thereupon, at the ..... term, 18 , of the ..... court held at .....

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DATE OF INDICTMENT.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
9. Joseph Reale	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Thomas Williams, James Ballard, Allen Williams, John Elzey — Natchez	Witnesses can prove that he has two places of business under the same roof but no door of communication between in one store he sells Liquor and Tobacco in the other Brandy Peaches, Brandy Cherries and Tobacco. he has revenue license for one place of business
10. H. T. Higgins	Natchez	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Edward Jones — Natchez	Can prove that he purchased Tobacco from H. T. Higgins
11. M. Beer	Natchez	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Steve Young, West Williams, Johnson Grant, James Jefferson — Natchez	witnesses can prove that they purchased Liquor from M. Beer.
~~12. M. Beer~~	~~Natchez~~	~~Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax~~		~~Steve Young, West Williams, Johnson Grant, James Jefferson — Natchez~~	~~witnesses can prove that they purchased Tobacco from M. Beer.~~
13. David Wilson	Natchez	No sign as Wholesale Liquor Dealer exposed		J. Schwartz, J. Moise, West Williams, Henry Gooseberry — Natchez	J. Schwartz and J. Moise can prove that David Wilson had no Wholesale Liquor Dealers sign exposed West Williams and Henry Gooseberry can prove that D. Wilson was selling Liquor at Wholesale at the time
14. David Wilson	Natchez	No entries on Wholesale Dealers Liquor Book		J. Schwartz, J. Moise, West Williams, Henry Gooseberry — Natchez	
15. Isaac Abraham	Natchez	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Edward Jones, Dallis Young, Dennis Jackson — Natchez	They Can prove that he had Tobacco exposed for sale and that he sold it.

REPORT of the United States Attorney for the ..... of ..... of indictments found, disposition of the same, or verdict thereupon, at the ..... term, 18 , of the ..... court held at .....

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DATE OF INDICTMENT.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
16. W. H. Fox	Natchez	Selling Patent Medicines without Proprietory Stamp		James Dixon, James Dent } Natchez	
17. Isaac Lowenberg	Natchez	Not having Book as Wholesale Liquor Dealer Posted up		J. R. Bledsoe. Natchez	
18. Wesley Booker	Deer Creek	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Charles Christian, James White, Charles Hill } Deer Creek	witnesses can prove that Wesley Booker sold Liquor Brandy Peaches and Brandy Cherries during the year 1873.
19. H. Hamilton	Halls Landing	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Lewis Matix, Anthony Bassel, Austin Newson, L. Berry } Halls Landing	witnesses can prove that H. Hamilton had Liquor exposed for sale
20. H. Hamilton	Halls Landing	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Lewis Matix, Anthony Bassel, Austin Newson, L. Berry } Halls Landing	witnesses can prove that H. Hamilton had Tobacco exposed for sale.
21. E. F. Williams	Deer Creek	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		David Statter. Deer Creek	
22. E. F. Williams	Deer Creek	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		David Statter. Deer Creek	
23. Mayfield & Jones	Tulula Landing	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		John Gest, Peter Brown, H. H. Arrington } Tulula Landing	Witnesses can prove that Mayfield & Jones sold Liquor
24. Mayfield & Jones	Tulula Landing	Dealers in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Charles Katz, Thomas Carter } Tulula Landing	witness can prove that Mayfield & Jones sold Tobacco.

REPORT of the United States Attorney for the ..... of ..... of indictments found, disposition of the same, or verdict thereupon, at the ..... term, 18 , of the ..... court held at .....

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DATE OF INDICTMENT.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.		REMARKS.
25. John Crawford	Vicksburg	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		M. Dunner A.J. Eggleston	Vicksburg	M. Dunner can prove that he sold John Crawford several packages of Liquor during the year 1873. A.J. Eggleston can prove that John Crawfor sells Liquor.
26. William King	Pine Ridge Copiah Co	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax.		Marvin McBee D B Godbold	Pine Ridge Copiah	Witnesses can prove that William King sells Liquor
27. John Botto	Natchez	Wholesale Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		S.W. Griffin J. Dickson	Natchez	Griffin can prove that he bought ale by the Cask from him. Dickson can prove that Botto sold liquor in quantities of 5. Gallons
28. L. Hexter	Greenville	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax	Dec 15. 1873.	A.J. Eggleston J.A. Ross E. Thomas A.G. Strauss Thos Mimms	Vicksburg Greenville Washington Co Greenville Greenville	A.J. Eggleston can prove that revenue license was issued to L. Hexter of Greenville as Retail Liquor Dealer on the 12th of January 1874. covering from Jany 1st 1874 to April 30th 1874. A.G. Strauss can prove that L. Hexter sold Liquor before he obtained a revenue license J.A. Ross can prove that he purchased Brandy Peaches and Brandy Cherries from L. Hexter during the summer of 1873 Thos Mimms can prove that he purchased Brandy Peaches from L. Hexter during the summer of 1873 Ed. Thomas can prove that L. Hexter had Bottle of Brandy Peaches and Brandy Cherries exposed for sale on or about December 15. 1873. in Business 2. years.
29. L. Hexter	Greenville	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Thos Mimms	Greenville	can prove that he purchased Tobacco from L. Hexter in December 1873.

REPORT of the United States Attorney for the ..... of ..... of indictments found, disposition of the same, or verdict thereupon, at the ..... term, 18 , of the ..... court held at .....

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DATE OF INDICTMENT.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
30. Shed Mimms	Greenville	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		J. A. Ross, Richard Bass — Greenville; A. J. Eggleston — Vicksburg	Can prove that they purchased Liquors from Shed Mimms. Can prove that he has not issued a revenue license to Shed Mimms.
31. Shed Mimms	Greenville	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		J. A. Ross, Richard Bass — Greenville	Richard Bass can prove that Shed Mimms sold Tobacco.
32. J. M. Parham	Markella Kemper Co.	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		T. W. Adams. Kemper County	Can prove that he purchased Tobacco from J. W. Parham
33. L. Witkowski	Greenville	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Shed Mimms. Greenville; A. J. Eggleston Vicksburg	Can prove that he sold Liquors. Can prove that he has not had revenue license issued to him.
34. Moses Williams		Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax.		A. J. Eggleston Deputy Coll.; J. J. Gainey. Deputy Marshal	
35. Moses Williams		Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		A. J. Eggleston; J. J. Gainey	
36. Samuel Bell	Adams County	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		James Dixon Deputy Coll.; J. J. Gainey.	
37. John Heath	Shiloh Landing	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		A. J. Eggleston; J. J. Gainey	
38. M. A. Collins	Issaquena County	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Ben Ellis Mayersville	A. J. Eggleston can prove that no revenue license was issued to M. A. Collins.
39. M. A. Collins	Issaquena County	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		Ben Ellis Mayersville	A. J. Eggleston can prove that no revenue license was issued to M. A. Collins

REPORT of the United States Attorney for the ..... of ..... of indictments found, disposition of the same, or verdict thereupon, at the ..... term, 18 , of the ..... court held at .....

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS.	OFFENCE CHARGED.	DATE OF INDICTMENT.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
40. T. P. Vansant	Leota Landing	Dealer in Tobacco without Spcl Tax		A. Garner, Ed Thoma, Steve Harris, Troy Brice — Leota Landing	witnesses can prove that T. P. Vansant sold Tobacco
41. Morris Abrams	Greenville	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		Peter Mitchell Greenville; A. J. Eggleston Vicksburg	Can prove that Morris Abrams sold Liquors from May 1873. to November 1873. A. J. Eggleston can prove that Morris Abrams received revenue license on November 12. 1873 covering from November 1873. to april 30 1874.
42. M. Samuels	Fort Adams.	Retail Liquor Dealer without Spcl Tax		C. Samuels, Louis Hunter, Jas. Hendricks, Nilsen Bill — Fort Adams	C. Samuels can prove that M. Samuels sold Liquors from 4 November 1st. 1873. without having a revenue license other witnesses can prove that M. Samuels sold Liquors during the year 1873.

Statement A

	Name	Business	Date of Pay't to Pay	From what time	
1	Ed. J. Benson Ocean Springs	Ret. Liq. Deal.	June 19. 1873.	May 1. 1873.	
2	Same	Deal in Manf. Tobacco	June 19. 1873.	May 1. 1873	
3	Gabriel Burket Enon	do	June 21. 1873.	May 1. 1873	
4	R. P. Bradley Augusta	do	June 21. 1873	May 1. 1873	
5	Jno. A. A. Bartlett Clifton	do	June 23. 1873	May 1. 1873	
6.	J. B. Bussell	Ret. Liq. Deal.	June 28. 1873	May 1. 1873	
7.	Same	Deal in Manf. Tobacco	June 28. 1873	May 1. 1873	
8	T. D. Bickham Coneleys	do	July 14. 1873	May 1. 1873	
9.	David Bichdolf Ozyka	do	August 18. 1873	May 1. 1873	
10.	J. H. Benson Biloxi	do	October 6. 1873	Aug 1. 1873.	

	Name	Business	Date of Pay.t of Tax.	From what time
11	S. V. Carter Palestine	Ret. Liq. Deal.	June 5. 1873	May 1. 1873
12.	John Cole Natchez	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
13.	Same	Dealer in Manuf. Tobacco	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
14.	T. T. Cason Beauregard	do	July 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
15	Eugenio Castineiro Moss Point	do	August 18. 1873	May 1. 1873
16.	Albert Cohn Monticello	do	January 1. 1874	May 1. 1873
17.	Amos Deason Ellisville	do	June 3. 1873	May 1. 1873
18.	Thomas Davenport Fayette	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
19.	W. F. Dent Natchez	Ret. Liq. Deal.	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Pay't of Tax	From what time	
	20	W. F. Dent Natchez	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	21	Charles Demetz Pass Christian	do	June 19. 1873	May 1. 1873	
"	22	Henry Davis Natchez	do	July 15. 1873	May 1. 1873	
"	23	Same	Ret Liq Deal	July 15. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	24	Leon C. Duchesne Natchez	do	July 16. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	25	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	July 16. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	26	John Davis Natchez	do	July 17. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	27	Same	Ret Liq Deal	July 17. 1873	May 1. 1873	
"	28	Henry Dearman Enon	Deal in Manf Tobacco	July 18. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	29	J. J. Denson Silver Creek	do	July 30. 1873	May 1. 1873	

		Name	Business	Date of Part of Tax	From what time
"	30	Silas Drake Ellis Landing	Ret Liq Deal	July 1. 1873.	May 1. 1873
"	31	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	July 1. 1873.	May 1. 1873.
	32	F. C. Davis Pinkneyville	do	November 29 1873	May 1. 1873
	33	Same	Ret Liq Deal	November 29 1873	May 1. 1873.
"	34	James Dosearn Fort Adams	Deal in Manf Tobacco	January 14. 1874.	May 1. 1873
"	35	William Fitzsimons Osyka	do	June 5. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	36	Same	Ret. Liq. Deal	June 5. 1873	May 1. 1873
	37	O. Favre Pearlington	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 12. 1873	May 1. 1873.
"	38	H. D. Faler Biloxi	Ret Liq Deal.	June 12. 1873	May 1. 1873.
	39	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 12. 1873	May 1. 1873

	Name	Business	Date of pay.t of Tax	From what time
40	Stephen Fowlers Wilkinson County	Ret Liq Deal	July 31. 1873	May 1. 1873
41	Same	Deal in Manf. Tobacco	July 31. 1873	May 1. 1873
42	S. W. Griffin Natchez	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
43	Same	Ret Liq Deal	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
44	D. C. Griffith Mt Zion	Deal in Manf. Tobacco	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
45	Michael J. Greaney Natchez	do	August 5. 1873	May 1. 1873
46	Same	Ret Liq Deal	August 5. 1873	May 1. 1873
47	J. T. Hord McComb City	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
48	Adam Heid Port Gibson	Ret Liq Deal	June 10. 1873	May 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Prop.t of Tax	From what time
11.	49	J. M. Harvey East McCourt City	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 16. 1873.	May 1. 1873
	50	George Herrick Winder Plantation	Ret Liq Deal	June 30. 1873	May 1. 1873
	51	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 30. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	52	W. & Hubbard & T. J. Hubbard Janesville	do	August 5. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	53	Hamor W. Jones Pinkneyville	do	November 29. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	54	Same	Ret Liq Deal	November 29. 1873	May 1. 1873
	55	W. L. Henderson Copiah Co.	do	December 27. 1873	August 1. 1873
11	56	R. Griffing & S. Hinkman Monticello	do	August 23. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	57	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	September 8. 1873	May 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Pay't of Tax	From what time	
	58.	Louis Kastor Natchez	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 30 1873	May 1. 1873	
11	59	D. T. Knight & W. Grisson Jones County	do	November 3 1873	May 1. 1873	
	60	C. H. Alley Americus	do	June 13. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	61	S. R. Allen Georgetown	Ret Liq Deal	January 19. 1874	November 1. 1873.	
	62	David Bachdolf Osyka	do	June 2. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	63	Nicholas Blaize Shuldsboro	do	June 2. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	64	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 2. 1873	May 1. 1873	
11	65	S. Leggett & W. McCallum Meridian	do	June 3. 1873	May 1. 1873.	
11	66	H. Lucas & Holzer Biloxi	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873.	

		Name	Business	Date of Pay't of Tax	From what time
"	67	H. H. Lucas & Holzner Biloxi	Ret Liq Deal	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
	68	J. J. Ledden Fayette	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
	69	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	70	John Lewis Augusta	do	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	71	L. Lopez Biloxi	do	June 12. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	72	Same	Ret Liq Deal	June 12. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	73	J. M. Lassere Wolf River	do	June 23. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	74	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 23. 1873	May 1. 1873
	75	J. S. Lampkin Holmesville	do	July 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
	76	Geo. G. Laughmire Georgetown	do	July 3. 1873	May 1. 1873

	Name	Business	Date of Pay't of Tax	From what time
77	L. Laconich Natchez	Deal in Manf Tobacco	October 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
78	Henry Leinhardt Handsboro	do	November 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
79	Same	Ret Liq Deal	November 1. 1873	May 1. 1873.
80	Geo. W. Long Claiborne Co	do	December 15 1873	November 1. 1873
81	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	December 15. 1873	November 1. 1873
82	M. Lemler Grand Gulf	do	December 23. 1873	August 1. 1873
83	G. Lindenmayer Woodville	do	January 1. 1874	November 1. 1873
84	F. D. Lewis Agt Woodville	do	January 1. 1874	November 1. 1873
85	Same	Ret Liq Deal	January 1. 1874	November 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of part of Tax	From what time
"	86	F. F. Meyles Port Gibson	Ret Liq Deal.	June 3. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	87	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 3. 1873	May 1. 1873
	88	B. F. Martin Martinsville	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
	89	Same	Ret Liq Deal	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	90	John D. McDowell Amite Co.	do	September 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	91	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	September 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	92	T. A. Mitchell Gainesville	do	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	93	Zack Nelson Laurence Co	do	September 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	94	Same	Ret Liq Deal.	September 1. 1873	May 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Payt of Tax	From what time
11	95	A. Newburger Adams Co.	Ret Liq Deal	October 24. 1873	May 1. 1873.
11	96	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	October 24. 1873	May 1. 1873
	97	M. M. Nixon Mississippi City	do	January 12. 1874.	July 1. 1873
	98	Same	Ret Liq Deal.	January 12. 1874.	July 1. 1873
	99	John Nevin Brookhaven	Deal in Manf Tobacco	January 27. 1874	May 1. 1873
	100	M. O. Rorke Wilkesburg	do	October 22. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	101	J. H. Packwood China Grove	do	June 16. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	102	George Roth Natchez	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	103	Vito Reale Natchez	do	June 7. 1873	May 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Grant of Tax	From what time
"	104	O. C. Rhodes Augusta	Ret Liq Deal	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	105	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
	106	James G. Rollins Brandywine	do	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
	107	Same	Ret Liq Deal	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
	108	George W. Rankin Columbia	Deal in Manf Tobacco	July 14. 1873	May 1. 1873
	109	G. W. Reid Hazlehurst	do	December 23. 1873	May 1. 1873
	110	Same	Ret Liq Deal	December 23. 1873	May 1. 1873
	111	Marcus Silverburg Natchez	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 2. 1873	May 1. 1873
	112	Joseph Smith Bogue Chitto	do	June 16. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	113	Charles Smith Natchez	do	June 20. 1873	May 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Pay.t of Tax	From what time
	114	J. M. Sims Columbia	Ret Liq Deal	June 19. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	115	A. Simon & M. Rubel Fayette	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 30. 1873	May 1. 1873
	116	Charles T. Smith Fayette	do	August 16. 1873	May 1. 1873
	117	Same	Ret Liq Deal	August 16. 1873	May 1. 1873
"	118	T. J. Saxon Wayne Co.	Deal in Manf Tobacco	October 30. 1873	September 1. 1873
"	119	Philip Smith Pass Christian	do	November 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
	120	M. E. Stricker Stamps Landing	Ret Liq Deal	November 1. 1873	September 1. 1873
"	121	J. A. Stampley Jefferson Co.	do	November 18. 1873	October 1. 1873
"	122	A. E. Sims Jefferson Co	do	December 4. 1873	November 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Prop't of Tax	From what time
"	123	A E Sims Jefferson Co.	Deal in Manf Tobacco	December 4. 1873	November 1. 1873
	124	T A Shultze Brookhaven	do	December 4. 1873	November 1. 1873
"	125	J. R. Sampler & Robinson Liberty	do	December 9. 1873	November 1. 1873
"	126	Same	Ret Liq Deal	December 9. 1873	November 1. 1873
	127	J. Toussel Shieldsboro	Deal in Manf Tobacco	November 29. 1873	May 1. 1873
	128	Aaron W. Underwood Lincoln Co.	do	December 10. 1873	November 1. 1873
	129	Same	Ret Liq Deal	December 10. 1873	November 1. 1873
"	130	Nicol Vivodich Biloxi	do	January 8. 1874	December 1. 1873
"	131	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	January 8. 1874	December 1. 1873
"	132	N. S. Walker Port Gibson	do	June 10. 1873	May 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Start of Bus.	From what time	
"	133	J. A. Walker & W. J. Holmes Magnolia	Deal. in Manf Tobacco	June 2. 1873.	May 1. 1873	
	134	L. G. Whitehead Cold Spring	do	June 25. 1873	May 1. 1873	
	135	Same	Ret Liq Deal	June 25. 1873	May 1. 1873	
"	136	J. P. Wamack Cold Spring	do	June 28. 1873	May 1. 1873	
"	137	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 28. 1873	May 1. 1873	
"	138	Caleb Weeks Moze Point	do	September 6. 1873.	August 1. 1873	
"	139	Same	Ret Liq Deal	September 6. 1873	August 1. 1873	
"	140	Samuel Wilkins Waynesboro	Deal in Manf Tobacco	October 27. 1873.	September 1. 1873.	
"	141	F. M. Watts & Jno. D. Sanford Williamsburg	do	September 6. 1873.	August 1. 1873.	
"	142	E. C. Williamson Hazlehurst	Wholesale Liquor Deal	October 20. 1873.	September 1. 1873	

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		Name	Business	Date of Pay't of Tax	From what time
"	143	J. W. Watson Claiborne Co.	Deal in Manf Tobacco	December 4. 1873.	November 1. 1873.
"	144	A. Zerkoosky Natchez	do	June 5. 1873.	May 1. 1873
	145	R. S. Burke Waynesboro	do	October 18. 1873	May 1. 1873
	146	James Beaty Adams Co.	do	December 15. 1873	November 1. 1873
	147	C. W. Brown Linden	do	January 5. 1874	December 1. 1873
	148	Same	Ret Liq Deal	January 5. 1874.	December 1. 1873
	149	L. L. Benson Mt. Carmel	do	January 9. 1874	December 1. 1873
	150	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	January 9. 1874	December 1. 1873
	151	J. Lee Crawford Beauregard	do	July 29. 1873	June 1. 1873

		Name	Business	Date of Pay^t of Tax	From what time
	152	J. Lee Crawford Beauregard	Ret Liq Deal	July 29. 1873.	June 1 1873
	153	John R. Carter Centerville	do	November 18 1873.	October 1. 1873
"	154	Henry Ehlers Moss Point	do	July 5. 1873	June 1. 1873
"	155	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	July 5. 1873	June 5. 1873
	156	A. H. Chapman Natchez	do	December 6. 1873	November 1. 1873
"	157	M. A. Dees Scranton	do	January 24 1874.	December 1. 1873
"	158	S. H. Ford Marion Co	do	July 15. 1873.	June 1. 1873.
"	159	James O. Strilick Beauregard	do	July 28. 1873.	June 1. 1873
	160	John Jackson Wilkinson Co	do	January 22. 1874	November 1. 1873.

		Name	Business	Date of Last Pay	From what time
	161	John Jackson Wilkinson Co.	Ret Liq Deal.	January 23. 1874	November 1. 1873
"	162	H. Knapp & Richards Biloxi	do	July 11. 1873	June 1. 1873
"	163	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	July 11. 1873	June 1. 1873
"	164	Samuel Kain Woodville	Ret Liq Deal.	December 4. 1873.	November 1. 1873.
"	165	Same	Deal in Manf Tobacco	December 4. 1873.	November 1. 1873
"	166	Joseph Martin Pearl County	do	September 1. 1873.	July 1. 1873
"	167	J. O. Donnell & Chapman Wayne Co.	do	October 13. 1873.	September 1. 1873
	168	L. R. Magee Mt Carmel	Ret Liq Deal.	October 9. 1873	September 1. 1873.
"	169	David Wilson Natchez	Wholesale Liquor Dealer	November 6. 1873	October 1. 1873.

		Name	Business	Date of Pay't of Tax	From what time
11	170	A. Emerick	Deal in Manf. Tobacco	September 1. 1873	May 1. 1873
11	171	P. Funk Natchez	do	August 4. 1873	July 1. 1873
11	172	Same	Ret Liq Deal.	August 4. 1873.	July 1. 1873.
	173	J. Baradell. Natchez	Deal in Manf Tobacco	June 5. 1873	May 1. 1873.
	174	R. Truly Natchez	do	June 3. 1873	May 1. 1873
	175	Same	Ret Liq Deal.	June 3. 1873.	May 1. 1873
11	176	C. Humphries Crystal Spring	do	October 4 1873	September 1. 1873
	177	R. Griffin & Hickman Natchez	do	September 8. 1873.	May 1. 1873
	178	J. Grover & C. Whitcomb. Natchez	Deal in Manf Tobacco.	June 3. 1873	May 1. 1873.

		Name	Business	Date of Pay^t of Tax	From which time
11	179	P. Gillin & M O'Brien Biloxi	Deal. in Manf Tobacco	October 18. 1873.	September 1. 1873
11	180	G. Ghirardelli Adams Co	do	October 30 1873	September 1. 1873
11	181	B. F. Wilson & Roberts Hazlehurst	do	June 19. 1873	May 1. 1873
	182	Brown & Mullen Hazlehurst	do	Nov 13. 1873.	May 1. 1873
11	183	E. F. Popkins Natchez	do	June 25. 1873	May 1. 1873
	184	Strickland & Dent Natchez	do	June 2. 1873	May 1. 1873
	185	Porterrant & Farro Pearlington	do	June 9. 1873	May 1. 1873
	186	Strickland & Dent Natchez	Retail Liquor Deal	June 2. 1873	May 1. 1873
	187.	Perkins Bros Brookhaven.	Wholesale Liq Deal.	June 20. 1874.	Nov 1. 1873

S. So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 20, 1874.

Dated " 14, 1874

From R. J. Alcorn.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his claim for compensation for services rendered as U. S. Mar.

ACTION.

Letter to Mr Comptroller July 20/74

1041

DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUL 20 1874

Jackson Mississippi
July 14th 1874

Att Genl Williams
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir;-

I again write in reference to the claim I have against the Government for services rendered last year as U S Marshal for this District. I have several times called attention to this matter, but thus far have heard nothing of it.

Will you please give this due consideration, and much oblige,

Very respectfully yours
Robt. J. Alcorn

105

181 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 20, 1874.

Dated " 16, 1874.

From J. W. McKee.

SUBJECT.

Transmitting his oath as Asst. U. S. Atty.

ACTION.

File

2

104

Jackson July 16th 1874

Hon Geo H Williams
Atty Genl

Sir

I herewith enclose certified copy of oath of office as Assistant to the U S Atty for the Southern District of Mississippi, as directed in your letter of appointment dated 8th inst

I am Sir
Your Obt Svt
Jas R McKee

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 20 1874

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 20 1874

I, James M McKee Assistant to the Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi do solemnly swear that I have never born arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not guilded a voluntary support to any pretended government authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, So help me God.

James M McKee

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of July A.D. 1874.

Geo. T. Swann Clk U.S. Circuit Court, So. Dist. Miss.

109

Southern District of Mississippi - ss.

I Geo. T. Swann, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the said District, hereby Certify that the within and foregoing paper contains a full and true Copy of the Order of the Hon. James M. McKee this day filed in this office -

In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court, at office in Jackson, in said District, this 16th day of July A. D. 1874

Geo. T. Swann. Clerk

Ss. Dist. of Miss.

18

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 21, 1874

Dated " 17, 1874

From J. L. Lake, Jr.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his commission as U. S. Mar.

ACTION.

109

~~ROBT. J. ALCORN,~~
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., July 17th 1874

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my Commission as Marshal of this District, and to inform you that the same is accepted, and that I was born in the State of New York.

I am
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
J. L. Lake Jr

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Atty General. U.S.
Washington DC

110

1874 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 23, 1874

Dated " 19, 1874

From F. Brannigan,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Recommending pardon of W. A. Whitfield, for unlawfully cutting timber, provided he pay costs.

Case for calle.

ACTION.

Ans Aug 4/74

2

187 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 23, 1874

Dated " 19, 1874

From F. Brannigan,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Recommending pardon of S.J. Farr, for unlawfully cutting timber, provided he pay costs & the U.S. for timber cut.
Case for Rolle

ACTION.

Ans Aug 4/74

2

194 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 27, 1874.

Dated " 25, 1874

From F. Brannigan,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to disposition of moneys recovered from judgment against C. C. French, late Agent of Freedmen's Bureau.

ACTION.

~~Letter to Secy of State~~
July 28. 1874

113

Office of United States Attorney
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson, Miss July 25. 1874

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 24th inst. in relation to the amount received by the United States from C. C. French, late Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in satisfaction of the judgment against said French. I have to say that the full amount of said judgment and costs has been paid into Court and by the Clerk of Court deposited in the United States Depository at New Orleans, La. in satisfaction of said judgment. I am unable to dispose of the funds as requested by the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 1874

of War and am of the opinion that the law does not permit of a disposition of moneys recovered in suit in the manner requested.

Very respectfully,
Felix Brannigan
United States Attorney.

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So Dist. of ~~Columbia.~~ Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 4, , 1874.

Dated July 27, , 1874.

From F. Brannigan,

U. S. Atty., So. Miss.

SUBJECT.

Asking deliverance of certain papers of Clinton Rice, rel. to the investigation of affairs in So. Miss.

ACTION.

Papers delivered 4 Aug 1874

1151

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 1874

Washington, D. C.
July 27 – 1874.

A. J. Wells, Esq.
Chief Clerk Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please deliver for purpose of copy – to Thomas Barrett, messenger, First Comptroller's Office, Treasury Department, the package of papers I made up to day and left with you. Said package containing papers numbered 1 to 60 inclusive submitted by Clinton Rice to the Attorney General with his report of investigation of affairs in the Southern District of Mississippi.

Very respectfully &c.
Felix Brannigan,
United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi

P.S. The papers will be large – and they can be charged to me – Fill in above number of papers.
F.B.

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211

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 10, 1874.

Dated " 5, 1874.

From G. T. Swann,
Clk. U. S. Cts.

SUBJECT.

Asking the proper reference of a certain registered letter sent by him to this Dep't. for information as to triplicate receipts.

ACTION.

Answered Aug. 13/74

117

Clerks Off. U. S. Cts
Jackson Miss. Aug 5. 1874

Hon Geo. H. Williams
Atto. Genl. U. S.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

On the 23d June last I mailed to the Department a Registered letter, containing a valuable receipt, with a request for such instructions from the Department as might relieve me from the hindrances I experienced in obtaining the duplicate receipts I am directed to obtain, by the Printed Instructions of the Solicitor of the Treas. p 9. Reg. 6.

I have the receipt of one of the Messengers of the Dept. for the letter dated June 27th but as yet have no answer to the letter.

As it contains important vouchers for me in the case referred to, and I may at any time have other funds to be deposited in the same way, I beg that the said letter may be referred to that I may obtain the information asked for.

I am, most Respectfully, Yr obedt Servt

Geo. T. Swann. Clk

118

S. Dist. of Mississippi.

4/123.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 11, 1874.

Dated do. 6, 1874.

From U. S. Marshal,
J. L. Lake.

SUBJECT.

Exp's fis. yr. 1875: $18.133.
do 1876: $25.863.

ACTION.

Filed.
Aug. 11. 1874.

119

ROBT. J. ALCORN,
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Aug 6th 1874

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circular letter bearing date July 27th 1874, requesting estimates of amounts which will be required for each term of Court to be held in this District between the first inst and the thirtieth day of June next, also like estimates for the next fiscal year. Having taken time to inform myself by an examination of the records, and after consultation with the District Attorney the accompanying estimates are now submitted for consideration.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
R. L. Lake Jr
U S Mc

Hon George H. Williams
Attorney General
Washington D C

120

~~ROBT. J. ALCORN~~
United States Marshal.

1

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., 187

Estimate for November Term 1874 of Circuit Court, and also adjourned Term of District Court, to wit:

For per diem of 24 Grand Jurors, 10 days, 3$ per day, ea.	$720.00
For their travel	500.00
For per diem of 12 Petit Jurors 30 days, 3$ per day, ea	1080.00
For their travel	250.00
For per diem of Marshal 30 days, 5$ per day	150.00
For per diem of Crier & Bailiffs (4) 30 days 2$ per day	240.00
For Support of United States Prisoners	300.00
For Fuel, Stationery, and Lights	150.00
For travel and attendance of Witnesses in U.S. cases	3500.00
	$7,010.00

121

~~ROBT J ALCORN~~
United States Marshal.

2

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187—

Estimate for January Term 1875
District Court, to wit:

For per diem of 24 Grand Jurors 10 days, $1 per day ea	$ 720.00
For their travel	500.00
For per diem of 12 Petit Jurors 30 days, $1 per day ea	1080.00
For their travel	250.00
For per diem of Marshal 30 days @ $5 per day	150.00
For per diem of Crier & Bailiffs (4) 30 days, $1 per day	360.00
For support of U.S. Prisoners	300.00
For Fuel Stationery and Lights	150.00
For travel and attendance of Witnesses in U.S. Cases	350.00
	$ 7010.00

122

~~ROBT. J. ALCORN,~~
United States Marshal.

3

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187

Estimate for May Term 1875.
Circuit Court, Tout:

For per diem of 12 Petit Jurors, 30 day 3$ per day each	$ 1080.00
For their travel	250.00
For per diem of Marshal, 30 days @ 5$ per day	150.00
For per diem of Crier & Bailiffs (6) 30 days 2$ per day	360.00
For support of U S Prisoners	300.00
For Fuel Stationery and Lights	150.00
For travel and attendance of Witnesses in U S Case	1000.00
	$ 3290.00

Add one tenth, (Expense of court three days) of Estimate for June Term 1875 to wit: $ 329.00

123

~~ROBT. J. ALCORN~~
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., ... 187—

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30th 1875

Recapitulation

November Term 1874 of Circuit Court and adjourned June Term 1874 of District Court	$ 7010.00
January Term 1875 District Court	7010.00
May Term 1875 Circuit Court	3290.00
June Term 1875, District Court from fourth monday in June 1875 to June 30th 1875 inclusive three days	82300
Total for fiscal year	$ 18.133.00

Note. Regular June Term 1874 of Dist Court adjourned to first Monday of Novemba 1874

J. H. Lake Jr
U.S.M.

124

~~ROBT J MCCORN~~
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187

Estimate for June Term 1875
District Court,

For per diem of 24 Grand Jurors, 20 days @ 3$ per day, ea	$ 1440.00
For their travel	500.00
For per diem of 12 Petit Jurors 30 days at 3$ per day, ea	1080.00
For their travel	250.00
For per diem of Marshal 30 days 5$ per day	150.00
For per diem of Crier & Bailiffs (4) 30 days 2$ ea	360.00
For Support of U S Prisoners	3000.00
For Fuel Stationery & Lights	1500.00
For travel and attendance of Witnesses in U S Case	4000.00
	$ 8230.00
Note: One tenth of this Estimate to wit, Eight hundred and twenty three dollars ($823.00) applies to fiscal year ending June 30th 1875, See Estimate for May Term 1875, and is therefore deducted	823.00
	$ 7407.00

125

~~ROBT J ALCORN~~
United States Marshal.

2

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., 187

Estimate for November Term 1875
Circuit Court

For pay & mileage of 12 Petit Jurors 30 days at $1 per day ea,	$ 1080.00
" Their travel	250.00
" pay & mileage of Marshal 30 days a $5 per day	150.00
" pay & mileage Crier & Bailiffs (6) 30 days $1 ea	360.00
" Support of U S Prisoners	300.00
" Fuel Stationery & Lights	150.00
" travel and attendance of Witnesses in U S Cases	2000.00
	$ 4290.00
Add one fifth of Estimate for June Term 1876 (same as estimate for 1875,) for six day of Court from 4th Monday of June 76 to 30th inclusive	1646.00

124

~~ROBT. J. ALCORN~~
United States Marshal.

3

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

Estimate for January Term 1876 District Court

For per diem of 24 Grand Jurors 20 days @ 3$ per day ea	$ 1440.00
" Mileage	500.00
" per diem of 12 Petit Jurors 30 days @ 3$ per day ea	1080.00
" Mileage	250.00
" per diem of Marshal 30 days at 5$	150.00
" per diem of Crier & Bailiffs (6) 30 days 2$	360.00
" Support of United States Prisoners	300.00
" Fuel Stationery and Lights	150.00
" travel and attendance of Witnesses in U S cases	4000.00
	$ 8230.00

~~ROBT. J. ALCORN~~
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187

Estimate for May Term 1876 Circuit Court

For per diem of 12 Petit Jurors, 30 days 3$ per day is	$ 1080,00
" Hire Crane	250,00
" per diem of Marshal 30 days, 5$	150,00
" per d. Cler & Bailiffs (4) 30 days 2$ ea	360,00
" Support of U. S. Prisoners	300,00
" Fuel Stationery & Light	150,00
" travel and attendance of Witness in U. S. case	2000,00
	$ 4290,00

127

~~ROBT. J. ALCORN~~
United States Marshal.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187

Estimates for fiscal year ending
June 30th 1876

Recapitulation

June Term 1875	District Court	
less $823.00, deducted, and added to Estimate for previous year,		7407.00
November Term 1875	Circuit Court	4290.00
January Term 1876	District Court	8230.00
May Term 1876	Circuit Court	4290.00
June Term 1876	District Court	
from fourth Monday in June 1876, to June 30th		
inclusive. six days, (see page 2)		1646.00
Total for fiscal year		$25,863.00

J. L. Lake Jr
U. S. Marshal

125

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 24, 1874.

Dated " 19, 1874.

From Geo. T. Swann,
Clk. U. S. Ct. Ct.

SUBJECT.

Stating his having sent full set of triplicates No. 2069 to the Asst. U. S. Treasurer at New Orleans for cancellation.

ACTION.

129

To the Hon.
Geo H. Williams
Atty Genl U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Clerks Off. U. S. Cir. Ct.
Jackson Miss. Augt 19. '74

Dear Sir.

Your several letters of Augt 13th are this day recd with the Trs receipts No: 4149. of the Assistant Treas. to U. ad. under.d.

I have accordingly to-day transmitted to him the full set, No 2069. triplicates, for cancellation as directed

I have the honor to be, Most Respectfully
Your obt Svt
Geo T. Swann. Clk

130

232

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 24, , 1874.

Dated " 21, , 1874.

From F. Brannegan,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Returns for annual report.

ACTION.

181

Returns
for the
Annual Report to the Attorney General for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1874.

Southern District of Mississippi.

Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney

Returns for the Annual Report of

Southern District

Number of civil cases terminated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874. to which the United States was a party.	
Of these judgments for United States.	
Of the same judgments for defendants	
Of same, dismissed or discontinued	
Of same, appealed from District to Circuit Courts	
Of same, appealed from Circuit to Supreme Court	
Aggregate amount of judgments	*
Aggregate amount realized from these judgments	*
Number of civil cases pending in United States Courts July 1, 1874	
Passed to files of court. (May be considered as pending cases)	

* Note Internal Revenue judgments for United States were for forfeiture of spirits amounts realized did not exceed costs.

* Paid in on compromise of remission of suit for penalty of $500.

t to the Attorney General.

ict of Mississippi.

Customs	Internal Rev.	Post Office	Quo Warranto	Miscellaneous
1.	9.	7.		8.
1.	2.	7.		4.
	1.			
	6.			4.
$461.$ 02		$1280.$ 40		$9533.$ 55
$250.$ 81	$100.$ 00	None		$9292.$ 05
	2.	2.		
	3.	1.		

	6
Number of criminal prosecutions terminated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.	
Of these, number of convictions	
Of the same, number of acquittals.	
Of the same, number nolled, discontinued, or quashed.	
Passed to files (May be considered as pending)	
Number of criminal prosecutions pending July 1, 1874.	

Note. The report of Suits to which the United States was not a pra
the same is furnished to me by the Clerk of the United States
report from Clerk of Court August 11, 1874 and it has not yet
General would expedite it.

Customs	Internal Rev.	Post Office	Enforcement Act	Naturalization Act	Miscellaneous	Embezzlement
	135.	1.			10.	2.
	116.	1.			2.	
	8.				7.	1.
	11.				1.	1.
	83.		17.		3.	4.
					7.	5.

harty" will be forwarded as soon as the information for
tes Circuit and District Courts. I asked for the data for said
yet been furnished: a direct request to Clerk from Attorney

Respectfully Submitted.

Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney.

240 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 27, 1874.

Dated " " , 1874.

From Geo. T. Swann,
Clk. U.S. Courts.

SUBJECT.

Asking information rel. to arrest of Clinton Rice for forgery.

ACTION.

Ans Aug 27/74

134

Blank No. 1. 101 210

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } New York.

224

Dated Jackson Miss Aug 27 1874

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 211 Pm

To A J Fall

Dept of Justice

Reported here Clinton Rice arrested forgery what of it Answer

Geo T Swann

10 paid Da

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AUG 27 1874

1357

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 28, 1874

Dated " 24, 1874.

From G. T. Swann,
Clk. Circuit Ct.

SUBJECT.

Enclosing certificates of deposit in favor of Capt. Jas. McMillan, Disbursing officer, etc.

ACTION.

Rec Aug 28/74
& Letter Secretary of War

136

Hon Geo H Williams
Atty General U.S.
Washington D.C.

Clks Off. U. S. Cir. Court
Jackson Miss Aug 24. 74

Sir – Having now rec'd from the Assistant Treasurer at New Orl. his rec'd No 4391. in lieu of those lost him by your order (No 2069) for $498.55, I enclose the original, as also the original No 4149. in favor of Capt James McMillan, Dist. Off. &c I suppose this office ought to have these certificates as evidence of his credits in the case of O. C. French – And as I do not know his proper address, I beg respectfully that you will cause them to be forwarded to the proper destination –

I retain the duplicates of each –

I have the honor to be, with great respect

Yr obt Servt

Geo. T. Sharpe Clk

Hon Geo H Williams
Atty General U.S.
Washington D.C.

Clks Off. U. S. Cir. Court
Jackson Miss Aug 24. 74

Sir - Having recd from the Assistant Treasurer at New Orl. his recta No 4391. in lieu of those lost him by your order (No 2069) for $998.55, I enclose the original, as also the original No 4149. in favor of Capt James McMillan, Dist. Off. &c I suppose this office ought to have these certificates as evidence of his credits in the case of O. C. French - and as I do not know his proper address, I beg respectfully that you will cause them to be forwarded to the proper destination -

I retain the duplicates of each -

I have the honor to be, with great respect

Yr obt Svt

Geo. T. Sloane Clk

441 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 29, 1874.

Dated " 25, 1874.

From Jas. M. McKee, Ast. U S Atty

SUBJECT.

Returns for annual report

ACTION.

135

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 29 1874

Office United States Attorney.
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson Miss. Aug 25 1874.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams.
Attorney General
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith Supplemental Report to Annual Return for the Annual Report to the Attorney General for this district for the fiscal year ended June 30 1874

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
James M McKee
Asst. U.S. Attorney

139/

Supplemental Report to Annual Return heretofore

Suits to which the United

Number commenced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.	
Number terminated during same period	
Of these, judgments for plaintiffs	
Of the same judgments for defendants	
Amount of judgments for plaintiffs	
Amount of judgments for defendants.	

Office United States Attorney
Southern District Mississippi
Jackson Miss Aug 25th 1874

re forwarded

d States was not a party.

	Admiralty	Bankruptcy	Other Suits.
	11.	77	57
	17.		35
	14.		20
	3.		15
	$ 2820.95	$	$ 39859.66/100
	$	$	$

Respectfully Submitted.

James M McKee

Ass't U. S. Attorney

for the Southern District of Mississippi.

140

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sep. 1, 1874.

Dated Aug. 28, 1874.

From J. S. Morris, Esq.

SUBJECT.

Acknowledging receipt of draft for $128, for legal service in cases in Ct. of Claims.

ACTION.

141

Practices in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson; and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Hinds and Warren Counties.

OFFICES AT VICKSBURG AND JACKSON.

OFFICE OF

J. S. MORRIS

Attorney at Law,

Address at Jackson or Vicksburg, Mississippi

Vicksburg, Miss Aug 28, 1874

Mr. A. J. Hall
Disbursing Officer Dept. Justice
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of the 24th inst enclosing Treasury Draft on New York for one hundred and twenty eight ($128) for services & perdiem in cases of J. J. Person & D. J. Dorsey as per accounts accepted by me and sent to the Asst. Atty. Genl. on the 11th inst. Accept my thanks.

Respectfully

J. S. Morris

142

459 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 8, 1874

Dated " 1, 1874

From A. Burwell
Atty. at Law

SUBJECT.

Inviting professional business.

ACTION.

143

Vicksburg Miss:
Sept 1. 1874

Hon: Geo: H. Williams
Atto: Genl.

Sir

I enclose my Law card.

I promise prompt and sober attention to any business committed to me.

I feel at liberty to refer you to the President Col Jno. L. Routt 2 A.R.M. Gr: Senator A.R. Pease, and to many other friends.

I hope that I am not wrong in thinking that my effort to reestablish myself in the profession here, will meet encouragement.

Very respectfully &c

A. Burwell

3

144

543

So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 16, 1874

Dated " 9, 1874

From

SUBJECT.

Extracts from newspapers rel. to political affairs.

ACTION.

Ins

1416

1457

A. Burwell
Atto at Law
Sept. 8th 74 Vicksburg
Miss.

Oak ridge is where the colored pres.t of a ~~col~~ sep. club was mured by disguised men a few nights ago.

"Tell it not in Gath"
Good union men
Fudiums.

3

Oak Ridge People's Club.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Oak Ridge Club of the People's party:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Club that the white men of Vicksburg and vicinity to affiliate with the People's Club, or to define their position.

Resolved Further, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Vicksburg HERALD and the Vicksburger for publication.

RICHARD GRANT.
Acting Secretary.

Vicksburg Herald

3

The Color Line.

The Natchez Democrat is utterly opposed to the color line organization of the white people, which is only an effort to induct honest and intelligent white men into the offices of the country in preference to ignorant, illiterate and licentious negroes, and it is not improbable that the white citizens of that sleepy village, called Natchez, agree with our friend Botto, of the Democrat, in his views. We observe that our friends in the Bluff City are preparing for a municipal election, and the Democrat calls on the voters to "rally" to the support of the "People's Party." The People's City Executive Committee "urgently" requests "every voter in sympathy with this movement and opposed to partisan rule in municipal affairs, to punctually attend his ward meeting and express his choice thereon." As the negroes and all the carpet-baggers are in favor of "partisan rule in municipal affairs," we shall await, with some curiosity, the result of the Natchez election. If our friends shall succeed in fastening negro rule upon themselves for a few years more, we shall regret it, but assuredly we shall *not* be disappointed in the slightest degree.

1481

From "The Daily Vicksburger" Sept 9/74

149

THE OAK RIDGE TROUBLE.

Deputy Sheriff McGee, accompanied by Special Deputy Sheriffs Minor, Geo. M. Wahl and William Graves, with a posse, went out Monday to the scene of the killing of Jesse Mason, which occurred Saturday night, at Cumming's store. Some 18 miles from this city, the posse came upon a squad of armed white men about ten in number, armed with shot-guns and revolvers. Further on the posse met an armed body of white men about two hundred in number.

Geo. W. Stith, the Magistrate who held an inquest upon the dead body of Mason, gave the following report of the same. A jury was impanelled, and the following statements made by witnesses:

Jerry Brown said he learned from Anthony Taylor, that Jesse Mason was missing from his house at daybreak.

Buck Smith told his mother that Mason was missing before day. He said that Mason and his (witness') father had a quarrel before planting crop about a dog eating some meat.

Tom Davis and Tom Jefferson followed some horse tracks to Mr. Alverson's. No other horse tracks in the road. Davis heard of Mason's absence from home about 8 or 9 o'clock Saturday night.

Maria Smith said she sent Buck Smith her husband, to Mason's twice before day for matches; also just at day to see if Mason was at home. Buck came back and reported Mason absent. Heard talking at Mason's house after Mason left her house at late supper time.

Allen Smith saw Mason at his, (Smith's) house about bed time; Mason and he had a few words about the first of August about Wilmore's mule; told Mason good night and went to bed. Afterwards heard talking in a low tone at Mason's house. Smith was first informed by his wife of the talking; replied that it was nothing as there was no one to hurt him. Smith sent his son to Mason's house at midnight who returned and reported Mason absent. Saw horse tracks about Mason's crib between daylight and sun up. At daylight Smith's son again went to Mason's house and returned reporting Mason absent. Smith went afterward himself and found Mason yet absent. He reported the fact to H. Weekley and A. Taylor.

Smith saw a light in Mason's house after he left the former's Saturday night, at late bed time. Had not entered Mason's house since he was killed. He found the keys of the crib in the door, and saw two bare-footed tracks at Mason's house.

Jerry Brown said that A. Taylor told him just daylight that Mason was missing. Mason lived on Tucker's place. Taylor said that somebody had Mason and was gone with him.

Anthony Taylor said he heard after sun-up that Mason was missing.

Luke Reid, Esq., said that Wm. Black heard Allen Smith's wife say that something had been troubling him all day.

This completing the testimony, the jury gave the following verdict:

Whereas, we, the undersigned, after making inquisition into the cause of the death of Jesse Mason, render this verdict: That the said Jesse Mason came to his death by gun or pistol shot wound, according to a statement submitted by Drs. Nesmith and Hebron, after a post mortem examination, done by some unknown person or persons.

BOUNCER HARDAWAY, H. Y. YOUNG,
THOMAS BEND, L. C. CULKIN,
ESQUIRE HEBRON, D. HOUSTON.

The physician's certificate is as follows:

We have examined the body of the deceased and find that he came to his death by means of a shot that entered the back, or ossipital portion of the skull, somewhat to the right of the middle line passing through the brain substance to the left frontal portion of the head. A shot also passed into the abdomen, which would have probably proved fatal. Another shot entered the right portion of the chest, but was merely a flesh wound, and does not merit consideration.

W. J. NESMITH, M. D.
JOHN D. HEBON, M. D.

Warren County, Miss., Sept. 7th, 1874.

The colored people of the neighborhood contend that Mason came to his death at the hands of white men; while the whites say there is no doubt that Mason was killed by the negroes for political effect. It is said that Mason acted as chairman at a negro club meeting the very day before the killing. Deputy Sheriff McGee says all parties treated him well at the Ridge.

The testimony taken before the Acting Coroner, which we publish, throws no light upon the matter. The fact that these colored witnesses were going to and from Mason's house during the night; that some of them were living near enough to hear low talking at Mason's house after he left Allen Smith's (with whom Ma-

Funeral Notice.

The friends and acquaintances of James L. and M. C. Muldrane, are requested to attend the funeral of their daughter

LUCY IVEY,

to proceed from the Baptist Church this Wednesday evening, at 4. p. m.

The Fair Ground Property.

We wish to remind the Stockholders of the Warren County Agricultural Society, that unless a judgment, amounting altogether to about eight hundred dollars, is paid by the 25th inst., the property, worth some seven or eight thousand dollars, will be sold to satisfy the same. The duty of the stockholders now is to pay the debt and save the property to the county. Jackson will probably have her last State Fair this year, and then Warren can rise again. Fairs should be encouraged and fostered in every way. They bring much money wherever held, and expand, extend and stimulate the mind to a wonderful degree. There skill, merit, talent and genius are all displayed in comprehensiveness, and the mind made to interchange ideas and make practical use of learning. We say, therefore, let the debt be promptly paid, and the Fair Grounds preserved for the hopeful future. Seven dollars from each stockholder will settle the debt.

THE negro mail agents on the Vicksburg and Meridian rail road have taken "furloughs," not liking the shooting of route agent Ivy recently on the Alabama Central road beyond Meridian. Postmaster Robt. E. Leachman of Meridian has, we are told, supplied their places with young white men at forty dollars per month. As the government pays all its route agents eighty five dollars per month we would like to know what "Bob" does with the forty five dollars for each, left on hand afterpaying the white boys? Do the negroes who are loafing receive it or does the Meridian postmaster return it to the proper department at Washington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock to-day, (Sept. 9), for furnishing six mules and drivers, for one month, for the use of the city for street carts.

J. F. DOLL,
E. W. WALLIN,
D. C. RYAN,
Committee.

se9.1t

Attention! Attention!!

THERE will be a meeting this evening (Sept. 9), at half-past eight o'clock, at Genella's Hall, for the purpose of organizing an Independent Company. All those wishing to become members will please attend.

Signed, W. A. HARPER,
L. M. CLARKE,
B. CLARK,
And many others.

Still organizing

se9.1t

Jerry Brown said that A. Taylor told him just daylight that Mason was missing. Mason lived on Tucker's place. Taylor said that somebody had Mason and was gone with him.

Anthony Taylor said he heard after sun-up that Mason was missing.

Luke Reid, Esq., said that Wm. Black heard Allen Smith's wife say that something had been troubling him all day.

This completing the testimony, the jury gave the following verdict:

Whereas, we, the undersigned, after making inquisition into the cause of the death of Jesse Mason, render this verdict: That the said Jesse Mason came to his death by gun or pistol shot wound, according to a statement submitted by Drs. Nesmith and Hebron, after a post mortem examination, done by some unknown person or persons.

BOUNCER HARDAWAY, H. Y. YOUNG,
THOMAS BEND, L. C. CULKIN,
ESQUIER HEBRON, D. HOUSTON.

The physician's certificate is as follows:

We have examined the body of the deceased and find that he came to his death by means of a shot that entered the back, or ossipital portion of the skull, somewhat to the right of the middle line passing through the brain substance to the left frontal portion of the head. A shot also passed into the abdomen, which would have probably proved fatal. Another shot entered the right portion of the chest, but was merely a flesh wound, and does not merit consideration.

W. J. NESMITH, M. D.
JOHN D. HEBON, M. D.

Warren County, Miss., Sept. 7th, 1874.

The colored people of the neighborhood contend that Mason came to his death at the hands of white men; while the whites say there is no doubt that Mason was killed by the negroes for political effect. It is said that Mason acted as chairman at a negro club meeting the very day before the killing. Deputy Sheriff McGee says all parties treated him well at the Ridge.

The testimony taken before the Acting Coroner, which we publish, throws no light upon the matter. The fact that these colored witnesses were going to and from Mason's house during the night; that some of them were living near enough to hear low talking at Mason's house after he left Allen Smith's (with whom Mason had had a difficulty in August); the fact that Mason should be taken away (as Taylor told Jerry Brown) and not arouse any one even in speaking distance; the peculiar behaviour of Allen Smith, as reported by his wife—are a few facts which taken together gives one an idea that the negroes know more about this matter than they choose to tell. The truth will come out and we hope the whites will make it a point to ferret the affair to the bottom. The prompt turn out of some three hundred well armed whites at so short a notice has astonished and alarmed the darkies. No whites appeared on the scene until after white people were stopped on the public roads while on their way to church Sunday, and told to go home; that the negroes were going to have blood, etc.

477

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 18, 1874.

Dated " 14, 1874.

From Geo. C. McKee

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the constitution of juries in Miss.

Asmd

ACTION.

1501

Jackson Miss. Sept 14/74
Hinds Co

A. J. Falls. Esq

Dear Sir:

I write to you because I wish Judge Williams attention called to the subject matter un-officially; But if the Atty Genl wants an official letter to him, I'm ready enough to send it.

The point I'm driving at is this; at the Jany. Term 1874 of our U.S. Circuit Court, Judges Wood & Hill made an Order of Court providing for the summoning of Juries. In ordinary times, or such a peaceable state of affairs as existed then, the Order might do well enough, though, (with due respect) I doubt their power to provide for juries in that way. The Order is enclosed herewith.

Now the practical workings of it are simply disastrous to the cause of law and order. I have just looked over the list of Comrs. I find that there are (65) 65 Comrs, (more or less) who select the juries. Hinds Co (Comrs 8 in number) are excluded from the workings of the order as here is where we get the talesmen. Out of the 65 I can only find 19 who are Republicans. There are 41 Democrats and

party has a majority, there is I believe only one Comr who voted against the White League ticket. (All the Comrs. live in Vicksburg). The County of Warren is allowed 25 names out of the 267 to be put in the box. There are four or five or six Comrs in Warren. Allow four, then there will be six anti white league jurors, to 18 who would not find a bill against their brother leaguers, and this in one of the strongest Rep counties in the State (3500 Rep majority). Take not a particular county but the general result; out of 65 only 19 anti white league Comrs; result,— out of 16 Grand Jurors only 5 opposed to the White League. How are you going to find a bill? If the outrage is too bad to be overlooked and a bill is found, the trial is before a petit jury summoned under the same auspices, at the same time (drawn from same box) and bearing the same ratio; how are you or any one else to expect a conviction. Besides there is not a colored Comr in the lot; yet they form half the population. Now we don't want a packed jury, especially one packed against the Gov't.— as it will be. The Comrs are mainly very good men, but you may rely upon it the juries will be just as I

In the Circuit Court of the United States,

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI. } ss.

JANUARY SPECIAL TERM, A. D. 1874,
(February 21st, 1874.)

It is ordered by the Court, that the Commissioners of the Circuit Court for this District, for the following Counties, within ten days after receiving a copy of this order, shall designate from the citizens of their respective Counties, who are Housekolders of this District the number of good and lawful citizens, over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of sixty years, liable to serve as Jurors under the laws of this State, of well known intelligence, integrity, impartiality, and fair-mindedness, without regard to color or political opinions, as follows:

From the County of .....

* * * * * * * * *

It is further ordered, that in case there are two or more Commissioners in the same County, they shall make the selection jointly, if they can agree, if not, each shall designate an equal number of the whole number to be selected from that County. Said Commissioners shall keep the reception and their action secret, so that the parties whose names have been selected shall not be known until they are summoned. And when said selection shall have been made, said Commissioners will report their names to the Clerk of this Court, who will file them, and keep them so as not to let it be known whose names are so designated. * * *

A true extract from the Minutes,

TESTE. Geo T. Swann Clerk.

U. S. Circuit Court, Jackson, Mississippi.

151

N So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 19, 1874

Dated " 12, 1874.

From L. D. Brown
late U.S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his account for services rendered at the instance of the U. S. Atty. for S. Miss

ACTION.

a/c referred to Pres Auditor Sept 19/74

1541

P. O. Department,

Natchez Miss. Sept. 12 1874

ROBERT H. WOOD, Post Master.
ANDY C. ALLEN, Deputy P. M.

Hon George H William
Atty Genl of US
Washington DC

Dear Sir
Enclosed you will find a Special Deb for service, rendered by me as Marshal in Investigating some County Claims - at the Instance of Mr. Brangan US Dist Atty. I have made up & sent the same to your office.

I would request that the same be Examined & a Draft sent me for the amt.

Respectfully
Your Obdt Svt
Leroy Brown
Late USMarsh
South Dist Miss

1557

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 28, 1874

Dated " 21, 1874.

From W. H. Bolton

SUBJECT.

Receipt for draft

ACTION.

154

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 30 1874

Granville Miss
Sept 21. 1874

To A. J. Tally Esq
Chf Clk

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th inst enclosing Treasury Dft of same date No 37720. (Cash Division) in full for my Claim as of Comm $11.00

Respectfully
Wm H Dalton

159

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 28, 1874.

Dated 22, 1874.

From R. E. Leachman
P. M.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to outrages committed in Ala. by citizens of Miss., &c.

ACTION.

3

1581

R. F. LEACHMAN, POST MASTER.

F. E. SMITH, ASS'T.

POST OFFICE,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 22 1874

Meridian Mercury, Dem
The Telegram

MER

1594

Y MORNING SEPTEM

ALARM AT McDOWELL.

The following telegram was sent from McDowell to Demopolis after night and forwarded here:

McDowell, Sept. 17.

James Lister, Demopolis:—Send us all the help you can. We will have severe trouble in the morning. Send to Uniontown for help. Let them come any way so they come quick. Telegraph Col. Horn Meridian, for one hundred men to come to McDowell in the morning.

J. G. COATS.

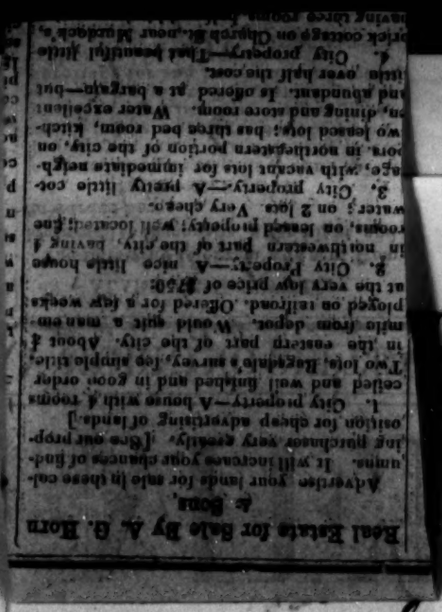
Meridian, Miss. Sept. 22nd 1874

r:

I deem it my duty as an Of- law-abiding Citizen of the United States for your Consideration as the highest r of the Government the following State- cts:

evening of the 17th inst. the enclosed rocted from the Meridian Mercury Newspaper, an extreme White Leagueu advocate, together with other telegrams of an exciting Nature - The precise Contents unKnown to me - were received in this City from Mc. Dowell's landing on the Tombigbee River. Sumter County Ala. four miles by rail - West of Demopolis. Marengo Co. and forty five miles - by rail - east of this City. In response to these telegrams. about forty well armed. equip- ped and officered men. White Citizens of this place, took the train at 2 o'clock. - some night - bound

1591



Real Estate for Sale By A. G. Horn & Bros.

Advertise your lands for sale in these columns. It will increase your chances of finding purchasers very greatly. [See our proposition for cheap advertising of lands.]

1. City property—A house with 4 rooms ceiled and well finished and in good order. Two lots. Legislative survey, ice supply title, in the center part of the city. About 4 mile from depot. Would suit a man employed on railroad. Offered for a few weeks at the very low price of $750.

2. City Property—A nice little house in northwestern part of the city, having 4 rooms, on leased property; well located; fine water; on 2 lots. Very cheap.

3. City property—A pretty little cottage, with vacant lots for immediate neighbors, in northwestern portion of the city, on two leased lots; has three bed room, kitchen, dining and store room. Water excellent and abundant. Is offered at a bargain—but little over half its cost.

4. City property—That beautiful little brick cottage on Church St. near Methodist, having three rooms [illegible]

F. E. SMITH, ASS'T.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEP 23 1874

POST OFFICE,

Meridian, Miss. Sept. 22nd 1874

Sir:

I deem it my duty as an Officer and law-abiding Citizen of the United States to submit for your Consideration as the highest Law Officer of the Government the following Statement of facts:

On the evening of the 17th inst. the enclosed telegram extracted from the Meridian Mercury Newspaper, an extreme White League advocate, together with other telegrams of an exciting nature — The precise Contents unknown to me — were received in this City from Mc. Dowell's Landing on the Tombigbee River, Sumter County Ala. four miles by rail — West of Demopolis, Marengo Co. and forty five miles — by rail — east of this City. In response to these telegrams, about forty well armed, equipped and officered men, White Citizens of this place, took the train at 2 o'clock, — same night — bound

159

R. E. LEACHMAN, POST MASTER. F. E. SMITH, ASS'T.

2

POST OFFICE,

Meridian, Miss., 18

for the scene of the reported "Negro insurrection". Upon arriving at Mc Powell's, they were met by several hundred armed white men, residents of that State who had come together from all directions. This hostile and warlike body of men separated into companies, I am reliably informed, and searched and scoured the country for miles around during the day of the 18th but no armed bodies of negroes were any where found, and not the slightest hostile demonstration on their part was made. indeed, the only demonstration they made at all, was that many of them, including even the women and children, abandoned their humble homes, in their fright, and fled into the forests for safety, from the danger which seemed to threaten them. And yet Sir: this affair in my humble, candid judgement, is a fair sample of the many "So-called" negro outbreaks and insurrections which are at this time being so industriously

160

R. F. LEACHMAN, POST MASTER. F. E. SMITH, ASS'T.

3

POST OFFICE,

Meridian, Miss., 18

heralded over the Country by the democratic press. and other representatives of the lawless element in the South.

The Company that left here, returned on the morning of the 19th discharged their guns after reaching the Corporate limits of the town, and the men returned to their various occupations without molestation from any source. The negroes hereabouts did not even assemble to discuss this high handed, outrageous proceeding against their race, they dare not have done so, on penalty of being declared insurgents, and treated accordingly.

The above is only an instance of the many violent and intolerant manifestations of the spirit of the White Leagues, which is of almost daily occurrence in the South and an illustration of the forbearing disposition of the negroes. Amidst all their sufferings, the violence, Oppressions and Crimes Committed against them, the half of which has not

'61

R. E. LEACHMAN, POST MASTER. F. E. SMITH, ASS'T.

4

POST OFFICE,

Meridian, Miss. 18

been and can never be told, the poor negroes are generally peaceable and quit and patient, relying upon the ultimate strong arm of the Genl. Government for protection, and which alone in my humble judgement can ever protect them. If they at any time assemble together to remonstrate even against their wrongs, such meeting is forthwith declared an insurrection against the Whites and some of them are sure to be visited with swift and terrible punishment. if open assault is inexpedient, the still more terrible method of assassination is invoked. And thus we live on in the South, in constant terror and suspence knowing not what a day may bring forth. but we are not without hope. for we have an abiding faith in the President and the Govt. that such things cannot always be. And to you Sir: for the interest you have displayed in this behalf, the republicans of the South owe a deep and everlasting debt of gratitude.

102

R. E. LEACHMAN, POST MASTER. F. E. SMITH, ASS'T.

5

POST OFFICE,

Meridian, Miss. 18

I will state that this going over into Alabama by armed bodies of White men from this State and vice versa, for violent purposes, has been a common practice for years. For the credibility of my statement the Hon Thos. Hays now in Washington, will vouch

I must beg that this Communication be not exposed to public view as I could not protect myself against mob violence or assassination, and the fact of its having been written being known here would invite both.

I have the honor to be Sir;
Very respectfully Your Obt. Servt.
R. E. Leachman, P.M.
Meridian, Miss.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D.C.

163/

26.

So Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 3, 1874.

Dated Sept. 29, 1874.

From Geo. C. McKee

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the accounts of the U. S. Mar., with his deputies

ACTION.

Ans & letter to Mr Comptroller Oct 6/74

164

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 3 1874

Jackson Miss
Sept 29 /74

Hon Atty Genl
U.S.

Sir;

Believing there is some attempt to gouge the U.S. I send you the following alleged facts. I have no doubt of their truth.

H. M. Swann, Supt Marshal for the Dist Marshal Sterry Brown, served papers &c & the amount of as he alleges about $2000 or over. Brown in settling with him gave him $210 cash and promised him $140 more as final settlement and demanded and obtained from him a ~~blank~~ receipt in which the amount was blank.

Jas Brown, another Deputy, also got a small amount of money in final settlement and gave a similar blank receipt.

O.A. Cagnirol, another Deputy says he has as yet received nothing but also gave a blank receipt.

I think this should be brought to the notice of the auditing officer, in order that the U.S. may be protected and Mr. Brown also receive all that is justly his due & no more

Respectfully
Geo. C. McKee

So. Dist. of Miss.

47

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 12, , 1874.

Dated " 7, , 1874

From J. S. Morris, Esq.

SUBJECT.

Acknowledging receipt of drafts for $91 & 72.

ACTION.

1661

OFFICE OF

J. S. MORRIS

Attorney at Law,

Offices at Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi,

Practices in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Warren and Hinds Counties

Jackson, Miss., Oct 7th 1874

A. J. Jacks, Esq
Chief Clerk Dept. Justice
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Absence from this city for the last ten days has delayed my acknowledgment till now of your two favors of the 23d & 24th ult enclosing drafts on New York for ninety one dollars ($91) and seventy two dollars ($72) respectively in payment of my accounts for services in certain cotton cases. Accept my thanks.

Very respectfully
J. S. Morris

167

So Dist. of Miss

60

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 19, 1874.

Dated " 15, 1874.

From J. J. Smith

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the refusal of the U. S. Mar. of So. Miss. to settle his accounts.

ACTION.

Letter to Mr Campbell Oct 20/74

168

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 19 1874

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Office of State Librarian

AND

Keeper of the Capitol.

Port Gibson Miss ~~Jackson~~ Miss. Oct 15 1874

To the Hon
Attorney General Williams
Washington DC

Dear Sir I addressed a letter to your Department some time ago in Reference to the accounts of J J Brown formerly United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi I am informed that he declines to settle for Reasons satisfactory to himself and as one of his Bondsmen I write this Requesting that some steps be taken at once to secure a settlement

I am the humble Respectfully yours
John Smith

169

So. Dist. of Miss.

48

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 30, 1874.

Dated " 26, 1874

From J. L. Lake, Jr.,
U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Requesting blanks, etc.

ACTION.

Ans Oct 31/74

170

The warrant will be issued to-day. Money to be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, to whom Mr. Lake should apply for necessary blank disbursing checks.

A. L. Gardner

Mr. McCalla.

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI.

JOHN L. LAKE, JR.,
United States Marshal.

JUSTICE OCT 30 1874

Jackson, Miss., Oct 26th 1874.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 20th inst, advising me that a Draft for $7010, will be sent from the Treasury Department in accordance with my requisition of the 12th instant, and to request that you will cause to be forwarded to me a check Book, to be used in the disbursement of said funds, and such other blanks, as may be necessary to enable me to comply with the laws, and instructions relating to my duties in the premises.

I am Sir
Very Respty
Your Obdt. Servt
J. L. Lake Jr
U.S. Marshal

To
Hon Geo H. Williams
Attorney General U.S.
Washington D.C.

901 Gr. Salary-
26 Sept.

Oct 19 1874

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI.

JOHN L. LAKE, JR.,
United States Marshal.

DEC 30 1874 JUSTICE

Jackson, Miss., Oct 26th 1874.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 20th inst, advising me that a Draft for $7010, will be sent from the Treasury Department in accordance with my requisition of the 12th instant, and to request that you will cause to be forwarded to me a check Book, to be used in the disbursement of said funds, and such other blanks, as may be necessary to enable me to comply with the laws, and instructions relating to my duties in the premises.

I am Sir
Very Respfly
Your Obdt Servt
J. L. Lake Jr
U.S. Marshal

To
Hon Geo H. Williams
Attorney General U.S.
Washington D.C.

901 Gr. Salary
26 Sept.

Oct 19 1874

So. Dis. ~~Dist. of~~ of Miss

99

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov. 5. 1874.

Dated Oct 27, 1874

From Clinton Rice

SUBJECT.

Referring letter of E. J. Bowers rel. to his acct. for services in So. Dis. of Miss.

ACTION.

173

would apply act
27. that I had refund
to his Chief Dept of Justice
suspended to get a opinion in the matter
and allowed to do so
Washington City D.C.

Canton, Miss, Oct 21st 1874

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1874

Sir:-

When I was last winter then appointed me to take the sworn statement of two parties (Parker & Kavanaugh) to the outrage committed by Deputy U. S. marshalls in entering the House of Kavanagh and seizing his effects, &c. This I did and forwarded to you at Jackson, Miss, with fee indorsed, as by you instructed. Since then I have not received one line from you, or heard from you only from rumour. I am advised that you made no provision for the payment of any fees in the matter. At this I certainly feel, as I justly should, surprised and therefore write calling your attention thereto. Either you, or the

the government though you as its agent, have used my services and under the statement by you, that such would be paid; and I therefore request that you give such early attention to the subject as will secure that end at an early day

Please let me hear from you on this subject for return of mail

Respectfully &c

F. J. Bowen

114 So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov. 13, 1874

Dated " 9, 1874.

From J. & T. Green

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the payment of their acc't. sent here as alleged by the U. S. Mar.

ACTION.

Answered Nov. 13/74

175

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 13 1874

JOSHUA GREEN. ESTABLISHED 1848. THOMAS GREEN

BANKING HOUSE OF J. & T. GREEN.

(LATE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JACKSON.)

Jackson, Miss., Nov 9, 1874.

Hatty Gene
U.S.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find the following for collection and returns in ..... draft.

Above Sept 24 the Marshall of this dist. sent us $1048 in claims belonging to us for payment - Please send us a check for them and much oblige			

Respectfully Yours,

J. & T. GREEN.

176

U.S. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov. 16, 1874.

Dated " 7, 1874.

From F. L. L. B. Valliant.

SUBJECT.

Receipt of draft for $50 for taking depositions in the case of E. H. Paca vs. U.S.

ACTION.

3

177

FRANK VALLIANT. LEROY B. VALLIANT.

Office of F. & L. B. VALLIANT,
Attorneys at Law,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 16 1874

Greenville, Miss., 7th Nov 1874

A. J. Falls Esq
Dept. Justice Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Your favor 11th Sept. came duly to hand with check for $50.00 on fee for taking depositions in case of E. H. Pace v U. S.

We would have acknowledged receipt of this before, but for an oversight.

Yours truly
F. & L. B. Valliant

1553 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec. 8, 1874

Dated " 3, 1874

From A. Purnell,

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the condition of affairs in Vicksburgh.

Send

ACTION.

179

153 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec. 8, 1874

Dated " 3, 1874

From A. Purnell,

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the condition of affairs in Vicksburgh.

Sent

ACTION.

179

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 3 1874

Vicksburg Miss:
December 3. 1874.

Hon Geo. H. Williams
Atty General
Sir

This city is now virtually in a state of Anarchy. A mob has actual control. The form of the thing may be different, but this is the real fact. One of the leaders expressed to me his fear that "the boys were rash & would give their proceedings the appearance of being forcible": to which I replied that would be making them appear just as they are. Of course I mingle but little among ruffians, drunk and armed with revolvers. I saw a crowd rushing on foot & on horseback after a flying man. It would have been well I thought to stop the pursuit with a discharge of musketry or something of that kind. Vicksburg reminds me of the palmy 1861

days when Rebels rung bells and made all sorts of rejoicing over the first gun at Sumter. I was compelled to leave Vicksburg then & I see nothing else I care to show. I saw a magistrate bring a prisoner to Jail door: was refused admission by a young lad, who told him he could not put a prisoner in without the permission of Capt Beard. Who is Capt Beard? I have lived here since 1837 have been practising Lawyer & Judge of the court & yet was forced to ask about him. He is a sort of clerk or agent for a firm of claim agents Moyers & Diderick, lately come here, and of course a ready tool. I will not disgrace the Government by supposing these men are in its confidence. Get the facts look that way. The Jail is, public demency has been outraged by the way matters are conducted & officially has

the Republican party have brought into utter contempt. I have no space to tell the whole story. The judges are timid, ignorant & I fear in many cases, corrupt. Carpet baggers. So of Clerks Sheriffs Supervisors &c &c. Men from other states, adventurers of course have been put on this people along with ignorant negroes.

The most violent rule. I send a daily paper. The hell about the stuff is that to have matters managed honestly, he employed Col E. G. Cook & E. St. Foster & Wm Magee as deputies. All white men, born in this county & good men. But the most forces him to resign. But I am about leaving for Washington and have no time for particulars. The state is about to be plunged into

Anarchy. Governor & Judges who live in Mass: wont do. They have no standing or nerve. But enough. Good men stand aloof, & are overborne. The negroes are timid, drunken & wholly unreliable. I wish the State was under Military rule. It would be the best, if we could get a set of good & high officers. But that is the trouble. The greedy & corrupt have the art to push in.

Yours respectfully &c

A Burwell

I sent this under cover to you & it was delivered to me on my arrival. The Legislature meets in July but can do no good; will be dispersed.

Respectfully

A Burwell
No 1521. I. St.

of Anarchy. Governors & Judges who live in Miss: won't do. They have no standing or nerve. But enough. Good men stand aloof, & are overborne. The negroes are timid, drunken & wholly unreliable. I wish the State was under Military rule. It would be the best, if we could get a set of good & high officers. But that is the trouble. The greedy & corrupt have the art to push in.

Yours respectfully &c

A Burwell

I sent this under cover to you & it was delivered to me on my arrival. The Legislature meets in Jany but can do no good; will be dispersed.

Respectfully

A Burwell
No 1521. I. St.

So. Dist. of Miss.

193

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1875.

Dated Dec. 30, 1874.

From F. Brannigan
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty claim of Hilton White (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary of War. January 5/75

202

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Decr 30th, 1874.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I herewith return the papers in the case of Hilton White, late Ordr Sergt, Co F, 47th U. S. C. T. which were forwarded to me by you, August 22d, 1873.

I have examined into the matter and am satisfied that no fraud was attempted. The Claimant proved his identity before C. L. C. Cass on the 25th of September, 1873, and was promptly paid. I have attached a copy of his receipt for $300 to the

Inclosed papers.

Very respectfully, &c.
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney.

204

So. Dist. of Miss.

193

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1875.

Dated Dec. 31, 1874

From J. Brannigan, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty claim of Ellen Branch (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War June 5/75

1804

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Dec 31, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 1875

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The papers herewith, in the Claim of Ellen, mother of Needham Brunelas, Co F. 6th C. H. A. forwarded to me by you on the 25th of May, 1874, are herewith returned - for file in the War Department. This case was included in the judgment against C. C. Peavey, as you will see by the Schedule of items with my letter to you of the 10th of December, 1873; and I understand that the amount of the judgment

(808)

has been paid over to Capt. A. E. Hallam
Disbursing Officer, Pensioner Branch,
A. G. O. at Washington.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Felix Brannigan,
U. S. Attorney.

1801

So. Dist. of Miss.

143

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1875.

Dated Dec. 31, 1874

From F. Pranzgin, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty claim of Dudly Wilson (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Jany 5/75

(81)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Decr 31st, 1874.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: The papers in the case of Dudley Wilson, late private Co. I, 64th U.S.C.T. forwarded to me by your December 1, 1874, for investigation of the case, are herewith returned.

I investigated the case and found that B. A. Lee late Bureau Agent at Vicksburg, had the funds in his hands; that said Wilson, never by himself or authorized Agent made any demand on Lee for the money. Wilson admitted before the U.S. Commissioner, that he

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never appeared before Lee, or in Lee's Office to claim his money after signing the voucher with the papers - which, as I explained in my letter of yesterday, in the case of Saml Collins, was not a receipt for money paid. It appeared that the claimant, Wilson, owed a large part of his bounty to a merchant in Vicksburg, for advances therein - and I suspect he complained to Washington with the hope that the money would be sent to him direct, with a view to defraud the Merchant.

After investigating the case, I instructed the U.S. Commissioner

J. S. Hamilton, to proceed to Vicksburg with Wilson, the claimant, and see that the full sum of $300. was paid over into the hands of said Wilson, by said Lees, which was done, on or about the 20th of May last. An attempt was made by the Merchant to garnishee - which was successfully resisted by the U.S. Commissioner.

Very respectfully, &c
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney.

So. Dist. of Miss.

193

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1875.

Dated Dec. 31, 1874.

From T. Brannigan, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty claim of Charles Brown (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Jany 5 1875

195

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 31st 1874

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The papers in the case of Charles Brown, late of Co. E. 51st U. S. C. Troops forwarded to me by you for investigation on the 10th of March, 1874, are herewith returned.

It is alleged that the money in this case was forwarded to C. C. French Agent &c, at Natchez, Miss, on the 19th of September, 1868. Captain French says he was not Agent at Natchez until January, 1869, and it cannot appear

from the enclosed affidavit of C. C. Walden, who witnessed Bonnes receipt to the voucher with the papers, that Capt C. A. Wykoff (or Wikoff) of the old 24th Regiment U. S. Infantry was probably the Officer to whom the money was sent for payment of the claim. Captain C. C. French, says that he is certain he did not receive the money. I understand that Captain Wykoff after being relieved from duty at Natchez, was transferred to Texas.

Very respectfully, &c

F. Bramwell

U. S. Attorney

The Marshal made diligent search for Bonnes but failed to find him.

187

So. Dist. of Miss.

193

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1875.

Dated Dec. 30, 1874.

From T. Brannigan, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to bounty claim of Duncan Brooks (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Jany 5/75

188

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 31st, 1874.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: The papers in the case of Duncan Brewer, Co. C. 48th U. S. C. T., forwarded to me by you for investigation, on the 23d of January, 1874, are now returned. Capt. C. L. C. Law, to whom it is alleged that the money for the payment of the claim was forwarded, says that if he received the money, he paid it out in good faith, perhaps to the wrong person. I have no reason to believe that Law committed a fraud. He refuses however to pay

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over the amount of the claim for the same reasons stated in my letter of yesterday in the case of S. Collins. I have therefore to request that I be furnished with duly certified transcripts of such official records as will be evidence of transmission, and receipt of claimants bounty by Cass. I will on receipt of the same institute a suit, the United States as plaintiff. Please return the enclosed papers with the transcripts. I merely forward them for information.

Very respectfully, &c

F. Brannigan, U.S. Atty.

190

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1876.

Dated Dec. 31, 1874.

From F. Brannigan,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty claim of Henderson Moore (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Jany 5/75

191

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 31st. 1874

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: I herewith return the papers of Henderson Moore, Co. B. 6th U.S.C.H. Arty. forwarded to me by you on the 23rd of January, 1874, and also of Thomas Green, Co I. 50th U.S.C.T. forwarded to me, by you, on the 10th of March, 1874. for investigation. The Marshal has failed to find either of the Claimants, although several subpoenas have been placed in his hands for them. It is alleged that the money was forwarded to

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C. C. French, Agent Freedmen Bureau, for payment to these parties. I am satisfied that French has not been guilty of a fraud in these cases, and will pay over the money to the United States, without suit, on the production of satisfactory proof that he received the money. He informs me that he will go to Washington, next February, and pay over to the War Department all moneys that may be legally due in these and like cases. There will be no necessity for legal proceedings

Very respectfully, &c.

Filey Brannigan, U. S. Attorney.

193

So. Dist. of Miss.

193

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1875.

Dated Dec. 30, 1874

From F. Brannigan, U. S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty claim of Samuel Collins (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Feby 5/75

1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 4 '87

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Decr 30th, 1874.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I return the papers in the case of Samuel Collins, late private Co I, 5th U. S. C. T. sent to me, by you, for investigation, on the 17th of November, 1873.

I have examined the case and find:- That, the receipted voucher, dated May 12th, 1871, at Washington, D. C., is not evidence of payment- nor is it evidence of a representation that a payment was in fact made to said Collins, at said date, for the following reason:-

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(as I am informed) Gen. Ballock, Chief disbursing officer, Bureau R. F. "w A. L. notified local agents of the bureau when a bounty claim was allowed for payment in the local agent's district. The local agent then notified the claimant to appear before him; and after claimants appearance and identification he signed a voucher on the form of the voucher of Collin's herewith leaving the date thereof blank. The voucher was then forwarded to Gen. Ballock, at Washington, D. C. who usually forwarded the amount of the voucher, after its receipt by him, to

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the local agent, for payment to the claimant. The date of the voucher was then filled in at Washington, and I understand the date of the voucher was usually the day on which the money was forwarded from Washington, D.C. to the local agent, by Gen. Ballock.

In the present case Capt C. L. C. Cass says that he does not know whether he received the money, or not. That if he did receive it he paid it out in good faith. I brought Samuel Collins, the true party, before him, and Cass is satisfied that, if he received the money, he paid it out to the wrong person.

In this case I am satisfied that Cass did not commit a fraud; In the great number of claims paid no doubt a few payments have been made to the wrong parties and this may be one of them. I made a formal demand for payment, Collins being present. Payment was refused for the following reasons:-

1st That I had no satisfactory evidence to show that Cass had received the money.

2d That if the money was received, it was paid out in good faith, and admitting that it must have been to

~~the wrong person, if paid.~~ the wrong person.

~~And~~ That he would prefer to litigate the demand.

I would therefore request that you cause the proper Transcripts, showing the facts of the case, to be forwarded to me for suit, if upon further investigation it be found that the money was actually forwarded to Cass. If I can prove that he received the money I shall of course, get judgment for the United States. Cass is good for any judgment that may be obtained, and will pay it. I told him that admitting an erroneous payment in

his part, that fact would be no defense in an action against him. He however thinks otherwise and demands legal proceedings.

Your letter suggested criminal proceedings, in the event of fraud. The prosecution for failure to pay the bounty to Claimant could not be sustained. Because Collins made no demand on Cass while the latter was agent of the Bureau; and if he had, the Statute of limitation would have prevented it, at the time I received the papers, in November, 1873. Cass, for failure to pay over the money to the Invalid

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States, there must be, in my opinion, an account stated by the proper officers at Washington, a balance due, and demanded, and the same, refused or neglected to be paid by the debtor. In the present case I am satisfied that Cass is not guilty of fraud - and that a civil suit will answer the ends of justice.

Very respectfully &c
Felix Brannigan
U.S. Attorney.

P.S. I desire to have the enclosed papers returned to me with the required transcripts. I forward them now as they may be wanted for information.

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19 So. Dist. of Ala.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 6, 1875.

Dated " 2, 1875.

From F. Brannegan, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty case of George Haskins (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War Jany 6/75

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., January 2nd 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 6 1875

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: The enclosed papers, in the case of George Hastkins, Co. F. 50th U.S.C.T., sent to me by you for investigation, March 10th, 1874, are returned, and I find as follows:-

The war department alleges in the indorsement on the papers that funds for payment of Hastkins' claim were sent to B. A. Lee, Agent, &c. at Vicksburg on the 3d of June, 1869.

The said B. A. Lee, makes affidavit (enclosed) that the said funds were not

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sent to him.

The claimant Hastkins - who was brought here on subpoena from Town Creek P.O. Alabama - says that he never made any demand on said Lee, for the money - as appears from his enclosed testimony.

If on further examination of the records at Washington, it is discovered that Lee is mistaken and that the money was in fact sent to him. I would request to be furnished with duly certified transcripts to be used in evidence of the fact; or else to be furnished the name or names of witnesses

who can testify to the facts and a statement of what each witness can testify to regarding the transmission of the funds to Lee or other agent here.

Very respectfully &c
Felix Brannigan
U. S. Attorney

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No. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 6, 1875.

Dated 2, 1875.

From F. Flanagan,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the bounty case of E. Nixon (colored)

ACTION.

Letter to Secretary War January 6/75

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., January 2d 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 6 1875

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I find in the case of Edward Dixon, late Corporal, Co. "D." 66th C. T., ordered to be investigated by your letter to me of November 17th, 1874, that: Benj. A. Lee, Agent Bureau of R. F. & A. L. at Vicksburg, denies his responsibility in this case, and alleges that M. H. Tuttle (the person who made the enclosed statement) is the responsible party. Tuttle alleges that he was merely the agent of Lee. In this state of the case I ask to be furnished

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with transcripts or other evidence which will show to whom, and when the money was sent. If sent to Lee I have to request that I be furnished with a certified copy of his official bond, and such other papers as will be required in evidence. I think Lee is insolvent. Tuttle is good for the money.

Very respectfully yrs.

Felix Brannigan

U. S. Attorney.

210/

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 15, 1875.

Dated " 13, 1875.

From F. H. Little.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the Republican caucus & its action in favor of District Att'y. Pinnigan.

ACTION.

211

No. 11. 28 10050

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

Rec'd

The Western Union Telegraph Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following HALF RATE MESSAGE.

GEO. R. MUMFORD, Sec'y. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

DEPARTMENT OF JAN 15 1875

Dated, Jackson Miss Jany 13 1875

Received at Jany 14 9.50 Am

To Hon Geo H Williams

Atty Gen Washn DC

Full republican caucus of both houses Mississippi legislature last night adopted unanimously resolution of confidence in District atty Brannigan requesting Mississippi delegation in Congress to support him Copies sent by order of Caucus to President Attorney Gen & Mississippi Congressional delegation

Finis. H. Little
State Senator
Chairman Joint Republn
Caucus of Legislature

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To pay P&R
me 8

221

So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 18, 1875.

Dated " 13, 1875.

From F. H. Little

Chm. Rep. Caucus

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a resolution in favor of U. S. Atty. Brannigan

ACTION.

213

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Legislative Department,

Senate Chamber.

JACKSON, Miss. January 13th 1875

DEPARTMENT OF JAN 18 1875

Dear Sir

I am directed by the Republican Caucus of Members of the Legislature of Mississippi to forward the inclosed resolution to you

Respectfully

Dennis S. Little

Chairman Repr Legislature Caucus

Hon. Geo. H. Williams

Washington

D.C.

Van Beek, Barnard & Tinsley,
St. Louis, Mo.

At a meeting of the Republican Caucus of the members of the Legislature of Mississippi held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the City of Jackson Mississippi on the evening of the 12th day of January 1875 the following resolution was adopted viz:

Whereas we learn with deep regret that an effort is being made to cause the removal of the Hon Feliy Brannigan from the office of United States District-Attorney fol the Southern District of Miss:

Be it resolved by the Republican Caucus of the Legislature of Mississippi That we have full faith and confidence in the legal qualifications and ability of Mr Brannigan for said office, and in his fidelity to duty therein, and we hereby most earnestly protest against any change being made in said of office, believing that any change would be detrimental to those interests which are by law intrusted to the said office, as well as a gross injustice to a faithful, honest and meritorious public servant.

Be it further resolved That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby requested and instructed to use every exertion to further the purpose of these

resolutions.

By it further resolved That copies of these resolutions be forward immediately to His Excellency the President of the United States, the Hon. Attorney General and our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

A true copy

Jno. D. Smith

Secy

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 20, 1875.

Dated " 16, 1875.

From B. F. Archer.

SUBJECT.

Asking if a person can sit in State Leg. & also hold a Federal Office

ACTION.

Ans January 21/75

216

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 20 1875

VAN SEEK, BARNARD & TINGLEY, ST. LOUIS.

Hon Geo H Williams Jackson, Miss, Jan 16 1875

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir I am directed by the Chairman of the Special Committee appointed under House Resolution No — to inquire of you if a member of the State Legislature can hold an office & emolument under the Federal Government, and retain his Seat in that body (State Legislature) and draw pay for both offices. Please send me for use of Committee a transcript of rules, now governing the Civil Service. Very Respectfully

B. W. Archer Chm Committee

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No. So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 21, 1875.

Dated " 16, 1875.

From J. W. M. Harris.

SUBJECT.

Receipt for draft for $296.30 for services in M. P. Marie vs. U.S. Ct. of Claims.

ACTION.

218

J. W. M. HARRIS. N. H. HARRIS.

HARRIS & HARRIS

Law Office,

Vicksburg, Miss., Jany 16 1875

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JAN 21 1875

A. S. Falls Esq

Chief Clerk,

Department of Justice

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Yours of 5th inst covering Treasury Draft on New York, for $296.20, for our services in matter of Mary P. Marie vs The United States, was duly received. Please accept our thanks, and believe us your obedt servts

Harris & Harris

236

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 25, 1875.

Dated " 18, 1875.

From F. Valliant.

SUBJECT.

Receipt of draft for $80 for services in the case of Douglas vs. U.S., Ct. of Claims.

ACTION.

220

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 26 1875

Office of FRANK VALLIANT,

Attorney at Law,

Greenville, Miss. January 18th 1875

A. J. Falls Esq
Department of Justice
Washington City
D. C.

Yours of the 5th inst enclosing check on the assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York for $80.00 has been rec'd. to cover our account for services in the case of Douglas vs United States up to date for which please accept our thanks

Yours &c
F. & L. B. Valliant

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238

So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 26, 1875

Dated " 13, 1875

From J. H. Little,

Ch'n Rep. Caucus Leg. of Miss

SUBJECT.

Transmitting a copy of resolution of that body opposing Mr. Lake, U.S. Mar., and in favor of Mr. Shaughnessy, late Mar.

ACTION.

Jn

2251

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 26 1875

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Legislative Department,

Senate Chamber,

JACKSON, Miss. Jan: 13th 1875

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of resolution adopted by the Joint Republican Caucus of the Legislature of Mississippi which I am directed to transmit to you

Respectfully

Finis St. Little

Chairman Joint Repub Caucus

Legislature of Miss

To Hon. Geo. H. Williams.

Attorney General U.S.

Washington D. C.

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Van Beek, Barnard & Tinsley,
St. Louis, Mo.

At a meeting of a Joint Republican Caucus of the Legislature of Mississippi, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the City of Jackson on the 12th day of January A.D. 1875, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The peace of the State of Mississippi is now in a condition of such imminent peril as to demand imperatively the services of a United States Marshal, in the Southern district thereof, who will perform the duties of his office in an honest, impartial, and fearless manner: and

Whereas, We recall with pride and gratitude the untiring, unremitting, fearless and successful services, of the Honorable Michael Shaughnessy, late United States Marshal of said district, in searching out, day and night, in time past, the "Ku Klux" and "Crusaders" secret military organizations, who were engaged in murdering and outraging, and in hounding from burning and desolated homes, the peaceable and inoffensive colored people of the state, until the said secret organizations were utterly broken up, and the leaders thereof arrested and brought before the bar of justice by the said M. Shaughnessy, as United States Marshal:

Therefore, Be it resolved: That, our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested and instructed to take such steps as will

cause a removal from the office of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, of the present incompetent incumbent thereof, and to urge for appointment to said office, the Honorable Michael Shaughnessy, late United States Marshal for said district, as the choice of this body and all true republicans in this State: and

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to His Excellency the President of the United States, to the Honorable Attorney General of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress

(signed) Finis H. Little.
Chairman Joint Republican Caucus
of the Legislature of Mississippi.

F. J. Smith.
Secretary.

266

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 11, 1875

Dated 3, 1875

From W. B. Redmond.

SUBJECT.

Resolutions of Joint Rep. Caucus of Miss. Leg. endorsing him for U. S. Atty. of his Dist.

ACTION.

225

Executive Mansion.

Recommend Wm B. Miss
Petition from the Republican Members of the Miss Legislature for his appt as U.S. Marshal for the Southern Dist of Miss

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

By direction of the President:

Feby 11th 1875

Levi P. Luckey
Secretary.

224

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 11 1875

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Legislative Department,

Senate Chamber,

JACKSON, Miss. July 5 1875

To His Excellency
U. S. Grant
President of the United States

Sir:

In addition to the Resolutions adopted by a Joint Republican Caucus endorsing Your humble servt, I now forward a petition signed by most of the Republicans of prominence in this State which I beg to submit to your consideration

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Your Obt Servant Wm D. Robinson

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Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.
Manufacturing
Stationers,
Chicago.

Triplicate

To His Excellency,
U. S. Grant,
President of the United States.

Sir:

We, the undersigned, Republican members of the Legislature of Mississippi, would most respectfully ask that Wm. B. Redmond be appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Mr. Redmond is a gentleman above reproach, and a Republican whose political record is beyond question. The appointment cannot fail to be creditable to your Administration, and most acceptable to ~~your~~ every genuine Republican in the State.

John J. Smith
Senator 6th district.
I signed the petition of Senator Campbell, but the joint caucus having unanimously indorsed Col. Redmond, I cheerfully add my endorsement to his petition.

R. Gleed, 18th Dist.
N. B. Bridges,
on above considerations.

G. W. Albright, Sen. 25th Dist.
Wm. Gray, Senator 29th Dist.
J. P. Gilmer, Sen. 17th Dist.
Jos. Bennett, Sen. 11 Dist.
J. H. Sissions, Sen. 3d Dist.
Chas. Caldwell, " 11th "
G. C. Smith, Sen. 28th Dist.
Isham Stewart " 15th "
N. Shirley " 24th "
J. W. Williams " 4th "
P. B. Barrow " 7th "
S. J. Foland

J. H. Morgan, Representative from Washington Co.
W. H. Harney, Sheriff Hinds County.
M. B. Sullivan, Sec. Republican State Exc. Com.

Geo. E. Hasie, Member Leg. from Warren Co.
B. Palmer, Representative from Lowndes County.
Wm. B. Avery " " Tallahatchie "
David Buffkin " " Copiah "
J. W. Shattuck " " Wilkerson "
A. M. Chamberlin " " Kemper "
J. T. Chandler " " Noxubee "
S. T. Fitzhugh " " Wilkerson "
J. M. Stone " " Madison "
Fred Barrett, Late Gov's Private Secretary
W. B. List ass't Clerk House of Rep.
J. D. Shadd, Speaker House of Representatives
H. W. Warner, Clerk " " "
E. B. Wilborn, of Hinds.
✓ ~~Wm. Jefferson of Lauderdale~~
Wilson Hicks, Rankin County
H. H. Tonehart, Holmes "
J. Wetherby of Hinds "
G. W. Gaffes Rep. of Bolivar "
E. A. Peyton " " Hinds "
J. McCain " " De Soto "
A. Peal " Marshall "
James J. Spellman " " Madison "
Wm. H. L. Finch " " Adams "
Pinckney Ross
David S. Green, Rep. of Grenada Co.
Alfred Handy " " Madison "
D. T. J. Matthews " " Panola "
John P. Foxworth " Marion & Perry "
G. W. White " Chickasaw "
S. M. Stephens " Union "
Benj. Chiles " Oktibbeha "
J. A. Cotton " Noxubee "
Wm Landers " Jefferson "

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co
Manufacturing
Stationers,
Chicago

W. Boyd, Repr. of Yazoo Co.
W. N. Edwards " " Warren "
John W. Randolph " " Leflore "
Jas. Simmons " " Issaquena "
Geo. Williams, State Librarian
A. Boyd, Repr. of Oktibbeha Co.
James D. Cossar Repr. Jefferson "
N. G. Gill " Marshall "
W. Davis " Warren Co.
Thos. Sykes, " of Panola Co.
J. S. Pattison
H. H. Harris Repr. of Washington Co.
Reuben Kendrick " " Smith "
R. Williams " " Marshall "
J. W. McFarland " " Rankin "
C. P. Clemens " " Clarke "
Cato Nathan " " Monroe "
J. C. Walker " " Monroe "
Richard Christmas " " Copiah "
H. H. Harrison " " Chickasaw "
J. Weatherby " " Holmes "
E. A. Richards " " Lowndes "
J. A. Shorter Jr " " Hinds Co.
J. H. Johnson " " DeSoto "
W. H. Jones " " Issaquena "
Robt. Thompson " " Lowndes "
M. McRees " " Noxubee "
H. S. Smith " " Claiborne "
C. H. White Senator 2d District
W. C. White Secy of Senate
Richard Griggs
Comr of Immigration

269 So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 13, 1875.

Dated " 10, 1875.

From J. L. Lake, Jr., U. S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Transmitting petition of Jackson Rep. Club against his removal.

ACTION.

229

Executive Mansion.

Lane J. L. Jr.
U S Marshal.
Protest, from the Jackson
Republican Club, against
his removal

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

By direction of the President:

Feby 12th 1875

Levi P. Luckey
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 13 1875

2701

a4

At a called meeting of the Jackson Republican Club held Wednesday evening Feb 3d 1875 at the City Hall the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted

Whereas we the Members of the Jackson Republican Club have learned with regret that an effort to remove J.L. Lake Jr. from the position of US Marshal of this Dist has been inaugurated and Whereas we have heretofore endorsed Mr Lake as a true and tried Republican one who commands the confidence of the Party and the people at large and

Whereas we are convinced that he has performed his official duties faithfully without fear or favor and our confidence in his ability, integrity and Republicanism remaining unchanged

Therefore,

Be it resolved that the Jackson Republican club reiterates its former endorsement and that we respectfully but earnestly urge upon our Representatives in Congress and upon the Federal authorities that Mr Lake be retained in the position which he has filled with credit to himself

honor to the Party and to the entire satisfaction of the Court and the people of this District

Resolved further. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency the President of the United States, to the Honorable Attorney General Williams and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

E. Robinson President

Secy pro-tem

A True Copy from the Minutes.

S. Jones
Secy Protem

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 15, 1875

Dated " ", 1875

From J. L. Lake, Jr.
U. S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Requesting leave of absence.

ACTION.

Answered Feb. 15/75.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 15 1875

Washington D.C.
Feb 15th 1875

Sir:

I have the honor respectfully to request permission to remain absent from my District for the period of ten days.

I came here unexpectedly, acting upon the advice of Hon R A Hill Judge &c, and it is important that I should remain a few days.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
J. L. Lake Jr
U S Marshal
South'n Dist. Miss

Hon
Geo H. Williams
Atty Genl U S
Washington D.C.

233

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 18, 1875.

Dated Jan. 20, 1875.

From C. P. Bell

SUBJECT.

Suggesting a method of keeping statistics of crime.

ACTION.

234

Jackson, Mississippi Jany 20 1875

Hon. Geo H Williams
Attorney General

Sir:

I would respectfully submit, for your consideration, a plan by which the criminal statistics of the South may be secured. My plan, in brief, is this: let blanks, similar to the enclosed, be prepared and sent to one discreet person in each county in the Southern States, with instructions to examine the files of all newspapers published in the County, from Jany 1st, 1870, to Jany 1st, 1875. The data, thus obtained, can be placed under proper heads on the blanks. The Court-Dockets should also be examined, and data secured to complete the filling up of the blanks.

This class of evidence would be incontrovertible. When the data have been inscribed on the blanks they should be promptly returned to the Dep't of Justice, in order that the whole may be

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consolidated. By taking, hereafter, at the Dep't of Justice, a copy of every newspaper published in the South, the necessary criminal statistics could be prepared in Washington, at slight expense, and they would no doubt prove both of interest and value to the country at large.

For purposes of comparison, newspapers published in the States of Ill., Ind., Ohio, Pa. & N.Y., might be examined, in the same manner as herein suggested, and thus the ratio of crime to population, in the two sections of our country, North and South, be definitely ascertained.

Should my suggestion meet with your approval, I will cheerfully give the Dep't such aid as may be within my power.

I remain, Sir

Very Respectfully
C. S. Bell
Jackson Mississippi

Warren Co

Party Kill'd	Color.	By Whom Kill'd	Color	Date Killed	Status of Case
J. Brown	Colored	Alex Wilson	White	Mch 10 1870	Arrested Mch 12/70
Wm Simpson	White	John Smith	White	Mch 20 1871	Escaped
Eli Perkins	Colored	Joe Mulligan	White	Apl 1st 1871	Not-Arrested
Jo Barrows	Colored	H. Ballard	Colored	Apl 21 1872	Arrested Apl 21/72

Recapitulation

Total killed from Jan 1st, 1870, to Jan 1st, 1875 - -

Total Whites, Killed

" Colored "

" Whites Killed by Whites

" " " " Negroes

" Negroes " " "

" " " " Whites

Total Arrests, Whites

" " , Colored

" Indictments, Whites

" " , Colored

Tried, Convicted & Executed, Whites

" " " " , Colored

" " " Imprisoned, Whites

" " " " , Colored

Acquitted, Whites

" , Colored

County.

se	State of Docket	Action Taken	Remarks	Data as to Killing
27	Indicted for Mdr	Out on $2,000 Bond	Case not tried	See Vicksburg Times Mch 20/70
				" Jackson Clarion " 18/70
	Not-Indicted	Not-Arrested	Reward offered	See Hinds Co Gazette " 21/71
				" Raymond Clarion " 27/71
	Not-Indicted	Not-Arrested		See Vicksbg Herald Apl 4 1871
				" Edwards Era Apl 6th 1871
72	Indicted June 10/72	Convicted June 72	Sen'd for life	See Canton Mail Apl 25 1872
				" Brandon Rep. " 28 1872

Recapitulation

Cases still pending, Whites

" " " , Colored

Cases in which no Action has been taken, Whites

" " " " " " " " , Colored

Evading arrest, Whites

" " , Colored

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 24, 1875

Dated " 23, 1875

From Gov. A. Amen.

SUBJECT.

Requesting suspension of action until charges against McKee candidate for U.S. Atty. can be examined.

ACTION.

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Executive Mansion.

McKee. —
Candidate for U.S. Dist Atty.
Jackson Miss.
Telegram from Adelbert Ames.
stating that the charges against McKee, are believed. and asks that action be suspended until the case is examined by a special Officer.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

By direction of the President:

Feby. 27th 1875

Levi P. Luckey
Secretary.

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Atty fees

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Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. | WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't; GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } New

Dated Jackson Miss 1875

Received at 2.25 Feb 23

To Pres't U.S. Grant

Washington

Charges made against McKee Candidate for U.S. Dist Attorney here are believed by the best informed people here, Cannot action be suspended till the case is examined by a Special officer,

Adelbert Ames,

22 Fed

Files

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN WAR DEP'T, Wash'n, D.C.

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

Direct Wires.

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feb. 25, 1875

Dated " " , 1875

From J. L. Lake, Jr., U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Requesting extension of leave of absence.

ACTION.

Ans Feby 25/75

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Washington DC
Feby 25th 1875

I have the honor respectfully to request an extension of this "leave of absence" for a period of ten days. Business of importance still requires my presence here but I desire to return to my district at the earliest practicable moment

Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
J. L. Lake Jr
U.S. Marshal

To Hon J. H. Williams
Attorney Genl U.S.
Washington DC

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Field

Department of Justice
Washington, Feb. 15, 1875

J. L. Lake, Jr., Esq.,
U. S. Marshal, for the
Southern District of
Mississippi,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In compliance with your request, permission is hereby granted to you to be absent from your district for ten days.

Very respectfully
[illegible]
Attorney General.

295 So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 2, 187

Dated Feb. 23, 187

From J. M. McKee

SUBJECT.

Answer to charges preferred against him by F. Brannigan U. S. Atty

ACTIO

Gen

242

5

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 2 1875

Jackson Miss Feby 23rd 1875.

Hon Geo H Williams
Attorney General
Washington D.C.

Sir

I am in receipt of a copy of a letter written by Felix Brannigan U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi to Hon B.H. Bristow Secretary of the Treasury, in which grave charges are made against me.

Answering to said charges I have to state: That it is true as charged by Mr Brannigan, that on or about the 8th day of August 1874 I did consult him as to the proper mode of proceeding in order to obtain from the U.S. Treasury the money appropriated for the relief of James M Coats, by act of Congress approved June 23rd 1874.

Acting under the advice of Mr Brannigan I did obtain a certificate from the Chancery Clerk of this (Hinds) County showing that W.H. Taylor was the regularly appointed and duly qualified Administrator of said Coats, deceased. At the same time I obtained from W.H. Taylor, a power of Attorney, duly acknowledged before the Chancery Clerk of Hinds County

authorizing one E. H. Tyler, of Washington D.C. to obtain and receipt for the draft or money due the estate of Cats under said appropriation from the U.S. Treasury. The power of Attorney was with the other papers sent to Mr Tyler at the suggestion of Mr Brannigan.

Mr Brannigan suggested to me that Tyler should send the draft to me, and his statement that I made the suggestion is wholly false. I had, and still have full confidence in Mr Taylor and would willingly have seen the draft sent to him

Some short time after I forwared the papers to E H Tyler I received by registered letter from said Tyler, a Treasury draft for $800.00 payable to W. H. Taylor Admr.

I carried the draft to Mr Taylors place of business in the Sheriffs Office, and there he endorsed his name upon the back of said draft, but omitted the word "Admr". I after a short time carried the draft back to Mr Taylor, and met him on the street. I suggested the necessity of his adding the word "Admr" in order to have the endorsement technically correct. He stepped into a store (Jno H Ecals) and

there added the "Admr." - below his signature as I now remember. This last word was written in the store, by a different pen than that used in signing his name, and probably with a different colored ink, and this fact may explain any apparent difference in the writing of Mr Taylor on the back of the draft.

The charge that Geo C McKee said he was interested in the money arising from said appropriation is wholly false. The whole claim had been transferred to L. W. Loomis during Coats life time, and no one but Loomis had any interest in said claim, except as will be hereinafter set forth

Mr Brannigan says that he supposed the reason the "McKees" wished to collect the claim for the Admr was that they might obtain their proportion of the $800. out of the estate for claims held by them.

But I charge the fact to be, and I think the same can be proven by Geo. C. McKee, that Brannigan well knew that not one dollar of the $800.00 was going into the general funds of the estate for I showed him Brannigan the contract annexed to this answer, (and marked exhibit "A") and he agreed with me that the amount of the appropriation belonged wholly to Loomis

and while it was necessary for the Admr to draw the money, yet the estate could lay no legal claim to it whatever.

As to the charge that Aylward learned from Mr Taylor that I "had not only not delivered the draft to the Administrator but that the administrator had not ~~only~~ authorized any person to make a claim for the money and was not aware that any claim had been presented" I have only to refer to the affidavit of the administrator forwarded herewith, and to which your attention is respectfully called, for a complete refutation.

From the mass of falsehoods and misrepresentations in Mr Brannigans charges I would respectfully call your attention to one of the few true statements to be found — where he speaks of Mr Taylor as standing "in this community respected for his strict integrity" This is abundantly true, for while he has spent the last twenty five years in this County and most of the time in official position not the first breath of suspicion has ever been uttered against him, and yet Mr Brannigan deemed

it necessary to prevent this man "respected for his strict integrity" from committing perjury, "to secure him by making him liable to a criminal prosecution."

Finally I deny every charge tending in any manner to inculpate me in any dishonest transaction in the premises, and refer to the affidavits of Mr Taylor to sustain me. If after reading the affidavits of Mr Taylor, and this answer there remain in your mind any doubt as to the authenticity of the Power of Attorney forwarded by me, or of the endorsement of Mr Taylor on the draft I would most respectfully ask that those two documents be sent here by or to any Government agents, when the signatures will be proven by as many witnesses, (and they the most substantial in our County) as you may desire.

I now desire to explain my connection with the whole matter, and with the money arising from the appropriation.

During Coats life time I on many occasions endorsed his paper, and signed joint notes with him to enable Coats to raise money.

Among other transaction. I signed two joint notes with Coats in favor of C. M. Loomis, one

for sixty dollars, and the other for two hundred and ten dollars. (See Exhibit "A")

Some time after said notes were given Loomis pressed Coats for a settlement. and it was made by Coats selling his claim against the United States for furnishing the U.S. Court Room at Jackson, to Loomis for the sum of $590.00 with the condition attached to said Contract of sale that should the claim be paid Loomis was to return to Coats the two above described notes but should the U.S. fail to pay said claim then the notes should be paid and the contract of sale be of no force or effect. All of which will more fully appear by reference to exhibit "A".

Loomis despairing of ever recieving the amount of the claim from the Government deducted out of my credits in one of my settlements with him, the amount of said notes. I may here state that Loomis is my brotherinlaw, and I have had many and often large money transactions with him.

As soon as I heard of the appropriation to pay the Coats claim. I saw I could get back the money paid to Loomis on the two notes if I could get for him the money due on the claim, I therefore explained

to Mr Taylor, Admr. showing him the contract marked Exhibit "A", that the money could not go to the estate, but to Mr Loomis. I then proceeded as hereinbefore set forth, and obtained the $800 appropriation. I immediately notified Mr Loomis of this fact and when he came to Jackson we settled the whole matter, I paying the balance due him.

The original claim of Coats was for the sum of $984.00/100 but was cut down by some Committee in Congress to $800.00/100.

I submit whether if I intended to commit a forgery, it was at all probable I would have consulted Mr Brannigan as to how to obtain the draft, and afterwards informed him of my receiving it.

I am Sir
Your obt Svt
Jas M Maxey

Exhibit "A"

Jackson Miss Aug 19th 1871.

This article of agreement made by J. M. Coats of the first part and C. W. Loomis of the second part - Witnesseth.

That the party of the first part in consideration of five hundred and ninety dollars this day paid by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, does this day turn over to the party of the second part all claim to money due the party of the first part by the United States for Carpets &c. and putting down the same, amounting in all to nine hundred and eighty four dollars, And the party of the second part further agrees that when said Contract is allowed and ordered paid, that he will then pay to the party of the first part sixty four dollars, and relinquish two notes, one of sixty dollars, and one of two hundred and ten dollars held by the party of the second part against the party of the first part and one Jas M McKee, but in case said account is not allowed then said

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notes are to be paid to the party of the second part, and this contract to be of no force or effect.

J M Coats
Contractor
Witness.
B. L. Loomis. C W Loomis

I Geo T Swann Clerk of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript of a contract this day shown me. and that I am well acquainted with the signature of the late J M Coats and that it is his genuine signature to the original contract of which this is a copy.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the U.S. for the Southern District of Mississippi

Geo. T. Swann
Clerk

Boyle & Chapman,
Wholesale Stationers,
Memphis.

Southern District of Mississippi, ss.

William H. Taylor, being duly sworn, says, on oath — This affiant having seen and read a certain letter purporting to have been written by Telesphorus Brannigan to the Hon Secretary of the Treasury dated February 3d 1875, and discovering therein the indicia of a conspiracy between Brannigan and Hill falsely to injure the reputation and official standing of the Hon James M. McKee and at the same time endeavoring by fraud and falsehood to implicate this affiant in said conspiracy, by procuring from him two statements, one of them under oath respectively dated on the 1st day of February 1875 and the 3d day of February 1875, and feeling anxious at once to exonerate said James M McKee and to explain the circumstances under which this affiant signed the affidavit dated February 1st 1875, and his letter dated Feby 3. 75 which are made Exhibits B & C to the aforesaid letter of Mr T. Brannigan U.S. Atty of Feby 3d, deposes and says as follows:

This affiant is the Admr of the estate of James Coats, Esq. late of Hinds County, who died in the month of May 1873. His qualification was in October 1873.

In his lifetime Coats informed this affiant that he had one or more claims on the United States for army services, of which affiant does not know the particulars, and told affiant that he had transferred one of them ~~to~~ in writing. Affiant saw a transfer in writing of a claim for about $800 by Coats ~~to~~ the United States held by Mr McKee dated sometime in 1871. Affiant heard that this claim had been allowed by Congress last

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summer (1874) and made out and gave Mr McKee a Power of Attorney to get this money sometime in August 1874. Executed by affiant as admr. though affiant knew as above stated that the same had been transferred in Coats lifetime, and that the estate was not in fact interested in the money allowed. A few days afterwards Mr James McKee produced and handed to this affiant a Treasury Draft for $800. affiant does not remember the date or No. payable to order of affiant as admr of Coats. and this affiant supposing it was for the same claim he knew had been transferred by Coats, in his lifetime at once endorsed his name on the Draft as admr and returned the same to Mr McKee. affiant at the same time paid very little attention to the transaction, as he knew Coats did had no interest in the money, and no equitable claim to the Draft. His endorsement was made in haste & perhaps awkwardly, affiant being at the time busy in his office as Deputy Sheriff. Yet affiants remembrance of the fact of his said endorsement & return of the Draft to Mr Jas McKee is perfectly distinct and clear and he supposed that Mr McKee had obtained the money due upon it.

Sometime during the month of last January, 1875 a man named Robt Aylward, sometime a disciple of Mr Atty Brannigan accosted this affiant on the street and told him that there was an appropriation of $800. standing to the credit of Coats Estate in the U S Treasury Dept. which he wished affiant would collect and pay him (Aylward) an order for One hundred and fifty Dollars which he held against Coats

Butler & Chapman,
Wholesale Stationers,
Memphis.

estate. He at the same time offered to sell his claim to affiant for seventy five Dollars. I informed Aylwood that I knew of no money to Coats credit on the Treasury and that last summer Mr Ku had got that Draft for the $800, he spoke of and that that matter was all settled. Aylwood then produced a Book of Acts of Congress and showed it to me an act appropriating Eight hundred Dollars for relief of James Coats of Jackson which I had never read before. He told me that this was a new and distinct appropriation and that the same had never been drawn out of the Treasury, and that he would assist me in getting the money due on it for the estate. Believing his statement that it was a different appropriation from the one I informed him that Mr Ku had got for me last summer and that there were in fact funds at Washington belonging to Coats estate which I knew nothing of, but ought to collect for Coats Estate, I concluded to avail myself of his services, and that he should fix a proper voucher on which the money might be obtained from the Treasury. He made up & brought me a statement of the claim which he said was to my credit, with an affidavit for me to sign, stating that I had never drawn or authorised it to be drawn by any person. Having already informed him of my belief that Mr Ku had got the money appropriated to me last summer, and not suspecting any plot to entrap me I signed the statement & affidavits which is dated 9th Apl 1875, which are in the handwriting of Aylwood and gave it to him to collect. At his suggestion I also signed the

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letter dated July 3. 1875. written by Aylward and gave it to him. All this with the bonafide purpose of procuring this $800 - which he assured me was a different appropriation from that which Mr McKee had arranged & obtained in August last, and under the impression made upon my mind by Aylwood's representations that this was in fact a wholly different and additional appropriation for Contractors which he had persuaded me was my duty to Cont's creditors to obtain as his agent. Affiant states on oath that those statements, made as above set forth by Robt Aylwood, were the real true and only foundation of the affidavit made by him on the 1st May 75 & of his letter to the Sec'ty dated July 3 75, marked 'B' & 'C' to the letter of Felix Brannigan of said last mentioned date. He now states as his belief that the said statements so ably said Aylward were concocted by him under the advice and instigation of said Felix Brannigan in order to procure from affiant the said papers 'B' & 'C' and thus falsely and maliciously to impeach the endorsement made by affiant of the Treasury Draft for $800 - in August last, and to impeach the integrity of not only said McKee but of this affiant also. And this affiant prays that this affidavit may be received by the Hon. the Attorney General of the United States, as a satisfactory explanation by this affiant of the whole formation, intent and purpose of his said affidavit & letter of July 1st & 3d 1875, and of the agency of said Brannagan & Aylwood therein.

W. H. Taylor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of February A. D. 1875 -

Geo. T. Swann,
U. S. Com.r
So. Dist. Miss

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 13, 1875.

Dated 9, 1875.

From Geo. T. Swann.

SUBJECT.

His defence to the calumnies uttered by F. Brannigan against him.

ACTION.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 13 1875

Hon. Geo. H. Williams
Atty Genl U. S.
Dept of Justice

Clerks off. U. S. Courts
Jackson Miss. Mch 9. 1875

Dear Sir

Last Summer, with many other documents you did not see fit to examine, in exculpation of myself from the calumnies which W. C. Brannigan had uttered at the Department against me, by way of escape from his own well attested malversations in office as District Attorney, I showed you the original, in his own hand, of the paper here now sent by copy, which you were kind enough to read on that occasion.

As I have recently learned that his defence, such as it is, has been submitted to a Committee of the House of Repts and his calumnious statements in reference to myself have thus been made a part of the records of the Country, I trust I do not obtrude myself improperly upon your notice & your time, when I ask you to file this paper in your Department along with Brannigan's assailment of me — in order that those who follow you and may read his mendacious assault upon me, may have the antidote at hand in the shape of his own voluntary ex-

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dorsement of me to the Chief Executive of this State for a position I would apparently have disgraced, if a little of what I learn he has written of me at Wash.n were true - And I feel assured your sense of justice will accord the favor I thus ask - as to the enclosed as well as this letter -

Such calumnies, written & spoken of me in Miss.ippi, where I have served the public in various trusts for 30 years, would not be worth a moments care from me. But at your Department, to which in large measure I am accountable for fidelity to duty, I am personally little known - and hence am anxious to place Branniganin the accused and defendant on criminal charges, against Branniganin the disinterested advice of his own Governor -

I have the honor to be, most Respectfully,

Yr friend & ob.t Serv.t

Geo.r T. Sharkey

Executive Office
State of Mississippi

From 16th District
address
Dated
Received
answered

Subject
Recommending Genl Shaw for Chancellor of the 16th Chancery District

(Private) Adelbert Ames
Governor

Private & secretly

This copy returned of original returned to Exec. Office this 15th Jany 1874
G. T. Storm

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(Copy)

To His Excellency. Hon. Adelbert Ames.

We the undersigned members of the bar in the Chancery District composed of the counties of Hinds and Rankin respectfully recommend for the Chancellor in this District. Hon. George T. Swann of Jackson. The well known ability of Judge Swann as a lawyer and Judge together with his honesty and unflinching integrity, eminently fit him for the responsible duties of Chancellor, and we trust that your excellency will nominate him for this important position

February 19th 1874. A H Handy.

I have heretofore signed a recommendation for Judge Cabiness: but I testify cordially to the ability & integrity of Judge Swann & his fitness for the place. A R Johnston

and to the same. Geo L Potter

do " do T J Wharton

do do D Shelton

Frank Johnston

W L Nugent

do do Jas Shelton

do do Jas R Yerger.

The recommendation of Judge Swann for appointment to the important and honorable office of Chancellor of this district by the distinguished members of the bar whose names are above signed, is most heartily endorsed by me, well knowing that his

integrity, steel business habits, purity of mind, unsullied character and high judicial reputation fit him most eminently for the office.

Felix Brannigan ~~U.S. Dist~~ atty.

By permission of the written named members of the Bar of this Chancery District, I am allowed the privilege of adding my name to this recommendation, which I most cheerfully do. I trust that your excellency will recognize the fitness of Judge Brown for the position of Chancellor, and join the written named gentlemen in asking that the appointment be made.

Respectfully &c
Leroy S Brown
U S Marshal

2 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 18, 1875

Dated " " , 1875

From U. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

His oath.

ACTION.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 18 1875

W. W. Dedrick do solemnly Swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further Swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18 day of March, A. D. 1875.

W. H. Hall
N P

W. W. Dedrick
U. S. District Atty
S. D. Miss

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 24, 1875.

Dated " 15, 1875.

From S. W. Ferguson.

SUBJECT.

Receipt for $35.85 for services in L. M. & D. A. Douglas vs. U. S., Ct. of Claims.

ACTION.

File

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 24 1875

OFFICE OF

S. W. FERGUSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GREENVILLE, MISS.

Greenville, Mch 15 1875

A. P. Falls
Chief Clerk
Department Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

I have the Honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 9th inst. enclosing draft on St. Louis for $35.85 - amt of my acct for services in the Case of R. M. H. A. Douglas vs The United States

Yours truly
S. W. Ferguson
U.S. Cmr

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34 So. Dist. of Mis.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 25, 1875

Dated " 18, 1875

From E. G. Hunt.

SUBJECT.

Charging Clinton Rice with defrauding him of $313.65

ACTION.

2541

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 22 1875

Vicksburg, Miss. March 18, 1874

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

About one year ago a Washington attorney by the name of Clinton Rice came here under an appointment, as he represented, from the Department of Justice to investigate matters relating to the Marshals and District Attorneys offices. He came to me then & now a U.S. Commissioner - for information, and I gave him all the assistance I could. Learning that I had never presented my claim for services as Commissioner, he offered his assistance and induced me to give him a power of Attorney upon which he collected from the Treasury Department, on the 10th of August last, $313.65/100, the amount allowed me for Commissioners fees. The whole of this amount Clinton Rice retains, without

excuse or color of right.

I think it proper that the Department should be informed of the conduct of its agents, as I presume it is not the intention to send a "fraud" to investigate frauds, & therefore I write.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
E. G. Hunt

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Mar. 30, 1875.

Dated " 23, 1875.

From L. Lea.

SUBJECT:

Rel. to certain charges made against him by some person, whose name he wishes to know.

ACTION.

Answered Mar. 30/75

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 29 1875

Vicksburg, March 23. 1875.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Owing to my absence from home, your despatch of the 3rd. inst. was not received until to day. This will account for my seeming neglect in not having promptly answered it.

As the occasion is past which gave inter-est to your inquiry, it is hardly worth while to trouble you with an unseason-able answer. But, permit me to say, that the representations made to you are false. They were doubtless made by some scurvy place-hunter, who, conscious of his own unworthiness, meanly sought to advance himself by traducing me. I think it right & proper that I should

know who the fellow is, & I respectfully request you to give me his name.

Thanking you for the kind consideration that prompted your despatch,

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obt. Servt.

L. Lea.

So. Dist. of Miss.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 6, 1875.

Dated " 2, 1875.

From G. T. Swann, Clk. U. S. Cts.

SUBJECT.

Reporting having executed new bonds, etc.

ACTION.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 6 1875

Hon Geo H. Williams
Atto. Genl U. S.

Clerk's Off. U. S. Courts
Jackson Miss.i Apl. 2nd 1875

Sir

I have this day delivered to W. W. Dedrick Esq. U. S. Attorney for this District, two new bonds, in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, each, as Clerk of the District & Circuit Courts for the South. District of Mississippi, which are severally vended as required in your instructions to him communicated to me - & so endorsed - I am, Most respectfully

Your obedient Servt.

Geo. T. Swann. Clk

So. Dist. of Miss.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 7, 1875.

Dated " 3, 1875

From W. H. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Reporting bounty fraud cases against officers of Freedmen's Bureau

ACTION.

Letter to 2d Auditor
Apl 7/75

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 7 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., April 3rd 1875.

Hon. George H. Williams

Attorney General

Sir.

As directed by your letter of March 23rd ultimo I have the Honor to transmit herewith a report in detail of such facts relative to cases of alleged fraud on the part of Agents of the B.A.T. & U. heretofore referred to this office, as appear from letters files and memoranda transmitted to me by my predecessor. The dockets show no proceedings instituted in the U.S. Courts. The papers in most of the cases have been returned with report, but no copies of the reports

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 7 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

made are on file in my office. I respectfully direct your attention to the same (as noted in my report) for more complete information of the doings of my predecessor in the premises. There appears to be only one case in which the papers have not been returned (Amy Edward Dixon C. D. 66 U.S.C.T.) I will look into this case more fully and report whether in my judgment the Claimant has been actually defrauded as alleged, and determine what proceedings if any should be instituted.

P. A. Lee the Disbursing Agent (late Cashier Freedmans Bank Vicksburg) whose duty it was to pay this bounty is now dead. M. H.

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

Tuttle, acting Cashier, who it is claimed, paid the money is now living at Carrollton in this State. I will ask your advice as to whether a suit should be instituted against Mr Tuttle in case the investigation goes to show strongly that the money was paid by him in good faith, upon proper identification, to a wrong party.

Very Respectfully
William H. Deduck
U. S. Attorney

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Detailed report of investigations had, and action taken by the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, relative to frauds alleged to have been perpetrated upon discharged soldiers, and their heirs in the payment of bounties by officers or agents of Bureau of R F & A.L. heretofore referred by you, so far as can be ascertained from records and memoranda in my office, as requested by letter of the Honorable Attorney General of date March 23rd 1875.

Dudley Wilson Co. I. 64. Regt U.S. C.T.	Referred in letter of Attorney General of Dec 1st 1873 with inclosures.	Dec 17th 1873. B. A. Lee late agent R F & A.L. arrested on affidavit of Dudley Wilson. Examination had before Jones S. Hamilton U.S. Commissioner. I find nothing to show what was the disposition of the case. From a memorandum on the back of the papers it appears that a report was made to the Hon Atty Genl dec 31st 1874 but no copy is in this office. Col Hamilton states that case was dismissed on full hearing.
Hilton White Co. I. 47th Regt U.S. C.T.	Referred in letter of Attorney General of Aug 22nd 1873 with inclosures	Nov Adjourned Term 1873. Case presented before Grand Jury and ignored. Papers returned to the Hon Atty Genl dec 31st 1874. with report. No copy retained in this office.
Edward Dixon Co. "D" 66th Regt U.S. C.T.	Referred in letter from Attorney General of Nov 17th 1873 with inclosures.	The files in this case show only a letter from B A Lee late agt R F & A.L and an affidavit of Cole N. H. Tuttle showing that this claim was paid by Tuttle acting cashier of Freedmans Savings & Trust Co. in the absence of B A Lee, who has since died. Case still under investigation.
Samuel Collins Co. I. 5th Regt U.S. C. Heavy Artillery	Referred in letter of Attorney General of Nov 17th 1873	In the files a number of affidavits presented by Samuel Collins showing good character &c, Also an affidavit presented by C.L. Claus late agent R F & A.L. who paid the bounty

(over)

		tending to show that the bounty was paid in good faith to the wrong man. Papers returned to Atty. Genl Dec 30. /74 with report no returned copy.
Ellen, mother of Needham Brand Co. "I" 6th Regt U.S.C. Heavy Artillery.	Referred in letter of Atty General of May 25th 1874.	Judgment taken on this claim against O.C. French late agent, R.F. & A.L. and sureties and amount of judgment paid into U.S. Treasury. Papers returned to Atty General Dec 31st 1874.
Henderson Moore & Duncan Bowser (Regt & Co not given)	Referred in letter of Atty General of Jany 22nd 1874 with inclosures	Papers returned with report Dec 31st 1874. No copy of report in this office. Letter book of that date missing.
G Brown Co. I. 51st Regt U.S.C.I.	Referred in letter of Atty General of March 10th 1874.	Papers returned with report Dec 30th 1874. No copy of report in this office. Letter book of that date missing.
T Green Co I. 50th Regt U.S.C.I.		

Respectfully Submitted.
William M. Dedrick
U.S. Attorney for the
Southern District of Mississippi

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 20, 1875.

Dated " 15, 1875.

From W. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to case of Samuel Collins, Duncan Bowser, H. Moore, and Thos. Green, U. S. C. J.

ACTION.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 20 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss. April 17 1875.

Hon Geo. H. Williams
Attorney General

Sir

On the 3rd instant I transmitted to you a special report of the status of a number of cases of alleged fraud in the payment of bounties, so far as the same could be ascertained from the books and papers of our office. Since that time my predecessor has returned from Washington, & has placed in my hands the papers in several

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

of the said cases (to wit)
Samuel Collins Co. I. v. U.S. C. H.A.
Duncan Bowser " C. 48 " U.S.C.D.
Henderson Moore " B. 6. U.S.C.A.H.
Thomas Young " I 50 " U.S.C.D.

In all the above cases I think that there is a fair prospect of recovery of the amounts claimed by the United States.

The course to be pursued in each case is indicated in my letters of even date herewith, which will serve to amend & complete my report of the 8th instant.

Very Respectfully. M. M. Dedrick
U.S. Attorney

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94 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 20, 1875.

Dated " 15, 1875.

From W. H. Dedrick, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to cases of H. Moore and Thomas Green, U. S. C. J.

ACTION.

Ack

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 20 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., April 15th 1875.

Hon G. H. Williams

Attorney Genl

Sir,

Since my report of 3rd instant relative to the status of certain cases of alleged fraud in the payment of bounties heretofore referred to this office for investigation and legal proceedings, my predecessor has placed in my hands from communication of date Feby 20th transmitting certain official evidence in cases of Henderson Moore C. P. 6 U.S.C. Asty. Hy, and Thomas Green C. I. 50th U.S.C.T.

I have this day notified Capt O. C. French late Agent B. R. F. & A.L.

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

of the receipt of said papers and that prosecutions will be commenced against him without delay unless payment is made by him of the amounts claimed. It is understood that Mr French is desirous to settle without litigation

Very Respectfully
William H. Dedrick
U. S. Attorney

So. Dist. of Miss.

94

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 20, 1875

Dated 15, 1875.

From W. H. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to case of Duncan Bowser, U. S. C. J.

ACTION.

File

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 20 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss. April 15th 1875.

Hon Jas. A. Williams
Attorney Genl

Sir

In the case Duncan Bowser
Co C. 48th M.V.O.P. contained in my
special report of 3rd instant I now
have to inform you that I have received
the papers transmitted by you under
cover of your letter of April 3rd in said
case and have notified C. L. C. Cass
late Agent B. R. F. & A. L. that suit
for the recovery of the amount will
be instituted against him at once
unless the claim is settled

Very Respectfully. W. P. Sedwick U.S. Atty

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 20, 1875.

Dated " 15, 1875

From W. H. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to case of Samuel Collins, U. S. C. J.

ACTION.

JW

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 20 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., April 15th 1875.

Hon George H. Williams
Attorney General

Sir

In the case of Samuel Collins Co. I. 5th U.S.C.S. contained in my report of April 3rd instant upon the condition of certain cases of alleged fraud in the payment of bounties, I have now to inform you that my predecessor has placed in my hands additional papers in said case, and that I have notified C. L. C. Cass late Agent P.R.F.A.L. that suit will be instituted against him for recovery of the amount at once unless the claim is settled by payment on his part.

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

Very Respectfully

William M. Sedrick

U. S. Attorney

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 1, 1875

Dated April 24, 1875

From Wm. H. Bolton, U. S. Comr.

SUBJECT.

Requesting Civil Rights Bill

ACTION.

Ans May 3/75

2791

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 1 1875

Greenville, Washington Co
Mississippi
Apl 24. 1875

Hon Geo M Williams
Atty Genl

Dear Sir:

Several cases are now pending before me under the provisions of the act of Congress, known as the "Civil rights Bill", may I ask you for copy of same, or information as to how I can procure an official copy.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Wm. H. Patton
U S Comm

No. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 11, 1875.

Dated " 4, 1875

From Fred Parsons.

SUBJECT.

Receipt for $82.00 for services in trade vs. U. S. Ct. of Claims.

ACTION.

281

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 11 1875

Natchez Miss May 4th 1875

A. S. Pells Esq
Chief Clerk Dept Justice
Washington D.C.

Sir,

Yours of April 27 1875 inclosing draft for $82.50 for services rendered in arest of L Wade vs United States is received,

Yours
Rd Pierson

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No. 162 Dist. of Mis

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 27, 1875.

Dated 23, 1875.

From M. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rec'd receipt of pamphlet laws.

ACTION.

Ack'd May 28/75

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 27 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., May 26 1875.

Geo C. Ming Esq
Actg Chief Clerk
Dept

I received your circular letter of May 7th informing me of the forwarding to my address of one copy of pamphlet laws Sec. Sess. 43rd Congress 1874-5.

Although 10 days have elapsed since the receipt of your letter this package referred to has not come to hand.

Very Respy
W W Jennell
U.S. Atty So Dist Miss

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 7, 1875

Dated " 2, 1875.

From H. W. Deduck,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Asking leave of absence

ACTION.

Answered
June 7. 1875

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 7 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., June 2 1875.

Amos Edwards Pierrepont

Attorney General

Sir.

I have the honor to request leave of absence extending from June 25 to July 5th 1875 in order that I may attend upon the Commencement exercises of the University of Mich. at Ann Arbor Michigan in which I am invited to participate as one of the Alumni. I know of no business pertaining to my office of U. S. Attorney that will suffer detriment from my absence at that time, a special May term of the District Court having been held, concurrent with the Circuit Court, at which has been

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

transacted the business of the regular June term, and it being the intention to adjourn over the said term till to November.

With great Respect
Jno Ott Durant
William H. Gedick
U. S. Atty So. Dist Miss

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 25. 1875

Dated " 21. 1875

From W. W. Sedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Req. a detective to look after Ku Klux

ACTION.

~~Inv. Journals~~

Hold

Filed

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DEPARTMENT
JUN 25 1875
JUSTICE

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., June 21 1875.

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir

By letter of Attorney General Williams of date April 7. 75 I was advised of the appointment by the Dept. of Justice of a special detective who would be placed at the disposal of U.S. Attorneys in case they should require his services & so notify the Department.

The acting Governor of this State has this day consulted me relative to certain information he has received of the existence on the Eastern border of Mississippi in the vicinity of Meridian of an organized band of criminals who are bound together for the purpose of

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

assassination. According to his information, imported I believe by a person in some way participeps criminis eleven murders are directly chargeable to this band, including the Ku Klux and murder of one Simon Edwards, a prominent & thrifty colored man of Lauderdale County, a case which created considerable excitement in this State last year whereon the Governor offered a reward of $500. which case he desires more particularly to work up presents at the present time. The same information upon which the Governor is now acting was imparted to one Thomas J. M. Wells Deputy Coll. at Meridian & Congressman John Riley

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

about the time of the assembling of the last U. S. Grand Jury. But owing to the judge's charge to find no indictments under the enforcement act, no witnesses were summoned. I do not now propose to prosecute in U. S. Court until the constitutionality of the enforcement act is passed upon. This case is one honour that calls loudly for investigation and action from some source, & I would like to have the facts developed in readiness for prosecution in case the supreme Court should overrule Judge Bradley & maintain the constitutionality of the enforcement act. The acting Governor proposes to employ a detective officer on the part of

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187—.

the State requires my cooperation in the effort to bring these offenders to justice. I would respectfully suggest that the Department of Justice detail a detective to act under my directions in the premises, to the end that the facts may be thoroughly developed, and these banditti dispersed and punished

Very Respectfully

William H. Deduit

U.S. Atty. So. Dist. Miss.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 28. 1875.

Dated " 24. 1875.

From G. T. Swann,
Clerk U. S. Cts.

SUBJECT.

Rep. one Wm. V. Farra, a colored convict, at large.

ACTION.

Filed

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUN 29 1875

To the Hon. Clerks Off. U. S. Courts
Attorney General, U.S. Jackson, Miss. June 24. 1875
Washington D.C.

Sir

I feel it my duty to report to you that, this morning, one William V. Farmer, a negro convicted, on the 27th day of February A.D. 1873, in this Court, of the offence of Perjury in procuring a certificate for payment as a witness for the U.S. and sentenced to two & a half years imprisonment at hard labor in the Mississippi State Penitentiary at this place, appeared in my office in this City, in citizens dress, and unaccompanied by any guard - I have heard of no order from your Department for his release. He came to me for a transcript of the record of his conviction, to be used, as he said, on an application to the President for a Pardon -

As I was, of necessity, the chief witness for the U.S. on the trial, having by direction of the Court taken his orders of attendance & mileage for which he was indicted, I beg leave to add that his perjury was palpable, he having also produced to the Hon. the District Judge on

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the same occasion a forged letter purporting to be from His Hon. Judge Woods, then in Montgomery Ala. House of the excuses of ignorance, pleadings allowable by reason of his above average intelligence, can avail for this fellow, who evidently showed himself on the occasion in question an adept in the low arts of the swindling.

As I am personally a stranger to you, I take the liberty of referring you to the Hon. Jos. P. Bradley, Asso. J. of the Supreme Court, & to the Hon. A. J. Talley, late Chief Clerk in your Department

I have notified the Dist. Attorney to-day that this man is at large in the City.

I am, Most Respectfully

Geo. T. Swann Clk

U. S. Courts

So. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 10. 1875.

Dated June 24. 1875.

From A. C. Blount.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the necessity for U.S. officials at Pascagoula.

ACTION.

Letter to Mr Dedrick U S Atty Jackson Mi July 12. 1875

2nd Letter Aug 6. 1875

Letter to Mr Blount Esq

Answ'd Aug 25. 1875

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 10 1875

Pascagoula, Miss.
June 24th 1875.

Hon. J. Edwards Pierrepont
Atty. Genl. U.S.

Sir:

I have the honor to address you as the Chief of the Dept. of Justice of the Govt. of the U. States, and to call your attention to a serious evil and wrong, under which that portion of this people connected with the shipping interest now suffer.

The rapidly growing importance of this place as a Shipping Port, has greatly increased that class of cases which can only be adjudicated and determined in the Courts of the United States. I allude principally to Admiralty causes and cases arising under the Revenue and Customs laws.

The City of Jackson, the Capital of the State and the residences of the law officers of the U. States, is distant from this place by the most expeditious route, two hundred and eighty three miles! Parties desirous of

invoking the aid of the U.S. Courts, are therefore compelled to make that journey, incurring a heavy expense, and returning only to find their efforts fruitless, by the debtor or wrong doer having departed.

The Clerk of the U.S. District Court and the Marshals of the District have been applied to in vain to furnish a remedy, and to remove this evil by the appointment of Deputies at this place, through whom the proper process of law could be issued and promptly served, and the rights of parties dependent alone upon tribunals of the Govt. could be vindicated and secured.

The Deputy Collector of Customs has also applied to the U.S. District Attorney, urging upon him the necessity for these appointments to enable him (the Collector) to protect the Revenues and to enforce the laws against those who evade the payment of duties, and otherwise violate the Customs Acts.

These reiterated applications having failed to move these officials to the performance of this a manifest duty, involving both the interests of the Government and the rights

of the citizens. I am constrained to appeal to you (as having the full control and ordering of this matter under the laws of the United States) for redress, and earnestly solicit that you may make such order in the premises as will compel these officers to make the appointments required, and thus supply a defect which now amounts to a denial of justice.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
Alex. C. Blount
Atty. 99.98.

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 26 1875

Dated 19 1875

From J. M. Lee

SUBJECT.

Receipt for $30 for services in Douglas's case in Court of Claims

ACTION.

Filed July 26. 1875

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W. P. KRETSCHMAR. C. S FARRAR.

Kretschmar & Farrar,

BANKERS,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 19 1875

Greenville, Miss. July 19th 1875.

Mr David Thompson. D.C.

Your communication of July 12th to hand. Receipt of $30.00 Draft acknowledged for services in Douglass and M. Hallin Case vs W.S.

J. M. Sw

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 29, 1875.

Dated " 25, 1875.

From Asa Holt

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his accts. and affairs in Miss.

ACTION.

Filed.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 29 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., July 25th 1875

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
"Arlington"
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sir,

I closed my account with the Government last night, and forwarded my account with the approval of the U.S. District Atty. he makes his report of the case, which I think will be entirely satisfactory, if I had attempted to go any further, it would only have resulted in my assassination, and the defeat of the Government, in Washington you can form no idea of the terrible state of

affairs in this section of country, and unless the Government interferes, the negro is so throughly intimidated there can be no honest election in this section of the State.

The District Attorney Mr. W. Bedrick is anxious that I should remain on duty here, and I know I could make my services very valuable to the Government in detecting violations of the laws of the United States,

Very Respectfully
Ned Holt.

No. 69

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 30, 1875.

Dated " 26, 1875

From W. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to incompetency of Col. Asa Holt as a detective, etc.

Hall
Filed

ACTION.

July 31 Mott
to Int Ang
Miss
see letter

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 30 1875

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., July 26th 1875

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir.

In compliance with your request, contained in your letter to me of the 6th instant detailing Col. Asa Hartt to assist me in the secret service, I would report that Colonel Hartt arrived on the 10th instant, but on acquainting him with the nature of the service I desired performed, he informed me that he had had no experience in that line of duty, and did not feel competent to undertake the particular work in hand. I was also of the opinion that Col Hartt was not the proper man to work up the case, and determined not to have him attempt it. At my request however he made visited the Eastern portion of the

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

State in company with Deputy Coll. of Internal Rev. J. M. Mills and took the statement of one George T. McDaniel which he has reported to me in writing with the recommendation that McDaniel be employed on behalf of the Government to assist in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the atrocious criminals referred to in my former letter, & that he be assisted by some first class detective officer.

Colonel Mott's report fully corroborates the desperate state of affairs in this section of country. It would seem that there are three gangs, all of whom act more or less in concert for the purpose of murder and assassination: (to wit) Renfro's Sumpter County Ala. gang: a band in Choctaw

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

County Alabama, and the old Town (Miss.) Gang, the ringleaders of whom live in Lauderdale County in this State. These latter parties are known by Mr. Innis who has been let into many of their devilish secrets, and he is only too anxious to aid in their extermination. The natural suspicions that I would entertain in regard to him are overcome by the absolute confidence that Deputy Collector Wells & Post Master Leuchman who have known him for a considerable time express of his reliability and trustworthiness.

Mr. Innis' proposition is to act as a sort detective under pay & have the cooperation of at least one bold determined & experienced person

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187__

to assist him until the whole case is worked up. He would not, could he be properly secured deal very tenderly with these butchers, I am told by Col Holt expresses his ability to capture every one of them in the very act of attempted assassination. If the Government would detail some experienced detective to co-operate with McDonnis and, also employ him (McDonnis) to act for the Government, I am satisfied that a good deal might be effected. But it is useless to detail for this particular service any one but a thoroughly experienced man, who is brave determined and full of resource, and who can work his way into the confidence of these desperate men. I have approved

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

Col Holt's account up to the 24th instant, and discharged him. I found him a very pleasant cultivated gentleman and have endeavored to make his stay here as agreeable as possible. He is anxious to remain longer, and being out of money will await the return of his draft. I think that he might be useful to the Government in aiding me for a time in detecting violations of the Revenue & Steamboat laws in this District, & should his retention meet your approval I will recommend that his services be put at my disposal in the capacity named.

Very Respectfully

William H. Gerrish
U. S. Attorney S. Dist Miss

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 10, 1875.

Dated " 7, 1875.

From W. W. Dedrick
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the propriety of appointing a deputy clerk and dep. marshal at Pascagoula.

ACTION.

Filed Aug 25. 1875

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 10 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss. August 7 1875

Amos Edwards Pierrepont

Attorney General

Sir

The letter of Acting Attorney General S. F. Phillips of date July 12th 1875, enclosing copy of communication from Alexander C. Blunt Esq of Pascagoula Mississippi in relation to the appointment of a Deputy Clerk and Deputy Marshal at said point and asking a report from me concerning the necessity for such appointment and the reasons for or against the same was duly received and the subject matter thereof has been somewhat fully examined into at my hands.

I would state as my conclusions upon the

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

Subject

1 That there is a clear necessity for some means to be provided by which the inhabitants of that section can obtain a more speedy issuance and execution of process than is attainable to them at the present time.

2. That the appointment of a Deputy Marshal alone without the accompanyment of a clerk authorized to issue writs and processes would be ineffectual to afford the desired relief.

3 The Clerk of the United States Courts of this District objects strenuously to the appointment of such Deputy and

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187__

positively declines to consider whether any arrangement could be effected which would empower such an appointee to legally act in the premises.

4. I have been unable to find any statute which would seem to confer upon a Deputy Clerk power to issue original mesne processes except in cases specially provided for: as in section 559. Revised Code.

5. The Marshal of the District will appoint a deputy as soon as a Deputy Clerk is provided or immediately if the Attorney General should think desirable.

I enclose a communication from the District Judge upon this subject.

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

I have conferred fully with the Clerk and Marshal, and have received a number of Communications from citizens and business men of Pascagoula including a letter from W. M. Gillespie Collector of the Port strongly urging the appointments named.

In conclusion I would strongly recommend said appointments if they can be made under existing laws so as to afford the relief sought. It would be greatly for the convenience of suitors who are now in some instances practically denied justice, & I do not doubt would result greatly to the advantage of the Government in the enforcement of the Revenue & navigation laws

Very Respectfully. William M. Denslow U. S. Attorney

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Lyon W W Dedrick

United States Dist Atty

Dear Sir

I have examined the letters and application of the business men on the Coast in your District for the appointment of a Deputy Clerk resident on the Coast to issue and a Deputy Marshal to execute, the same in Admiralty cases arising there, owing to the great inconvenience of getting process from the Clerks office and getting the same served I am of opinion that the arrangement solicited would greatly facilitate the administration of justice and the enforcement of the revenue laws But I am further of opinion that the arrangement cannot be made effective without an Act of Congress authorizing such Deputy to issue process as though issued from the Clerks office and such other powers as will enable parties to prepare their cases for hearing before said Deputy Clerk Thus I doubt not

can and will do when applied to. I am of opinion that it is best to wait until such legislation can be had. The Marshal as a matter of course can and for convenience perhaps will find it best to have a regular deputy upon the Court, but as before stated I do not think the deputy Clerk will add any convenience without the legislation suggested

Yours Truly

R Atkill

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 7, 1875.

Dated " 3, 1875.

From Geo. T. Swann,
Clerk U. S. Cts.

SUBJECT.

Rel to the breaking up by violence of Republican meetings by their opponents of the Democratic party.

ACTION.

Filed 8. 1875

1 to 13

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 7 1875

To the Hon. E. Pierrepont
Atty Genl. U.S.

Clerk's office U. S. Courts
Jackson, Miss. Sept 3d 1875

Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith an Article from the "Daily Times" of this City, of this date, containing the particulars so far as rec.d of a most unwarrantable intrusion upon a peaceful assemblage yesterday of a Republican Club engaged in promoting by public discussion the election, among others, of the Candidate of that party for a seat in Congress at the ensuing November election.

It will be seen that the interruption of this Meeting was made by one or more persons of the opposite party who were hanging on the outskirts of the Republican Meeting, and took an early occasion to denounce the Speaker, who is the Republican Sheriff of Yazoo County, and the Governor of the State, Gen. Ames, as a 'thief'- Of course this led to high words, and these, in a very short time, to shooting and killing of one white man, late a Tax gatherer of the County, and the shooting of another, a colored man, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, he being seriously, if not fatally wounded-

I have reason to believe, and am painfully impressed with the apprehension that there exists extensively in this, and Yazoo, and several other Counties not only of that, but also of this Congressional District an organized purpose among many of the opposite politics thus to invade, interrupt, and scatter Republican Assemblages of the People, so that voters conscientiously belonging to that party may be intimidated in the Exercise of their choice, or otherwise forced from attending the polls at the coming election unless in behalf of Candidates opposed

to their true political views.

The visitation and oversight of Republican meetings of this character by self constituted Committees of their opponents, in order to suppress their right of free public Advocacy of such as they may prefer for public office, peaceably, if possible, or otherwise by force, has been deliberately advised by the 'Raymond Gazette', a leading newspaper of this (Hinds) County, in an Article of which I send you a Copy. The Editor of that paper, who has been at its head for many years, was once a conspicuous member of the Legislature long before the war, and is now a Commissioner of the Circ. Ct. U.S. for this (South) district! Soon after that article appeared was nominated a Candidate for the Legislature by his political adherents in this County.

The Article was copied and approved by a leading (professedly) agricultural newspaper called the 'Homestead', published at Meridian, by a Wm J. J. Shannon, of the Bar, who was convicted in July 1872, of a violation of the Enforcement act of May 1870, as a member of a band called "American Crusaders", and his bond given on that charge, conditioned that he will not again violate that act is now of record in this Court. The fine imposed on him $10. was paid by him.

The same policy is openly advocated in the "Meridian Mercury" another newspaper in Meridian conducted by a gentleman named A. G. Horn, an old citizen of high standing & great influence, who was convicted at the same time & for the same offence as Shannon, and fined only $10. and costs, which has not been paid. An Execution for the amount was levied upon the newspaper establishment in which such insurrectionary and violent measures are urged, which levy was discharged by the order of the (then) U. S. Dist. Atty, January 6th 1874. Horn is yet liable by the terms of

his sentence to such further judgment as the Court may render on his said conviction by the Jury.

It is perfectly apparent to any cool observer here, that, if the rights of Free Public Assemblages and Free Speech in advocacy of one's preferred Candidates, and the right to vote for them, be regarded as among the rights secured by the Constitution of the U.S. all these are now threatened in all this section of the State, and that those who desire to enjoy them in peace are in daily peril of serious disturbance or injury.

Being an old citizen of the State and of the bench in past days in the high Public trusts, it grieves me sadly to be compelled to this conclusion, and to fear that this Pagos affair is but the beginning of terrible outbreaks and disturbances of the same sort, by infuriated Rebel resolved on resistance to the established state of things among us. They are not a majority, by any means, of those known as Democrats or Conservatives, but they are the men of mischief whose public franchises are either not disposed or unable to control. They are able, if so disposed, to set the State on fire in a state of actual collision, the contemplation of which must ~~cause~~ cause the blood of any Patriot Citizen

I have argued to the Dist. Atty that such transactions are in clear violation of Sec. 5520. Rev. Stat. p 1076. and informed him that as a Commr. of the U.S. I am ready, at his address, to convince the perpetrators of such enormities that the Govt. of the U.S. has the will and the power to punish and to prevent them. I am well apprised that the present efficient & faithful Marshal concurs in my opinion, and is now ready to execute fully every process legally placed in his hands.

I feel that I am only discharging my duty as a faithful officer and Citizen in placing you in possession of what I cannot

but seems a threatening aspect of affairs here, apparent that the Department is disposed to do and will do whatever the Exigency demands, and endeavor to abide by and sustain it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect

Your Obedient Servant

Geo. T. Swann, Capt.

H. A. S. Campbell

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 7, 1875.

Dated " 6, 1875.

From W. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Rel. to an attack upon a Republican meeting, etc., in Clinton.

ACTION.

Filed Sept 8. 1875

1218

315

210 11 20 am

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } New York

S H Ch Dept

Dated Jackson Miss 6 1875.

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 1117 p

To Hon Edwards Pierrepont
atty Genl Washdc

On Saturday last a disturbance took place at Republican meeting in Clinton three white men and four Colored men were killed on the spot & many wounded Armed white men assembled in Clinton in Great number from Vickeburg and other places and many Colored men are reported to have been Killed in Cold blood yesterday over

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Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } New York.

Dated _____ 1875.

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave.

To 2 Purrepont

one hundred refugees
whose part the killing
of colored men still
going on throughout
the country are in
Jackson It is believed
that not less than
thirty men have been
killed and as many
more wounded—
Jackson is in a
high state of excitement
the State authorities
are powerless and
the worst results
are apprehended
unless the Government

317

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } New York.

Dated _____ 1875.

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave.

To B Pierrepont

takes prompt action

H. H. Dedrick
U. S. Atty

J L Lake Jr
U. S Marshal

138 Collect Gaston
pn

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 9, 1875.

Dated " 4, 1875

From W. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his fees in compromised rev. cases, etc.

Send

ACTION.

Letter with copy to Sol of the Treasury Sept 10. 1875
Letter " 15 "

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 9 1875

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss. Sept 4 1875

Amos Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir

I am in receipt of your circular letter of August 25th ultimo, relating to costs in cases compromised under the internal revenue laws.

I am not fully aware what has been the practice here with reference to preliminary examinations, but it has been customary on the final disposition of the cases, upon entering judgment, to tax the defendants with all costs including an Attorney's fee of $20. These costs defendants have been compelled to pay

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

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before dismission of the prosecutions, the money being usually deposited with the Collector to meet the terms of the compromise offered.

In this connection I will ask your attention to a matter partly personal to myself. At the last term of the District Court I disposed of a number of the above class of cases, where deposits had been made to cover costs and penalties; but on presenting the bills of the costs as taxed I was informed by M. Shaughnessy Esq the Collector that he was paying the Atty's fees in cases commenced by my predecessor to Felix Mannigan Esq late U. S. Attorney. I reported the facts at the time to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with request that he rectify the matter,

r

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Southern District of Mississippi,

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but have heard nothing from him, and am not aware whether he took any action in the premises. The attorney's fee was taxed to the present incumbent by order of the Court and I am informed by the officers of Court that the uniform practice in this District has been for the Attorney disposing of the cases to be entitled to the fee. This seems to be correct and just. These compromises have imposed considerable labor upon me, and are much more annoying and difficult of disposition than where the defendants are put

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at once upon trial. I have been put to a great deal of inconvenience and an unpleasant responsibility in examining into cases, with the facts of which I was unfamiliar, and making recommendations & reports.

I will respectfully refer the enclosed list to you wherein the facts are as above stated and ask that my rights be protected in these as well as in pending cases, where similar deposits have been made with the Collectors.

I am anxious that some rule be laid down which shall be fully understood and rigidly ~~fully~~ complied with. I am under

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the impression that Mr Bannigan (my predecessor) may have received an additional fee in the above cases from the Secretary of the Treasury, as I understand he presented an account to the Judge covering a large number of cases which was approved on or about June first ultimo. As I have not seen a copy of this account I cannot speak with certainty.

In connection with this subject I would beg to call your attention to the inconvenience and as it seems to me bad practice of

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Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

making the Collector the custodian of the funds intended to cover costs in cases pending in Court. It seems to me that these moneys should be paid into the registry of the Court, where the Court can always lay its hands upon them, and the Clerk have a complete record of the transactions of each case.

I understand that the practice of depositing these moneys with the Collector is based upon a somewhat recent order of the Solicitor of the Treasury. I have been unable to find the order alluded to among the files of my office, but

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Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187__

am informed of its existence by the Clerk. I would respectfully recommend, that, so far as this District is concerned, the former practice be reverted to, and that all moneys pertaining to causes pending in Court be deposited with the Clerk. This would seem to be contemplated by section 798 Revised Code.

If personal considerations could have any bearing, I will state that we have in this District a most excellent Clerk whose careful business habits and strict integrity

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Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

are well known at the Department, and the best guaranty that no mistake can be committed in adopting the course herein recommended

Very Respectfully

M. W. Dedrick

U. S. Attorney

So Dist Miss

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 9 1875

Letter to Commissioner of Internal Revenue July 2 1875.

List of Internal Revenue suits disposed of by Compromise at the May (Special) term of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi in which the Attorneys fee of $20. taxed in each case is reported by Mr. Thompson, Collector of the 1st Dist. of Miss to have been paid by him on or about June 1st 1875 to Felix Brannigan Esq. late U. S. Attorney:

Out of moneys deposited in the hands of said Collector by defendants to cover costs & penalties.

Docket Numbers	Names of Defendants	Amount deposited	Atty's fee to late Atty.
		$	$
1953. 1954 1955	R. E. Levy	115.	60.
1996 1997	S. Picard	75.	40.
2002 2006	C. T. Worthington	75.	40.
2007 2008	C. M. Johnson and James B. Ferguson	113 85	40.
2011 2012	S. M. Spencer	113.	40.
2016 2017	G. Witkowsky	115.	40
	Total		260

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 13, 1875.

Dated " 8, 1875.

From W. W. Pedrick, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the war in Miss.

ACTION.

Filed Sept 13. 1875

1 to 13

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEP 13 1875

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss. Sept 8th 1875

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir

From my dispatches of the 6th & 8th instants you will have been partially informed of the situation in this district. As you are aware we are in the midst of a political canvass involving the election of Congressmen and State legislators; also County and Beat officers. Ever since the Vicksburg Election of Aug. 1874 which was carried by the so called "White Liners" upon a sort of military basis, and in view of the Elections in Louisiana & Alabama last

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fall the republicans of this State have been very apprehensive that they would not be permitted to conduct a peaceable canvass this year. Their suspicions in this respect have been aroused and sharpened by the tone of a large portion of the democratic press, & the expressions of many of their County and district conventions, which have advocated openly the carrying of the elections by violence more or less covertly expressed. In addition there were, in many places, indications of armament on the part of the white people and the organization of

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private military companies was becoming quite general in cities and towns. It was known that Warren County has been for a year back little less than a military camp, in which the forms of law have been rather permitted at intervals than respected. Early in the Summer Claiborne County, adjoining Warren on the South, was reported to be in about the same condition as Warren (viz) the white population, fully armed and organized against the colored population & a few white republicans who

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Southern District of Mississippi,

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were practically unarmed and defenceless. Hon John J. Smith member of ~~our~~ the Republican State Committee, late Sheriff of said County who, I understand is on his way to Washington, can advise you fully of the state of affairs in Claiborne County, Matters remained as above stated until the 5th of July when a republican meeting (4th of July celebration) took place in Vicksburg. This meeting was invaded by a number of armed ~~desperadoes~~ citizens acting in concert, who created a disturbance, and drawing their pistols drove the terrified audience in the wildest confusion

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from the building. Two were killed and many wounded and maimed in jumping from the 2nd story windows, balconies, etc. Immediately, the fire bells rang, and numbers of armed white men surrounded the Court House. Finding the Court House vacated (with the exception of the Hon T.W. Cardozo who was reported to be concealed in the cupola) after firing upon & killing some three or four inoffensive colored men who were passing along the streets within range of their needle guns, the most of them dispersed

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have a number who were determined that Mr Cardoza should be killed. Mr Cardoza remained in this perilous position for many hours, but finally effected his escape. From this time it was more or less openly proclaimed that no republican meeting should be held in Vicksburg, and strange as it may appear, no republican political assemblage can freely and safely meet in Vicksburg as I am informed: and although the republicans have a majority of 500 in the County they cannot, as things now are, expect to carry the election.

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Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

That the democrats do expect to carry them is most conclusively shown by the enclosed list of democratic announcements for office which I cut from a Vicksburg democratic paper. These announcements seem to be a perfect burlesque upon a fair election issue, & such announcements ~~a thing~~ has not been known in elections heretofore in that County. As I have been a resident of that County I speak with some confidence of its political condition from personal knowledge.

On the 3rd of August the Democrats held their state convention at Jackson.

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The White Leaguers were here in force from Vicksburg, Meridian and some other ~~Counties~~ localities, but it was reported that they were in a very small minority. * Hon L.Q.C Lamar made a strong appeal against the policy & a very progressive and moderate platform was adopted. For a few days the republicans gathered hope that after all the elections in most parts of the State would be fair and peaceful. Reports came in of an interference with a republican procession in Winston County, and a similar report from Noxubee County

* Lamar should altogether was however very reasonably inflammatory as & calculated

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Jackson, Miss., ... 187....

~~at which~~ where some 10 or 12 Colored men were actually killed and wounded, but these did not excite general alarm. The republican convention was held on the 25th and passed off quietly and satisfactorily to all parties. On the evening of Sept 1st a republican ratification meeting was held in Yazoo City in a county where it was not known nor believed that the "White League" existed, or that the white people were ill disposed. This meeting was interrupted in a somewhat similar manner as far as can be learned to the meeting in Vicksburg. W. N. Fooke Circuit Clerk was arrestingly prevented, and R. D. Mitchell

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Deputy Sheriff was killed in the audience and the assemblage dispersed, Hon A. D. Morgan Sheriff of the County, who was speaking at the time made his escape, but has been compelled to remain hid out ever since to save his life. The County is in the hands of armed white men who appear to have been thoroughly prepared and organized prior to the outbreak above described. ~~and~~ Several leading republicans are refugees from their homes.

The occurrences first Saturday at Clinton and the outrages committed

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throughout this County since I will not enter into the detail of, but send you copies of the "Times" Newspaper, which contain substantial accounts from eye witnesses. Hon Geo. T. Swann, the Clerk of the U. S. Courts, and J. L. Lake, Jr. Esq., U. S. Marshal, were both present, and agree that the outrage was premeditated and wholly brought on by unscrupulous white men who were present to create disturbance, and thereby break up the meeting. Several of these men were Killed, but not until after the Colored people had been fired upon & their lives put in jeopardy and

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in the heat of a bloody affray.
I have been thus particular
in detailing the condition of affairs
in my District because I am
impressed with the belief that owing
to the channels through which news
from this section now reaches the Country
the true condition of affairs in this
State is not understood and because
I feel it my duty in the present alarming
condition surrounding us to keep the
Department fully advised, as far as may
be, of the progress of events and what I
believe to be the real significance of
the political situation in my District

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It is my opinion, concurred in & believe by every officer of the U.S. Courts in this district, that it is the intention of the Democracy to carry this State by intimidation and violence and that there are many Counties in the State where even at this early stage in the Canvass no republican meeting can be held in safety, ~~Judge Hunt~~ a prominent U. S. officer ~~the U.S. Clerk~~ who is a native of Mississippi and who has held many positions of high trust in the State - whose views are conservative and whose judgment is as clear as any man's

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remarked to me this morning that Mississippi was in a condition of more thorough and effective organized insurrection against the Constitution and laws of the United States than in 1861 when she raised the flag of rebellion. The United States officials here are disposed to do their whole duty in the enforcement of the laws, but how much relief can be afforded through the channels of the Courts in the present attitude of the Courts towards certain acts of Congress remains to be seen.

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Any instructions that the Department may think proper to give touching the course to be pursued by myself will be cheerfully complied with

Very Respectfully
M. W. Dedrick
U. S. Attorney

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 15, 1875.

Dated " 10, 1875.

From W. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the propriety of any present action by U.S. officials in Miss. as to the disorders there.

ACTION.

Filed Sept 15, 1875

1 to 13

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Newspaper Clipping - Trscho

7

1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEP 13 1875

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss. Sept 10" 1875

Hon Edwards Pierrepont

Attorney General

Sir

I telegraphed you on the 8th instant that Judge R. A. Hill District Judge of this District had been dispatched to, and that his presence was expected, at which time I would suggest what, if any thing, could be lawfully done by the U. S. Officials here to suppress existing disorders. I enclose you herewith a letter this day received from Judge Hill, containing a full expression of his views: also copy of a letter addressed by Hon Jas P. Swann U.S. Commissioner

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to Justice Bradley expressive of such substantially the same views relative to the power of the U. S. Courts in the premises. These two letters will show you precisely the condition we are in with reference to any present action by the U. S. Courts. They agree, however, that the proper remedy is through the action of the President upon the Governors proclamation and application under Article IV section IV of the Constitution. I have nothing further to add save what has already appeared from my communications heretofore made that in my opinion

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these riots are not the result of transitory causes, but are likely to occur whenever republican meetings are attempted to be held, and that measures should be taken to guarantee the peace and order from the present moment until after the election. It is not believed by many republicans that any measures, however effective, will enable the republican party to secure a fair election. The white people are so strongly armed, and so terribly bent upon pushing their advantage in this respect that the Kuklux

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187....

in very many counties will be practically controlled by violence in spite of all that can be done. The provisions of law relating to supervisors of registration & elections will doubtless be brought into requisition, though no more has been made up to this date so far as I have learned. These provisions are, however, in my opinion wholly inadequate to meet such an emergency as exists here. Nothing short of military protection will enable the republicans to enjoy a free ballot in Mississippi this year. It is doubtful if they will carry a single Congressional District, though they have uniformly heretofore carried five out of the six Districts by

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Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

majorities varying from 4000. to 10000. If the administration decide to protect Mississippi against domestic violence in accordance with Governor Ames' request, about which there must appear to be some doubt from the dispatches of yesterday, ~~the~~ the support should be full and unequivocal. Any lukewarm support or half way measures would only prove a source, by emboldening the republicans to make a contest where prudence would dictate that the lives of the Citizens should not be jeopardized

Very Respectfully,

W. W. Dewell

U. S. Attorney

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Hon. W. W. Dedrick
U. S. Atty Do.

Clerk's Off. U. S. Courts
Jackson Mississ. Septr 10. 1875

Dear Sir

In response to your verbal request for any suggestions by me, as a U. S. officer here, relative to the pending troubles in this section of Mississippi, and as an expression of my opinions of our respective powers & duties in the exigency, I beg to hand you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Hon. J. P. Bradley, Asso. J. Sup. Ct. and mailed, yesterday afternoon, to Washington.

I am, most Respectfully, Yr Obt. Svt
Geo. E. Strong, Clk, &
U. S. Commr So. Dist. Miss.

P. S. On the 3d inst I mailed a letter to the Attorney General in relation to the Yazoo City affair, and my views of the whole situation here at that date, with some particulars evincing their correctness, which may shew him what my poor opinion of the then situation was.

J.

(Copy)

Hon. J. P. Bradley
Washington, D.C.

Clerks off. U. S. Courts
Jackson, Miss. Sept. 9. 1875

Dear Judge

I am very desirous of obtaining a copy of your opinion in the Louisiana "enforcement" cases, which went to the Supreme Court; as that opinion is regarded by me as law, in my function as a Commr. of the Cir. Court, until it shall be reversed in the Supreme Court. It is my impression that His Honor Judge Hill, also so regards it.

Under the reign of terror existing here since the proceedings at Yazoo City and Clinton last week, this City is crowded with affrighted negroes driven from home by the armed bands who have been parading this County since those occurrences, and it is the hourly question whether there can be any protection, relief, or redress by the Civil Authorities of the United States. My position, as a Commr. of the U.S. and an old lawyer of the State, occasions many calls of this sort upon me, and I am anxious to know my whole duty and do it, so far as I may.

My private opinion is that nothing short of an immediate display of a strong U. S. Military force, under cool men, at different points through the central part of this State, can give us quiet, or any possibility of a free ballot in our fall elections. – If you have a spare copy of the opinion, please let me have it.

I am, very truly, Your friend & obt. Svt. – Geo. T. Sharp

Oxford Miss September 9 1875
Gen W W Dickinson
Jackson

My Dear General

Your last telegram was not received untill to day when I came to Lamar.

Whilst neither myself or my wife are confined to bed we are both unwell and in a good condition to be taken down with the fever any day which we are endeavouring to ward off our daughter and son in law have not yet returned from their bridal tour so that were I to leave Mrs Hill would be left alone which in her state of health I could not do without some imperaty necessity

From all that I can learn of the facts from all attainable sources

I do not think under the ruling of Justice Bradley in the Grant Parish Case and Judges Emmons and Ballard in the Gibson County cases and which I am of opinion are sustained by the Supreme Court in the Slaughter House case; the violations of the law in Hinds and Yazoo Counties do not fall under the Federal jurisdiction but that of the State therefore without more light on the subject I could not advise the commencement of prosecutions until the Supreme Court shall have settled the question
It may be if I had been in Jackson when the difficulties arose that I might with others have had some influence in devising some means of suppressing the rioters I could only have acted as a citizen but I am of opinion that that time has passed

and that my going down now
would but renew the hostility
It is pretty clear to my mind
that the judgment of our wisest
republican jurists and statesmen
is now against Federal interference
in such cases but to leave it
to the state authorities and the
good sense of the people
No good law loving and law abiding
man can but deeply regret the
riots and their consequences but
I trust that there has ere this
been a cessation and that our
people of both races and parties
will from what has occurred
see the importance of taking
precautionary steps to prevent
their recurrence
It is indeed a sad state of affairs
when the Executive of the state
with all the peace officers are
powerless to enforce the law
I think the Governor has acted

prudently in not calling out the Militia to have done so would have been to bring them to the slaughter and to have produced an intolerable state of affairs
It is deplorable as it is but would have been infinitely worse
I do not from the information I have on the subject see any thing better that can be done than to wait until the storm is over and reason regains its supremacy
I observe since commencing this letter that a call for U S troops will be made under the provisions of the Constitution which I take it will be granted and when done I do not look for much further trouble.
If when the Supreme Court settles the jurisdictional question any of the Offences committed shall fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts then at next Court the Offending parties

can be indicted & if settled before that time may be arrested and if sufficient evidence bound over the offences for obstructing registration and voting under the election provision of the law is a different thing not embraced under the decisions referred to the Supreme Court however may as a matter of public interest in determining the extent of the law determine that also but if a case of violation of that law is sufficiently made out I see no impropriety in binding the parties over but the case should be so clearly made out as to leave very little doubt of the parties guilt and should be as thoroughly investigated as possible before commencing proceedings

I will be obliged as soon as reliable information can be had to be informed as to the facts in the case that I may determine as far as I can what course should be persued

Please show this letter to Judge Shannon and Col Lake as a statement of my reasons for not going down and the course which it seems best to be persued

Yours truly
R A Hill

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SBURG

SS., THURSDAY, S

TELEGRAPHIC!

MORE BAYONETS WANTE

Adelbert Asks The Emperc For Troops.

THE MATTER REFERRED TO TH ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Last Year's Proclamation Not Now I Force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The follow ing was received last evening fron Gov. Ames of Mississippi:

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 7.—To his Ex cellency U. S. Grant, President, Wash ington: Sir—Domestic violence in it most aggravated form exists in certai parts of this State. On the evening o the first instant illegal armed bodie overthrew the civil authorities of Yazoo county, and took forcible possession o said county, from which the Sheriff and peace officers of the county were compelled to flee for safety and are still refugees. The sheriff of Hinds county reports that since the 4th inst. he ha been unable to maintain peace and protect the citizens. He reports various murders by unauthorized armed bodie and a feeling of insecurity pervade other counties of the State. Afte careful examination of all the reports I find myself compelled to appeal t the general government for the mean of protection which every American citizen is rightly entitled to. I do no now make formal application unde the constitution of the United States but telegraph to know if you can and will regard the proclamation issued by you last December on the application of the Legislature of this State. If i is still in force, I will then at one make application in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

[Signed,] ADELBERT AMES.

Mr. Lucky, private Secretary, forwarded the above to the President a Long Branch, and the reply was sent directing him to submit the dispatch to the Attorney-General and ask his advice, and to answer Gov. Ames as to whether the proclamation of last year was now in force. The Attorney-General decided that the proclamation of December last was not now inforce. This opinion was communicated to Governor Ames in the following dispatch:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Sept. 8.

To Governor Ames, Jackson, Mississippi:

The President submitted your dispatch of the 7th, asking if the proclamation of last December is still in force to the Attorney-General who decides that it is not in force. I notify you of his decision by direction of the President.

[Signed,] LEVI P. LUCKY, Secretary.

Bullet-Head Makes a Formal Application for Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following telegram was received at the Executive Mansion this afternoon, and immediately forwarded to President Grant at Long Branch by Mr. Luckey, his private secretary:

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 8, 5:30 p.m

To President U. S. Grant, Washington.

Domestic violence prevails in various parts of this State beyond the power of the authorities to suppress. The Legislature cannot be convened

December last was not now in force. This opinion was communicated to Governor Ames in the following dispatch:

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JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 8, 5:30 p.m.

To President U. S. Grant, Washington.

Domestic violence prevails in various parts of this State beyond the power of the authorities to suppress. The Legislature cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. I therefore, in accordance with section 4, article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, make this my application for such aid from the Federal Government as may be necessary to restore peace to the State and protect its citizens.

[Signed]
ADELBERT AMES, Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Constitutional Convention.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8.—The convention completed its organization to-day. All the officers elected are democrats.

Immediately after organization, Mr. Tourgee, republican, offered a motion to adjourn sine die which was defeated by a strict party vote. One republican, Mr. Woodfin and the independent, Mr. Wilcox, dodged the vote.

An ordinance was introduced by Mr. Badgers providing for the relief of ex-Governor Holden from political disabilities which was referred. The resolution of Mr. Buxton to seat the republican applying for admission from Robinson county lies over.

The death of Wm. A. Graham was announced, and suitable resolutions were adopted and pending eulogies, the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 17, 1875.

Dated " 13, 1875.

From Wm. Wiley.

SUBJECT.

Protesting agst. interference of Federal Govt. in the troubles in Miss.

ACTION.

Filed Sept 18. 1875

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 13 1875

Canton Miss Sept 13th 1875

Hon Mr Pierpont
Atty Genl
Dear Sir

As a Republican I wish to Protest against the Sending of Ub. Troops to this State I will give you my Political History then I will give you a Description of the Troubles in this State I am a Mechanic in this county on the account of my Wifes Health a Native of Ohio I Voted for John C Fremont Abe Lincoln twice I Travel from Sedalia Mo to Carlinville Ills at a cost of about $35.00 to Vote for Grant the first Term 2 years ago Voted in Grenada Co this State a Republican ticket never had an office never asked for one & never Expect one. The Troubles

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in this State are a personal
nature The fight at Gazoo
City it was entirely in the
Republican Party on account of
the Hands in the District
(5th Longuecorner) It was Packed
and a Bare faced Hand.
On Monday Sept 6th There
was a Colonel arrived thus
there was 75 negros armed at
Camden a Little Town in
this County (Warren Co) We have
a Rifle Team here of 50
Members the were Called on
to go to Quell the Troubles
30 agreed to go if the Sheriff
would go. at 7½ oclk P.M.
they Started 25 miles Distant
to Camden. when arriving
there it was of this Class.
A Young Girl was caught
in bed with a White

Boy 19 years of age She
Told that he had Committed
a Rape. They Swore out
a Warrant for Rape &
Gave it to a negro Constable
to Serve. In place of going
alone to arrest Him he
Summonds Posse of 15 negros
making a Posse of 16 men
he Refused to go with the
Crowd but would go along with
the Constable alone for this
would not Do but Increased
the Force to 75 that Incensed
the Whites & there was a
Prospect of a Fight but they
Finaly agreed upon a Surrender
of the Prisoner upon Trial
the Girl Acknoledged that
it was not a Rape
She (in her own words) gave it to Him
and had give it to Him before

When the Sheriff & his Posse of 30 arrived. Everything was Quiet. The Trouble at Clinton The Trouble was Started by an over officious Negro Marshal Interfering with with Men Drinking out of their own Private Bottle away from the Grounds occupyed by the Republicans Meeting.

Hoping you may make Some Enquiries before taking active Measures. for I think it will be to the Disadvantage of the Negro in this State if the Govt Does Send Troops Here

I take no active Part in Politicks here but I try to attend to my own Busness I am Respectfully Wm Haley

P.S. If I can Render Any one in Gentlemen any aid pray Command me on the Spot

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 20, 1875.

Dated " 15, 1875.

From G. T. Swann,
U. S. Dist. Clerk.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the irregularity & inconvenience of his duty in compromised cases.

ACTION.

Sept 21. 1875
Letter to Secretary of the Treasury Sept 21. 1875
Letter to G T Swann Oct 1. 1875 Also to W W Destrick U S atty

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Comm
— 5

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 20 1875

To the Hon.
E. Pierrepont
Atty Genl. U. S.
Washington, D.C.

Clerks off. U. S. Dist. Court
Jackson, Miss. Sept. 15th 1875

Sir

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter received by me this morning from the office of the Collector of Internal Rev. 1st Dist. Miss. as also a copy of my answer to the same.

Similar requests have for some time been so frequent as really to occasion me great interruption of my regular work. In practice here, this work of "Compromising" Government causes, especially those relating to Internal Revenue suits and criminal prosecutions, has been carried on entirely outside of the Clerks office, and I am not officially informed of results or terms. I need not say that under such circumstances it is impossible that a Clerk can furnish "itemized bills of costs," which depend greatly on results not reached when they are asked for: and it is, I suppose, equally true that the Clerk should be advised by the Dist. Atty, who conducts the suit, of the final disposal of any case in

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the Court. I cannot officially know a 'Collector' as an officer of the Court entitled to demand such bills.

The practical result of this mode of procedure is that causes are progressing regularly on the Docket of the Court, while they are settled outside of Court, and the settlements not officially placed in its files.

It will not be surprising, under such a mode of closing up causes, if the Government loses much in the matter of Costs.

I respectfully refer the matter to you, as my official head, with the humble request that such mode of procedure may be prescribed by the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as may enable the Clerk understandingly to perform his duties, and to know definitely, whether, in the absence of the Court in actual session, I am to regard any other official than the District Attorney as authorized to direct me as to the disposal of cases on the Court Docket. As I am personally unknown to the Attorney General, I beg to refer you to Senator Alcorn, now, I learn, in Washington, or to the Hon. Clinton Rice of that City, detailed here last year in the investigation of the records of this Court.

I am, most Respectfully

Geo. T. Swann. Clk

(Copies)

United States Internal Revenue
Collector's office 1st District, Mississippi.

Hon. Geo. T. Swann — Sept 11th, 1875

Clerk U. S. D. Court.

Sir — Will you please furnish itemized bills of Costs in the following cases their Compromise having been accepted

Max Killian	R. M. and R. F. Houston
Louis Schesinger	W. Lichtenstein
S. H. Coffman	Lyerly Woolworth & Co
Henry Linz	
F. W. Linz	
L. Rosenbaum	
D. C. Durham	
Jacob Schlenker	

Respectfully
(Signed) M. Shaughnessy, Coll
By Geo T. Mayo, C. D. C.

(Answer)

Clerks off. U. S. Dist Court
Jackson Miss. Sept 15. 1875

Hon. M. Shaughnessy
Coll. 1st Dist. Miss.

Sir — Yours of yesterday rec'd last night. It will be impossible to make the "itemized bills of costs" required until I am furnished with some official statement of their "compromise" which you say has been "accepted". I have no record or paper on file from which I can make any bill of costs which will not be purely experimental, as the costs both of Clerk and District Attorney, in any case in Court, depend

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upon the final disposition made of the Cause.

Be pleased to communicate these statements in the Several Cases mentioned through the District Attorney, as it is on his directions only that I can make a final disposal of a Government Case in Court.

I am, most Respectfully
(Signed) Geo. T. Swann Clk

A True Copy.
Testo, Geo. T. Swann Clerk

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 25. 1875.

Dated " " . 187 .

From J. L. George, and others.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the injunction granted by the Chief Justice of the State, and the purpose thereof, etc.

ACTION.

Requires no action

7113

360

127-2.29R

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

10 Ch

Dated Jackson Miss Sept 25 1875

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 225 PM

To Hon Edwards Pierrepont

Atty Genl Washn D.C.

The secretary of republican State Committee having despatched you that the organization of the State Militia had been enjoined by the Chairman of Democratic State Committee we desire to say that the bill was filed by a tax payer of this City + the injunction granted by the Chief Justice of the State who is ~~an~~ a republican on the ground that money was about to be drawn from the State Treasury for Militia

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WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Sept 20 1875

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave.

To 2

purposes under the provisions of a statute which is in conflict with the Constitution of the State & of the united States it was only the drawing of the money and not the organization of the Militia which was enjoined. The undersigned Members of Democratic State Committee assembled here today from Every part of the State take pleasure in assuring you that every where throughout the State the most profound peace and

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Blank No. 1.

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WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Sept 25 1875

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave.

To B.

Good order prevails —
J. G. George Chairman.
H H Chalmers,
E C Walthall.
J a P Campbell
T D. Sykes
John a Binford
Upton M Young
J. B. Christmen
H. M Street.

174 pd 26 w in Rigo
CR

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62

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 20. 1875.

Dated " " 1875.

From H. H. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Requesting leave of absence

ACTION.

Answered by telegram Sept. 20, 1875.

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Blank No. 1. Grat 1 35 = 2.56

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

15 Ch

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Jackson Miss Sept 25 1875

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 2 50 u

To Hon Edwards Pierrepont

atty Genl Wastn DC

I request ten days leave of absence important public business assistant here answer

A. W. Dedrick

U.S. atty

27 pd Grat

CD

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84

S. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept. 29. 1875.

Dated 28. 1875.

From A. Warner,
Chairman, etc.

SUBJECT.

Asking rel. to the proposed changes in Federal offices in Miss.

ACTION.

Letters can be done
under the Fourth return
Answ'd Oct 11. 1875

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No. 44. 231-935 P

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated Jackson Miss 28 sept 187

Received at 934 p

To Hon E Pierrepont

Atty Genl

The President at the Request of our Committee promised to make certain changes of officers of your department in this state are changes made or in contemplation

A Warner

Chairman of Committee

30 paid Jn

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 1, 1875.

Dated Sept. 27, 1875

From Governor Ames.

SUBJECT.

Asking rel. to power of U.S. Marshal to call on U.S. troops to make arrests; and asking removal of Marshal Lake.

ACTION.

Referred to Mr Smith

Referred to Atty Genl

Answ'd Dec 11. 1875

J. L. B.

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Van Beck, Barnard & Tinsley, Stationers, St. Louis.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 1 1875

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Executive Office,

Jackson, Miss. Sept. 27, 1875.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont
U. S. Attorney-General.
Washington, D. C.

Sir-

Permit me to call your attention especially to Secs. 2002 & 2022 of "Title XXVI, "The Election Franchise," Revised Statutes of the United States, 1873-4, and inquire if U. S. Marshalls, or their deputies, can call on U. S. soldiers to make "arrests," &c., as provided therein? I desire to know the full scope and purpose of the law.

An election for Congressmen is to take place in this State in November next.

Permit me also to state that the present U. S. Marshall of this District, is quite unfit

Van Brunt, Barnard & Stanley, Stationers, St. Louis.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Executive Office,

2. Jackson, Miss. _____ 187_

for the position, and that a change is greatly desired.

Very truly Yours,

Adelbert Ames

3701

95 S. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 1. 1875.

Dated Sept. 27. 1875.

From W. W. Dednick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the alarming state of affairs in this

Fwd

ACTION.

"Pertaining" to Troops 373

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W. W. Dedrick
As to situation of
affairs in Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1875

United States Attorney's Office,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,

417 OLIVE STREET,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1875

Pardons

St Louis, Sept 27 1875

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir

The enclosed communication with Endorsement will explain itself. After a conference with Governor Ames in which he urged me to proceed to Washington to obtain some assistance in Mississippi of the character alluded to in his letter to the President, I consented, (first obtaining leave of absence from the Department) to come as far as Saint Louis & confer with the President, in case I should be fortunate enough to meet His Excellency at this point. The Governor's idea was that a few experienced special officers might be detailed from the Department of Justice, or perhaps other departments, for service in Mississippi until after the election. I agreed with him fully as to the necessity of the

United States Attorney's Office,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,

417 OLIVE STREET.

St. Louis, ... 187

presence of some such officers in my district at the present time, and was quite ready to aid every way in my power, ~~as a Govt officer~~, to obtain them so far as I properly could. The situation in Mississippi is alarming in the extreme. A wide spread conspiracy, extended and formidable beyond any thing yet absolutely developed by overt acts, exists throughout the State. To develop its exact purposes and plans and lay bare the nature of the organization and its methods, in such manner that it shall not only be understood, but capable of being proved, seems to me ~~the~~ to be of transcendant interest to the Government at the present time. I know something of the conflicting statements that have been placed before you, and shall not undertake to discuss that matter here. I will say generally, that the representations of force and

violence to land

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United States Attorney's Office,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,

417 OLIVE STREET.

St Louis, ... 187

come from those who are bitterly inimical to the present State Government and who do not sympathize with any movement looking to the success of the present State administration. The progress of events will prove, if uninterrupted by some restraining influence that can be brought to bear, that gentlemen have been crying "peace peace" when there is no peace. That we are facing a bloody intermecine strife, which can only be averted by the most decisive measures on the part of those entrusted with the peace of society, or by an entire abnegation of the majority, of their most valued political rights, is, I believe, the correct and only truthful estimate of the situation. In accordance with your suggestions, which I think most republicans recognize as sound, the Governor is organizing a militia. It is to be assembled

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United States Attorney's Office,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,

417 OLIVE STREET.

St Louis, ... 187

that this plain duty, enjoined both by our Constitution and Statute, did not commend itself to the governing party long since, Six years since, when as Adjutant General of the State, I urged this matter upon the Legislature they treated the subject with indifference, and it is not too much to say that the present Governor has been very culpably negligent in pursuing the same time serving policy. Trusting that you will not consider that I have been guilty of over-due zeal in my readiness to aid in bringing the present matter to your attention & hoping that the suggestions may, if compatible with the public service, meet your approval & favorable action I am

Yours with great respect

W. W. Dickson

U. S. Atty for East Mich

Senator writing this above I showed it to Mr Haughton Orchard & the Commander Commercial, from which it would appear that the prevailing sentiment is that fever travels in Mississippi, West Union

Letter has had a remarkably effect. Effect. Effect.

The War in Yazoo.

REPORT OF COL. A. T. MORGAN TO GOVERNOR AMES.

How the reign of Terror Commenced.

A Democratic Committee Breaks up a Republican Meeting.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE WHITE LINE NEWSPAPERS.

A Telling Document.

What shall be done with the White Leagues.

The People say, "Make them throw down their arms and keep the peace or suffer the Consequences."

Etc., Etc.. Etc.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 21, 1875.

To Adelbert Ames, Governor:

YOUR EXCELLENCY—I deem it my duty to submit the following report of the operations of the armed White Leagues of Yazoo county during the past few days; in considering which I ask your Excellency to remember my frequent verbal reports during the past year, to you, beginning at a time just prior to the election held in the city of Vicksburg last year; of the organization in the county of white military companies, without authority of law; of my capture of the oath and list of names of the members of one of these companies; that, on the day of the said election at Vicksburg, there were three of these companies of armed white men under arms, and ready to march at a moment's notice from the day before until the conclusion of said election and the day following; of the drilling of said companies at night, and, that, during the violent controversy over the Sheriff's office of Warren county, which followed the said city election, one of these companies had marched to the assistance of the armed white companies of Warren county; of my frequent reports to you of the manner in which the white citizens of the county were, one by one, receiving by express, and other means of transportation, the most improved styles of military arms, such as the Winchester rifle and the Colt's navy revolver of the largest calibre; that reports of negro insurrections, always found to be false upon investigation, were made use of to justify this arming by the whites. These military preparations by the whites have been kept up to the present moment.

Before stating the operations of these companies during the past few days—since the breaking up of the Republican Club meeting at Wilson's hall, in Yazoo City, on the night of September 1—I proceed to lay before you, that you may have a more clear understanding of the situation, the following publication. which appeared in the Yazoo City Democrat, a "White Line" newspaper, on the morning of Tuesday, August 31, and was subsequently copied by the other local White Line papers of Yazoo City:

THE NEGROES ARMED!

THEY EXPECT TO HAVE A FIGHT, AND ARE PREPARED FOR IT.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

From the Yazoo City Democrat, Aug. 31, 1875

We clip the following article from the Winona Advance; it speaks for itself. It has been our opinion all along that the negroes were all armed or arming; or why so much drum beating and drilling going on, at all times, through the country? This is the fruits of the vile poison poured into their ears at secret meetings by their white friends. We call upon every club in this county to be prepared. We call upon the young men of this city to form a company for the protection of their homes and families. For we truly believe it must come sooner or later, and at the first fire let these political leeches that pass as whites be the first to fall. They urge on the negro, and they should suffer. Read:

The letter published below was sent to us by a prominent lawyer and solid citizen of Demopolis, Ala., who vouches for the genuineness of the document. It seems that the colored voters of Yazoo are "preparing for the election very fast and also for riots," and farther, they are "buying ammunition in Yazoo City," have 1600 army guns," and are "prepared for business." The way to get ready for elections is to get army guns and ammunition, and get ready for riots. It is strange that disturbance and riots always occur during a campaign. The whites and blacks get along amicably and smoothly until just before an election. It is an outside force that puts mischief in the heads of these black people? In view of that sanguinary party manager, A. Ames, is the death of twenty-five or thirty negroes really necessary to the success of the Radical party? Does the party of moral ideas grow and flourish upon the blood of its deluded followers? Can no less costly a sacrifice than human life propitiate its tutelary genius? We do not expect trouble here, but we submit to the people of Yazoo county that caution, and prudence and firmness would now serve them well.

YAZOO CITY, July 31, 1875.

Mr. Thompson My Dear friend it is with Pleasure I write you this to inform u of some Politocal newse. They are preparing for the Election very fast & also for Riots. They is a little place just 15 miles Below hear by the name of Startia the colored People are buyin omonnition in Yazoo city. The colored folk have got 1600 Army guns All prepared for Business. I wish you were out hear you must Be sure & come out this fall if you Pleas Be sure and send me all the newse & other papers and that Rosgan off the Pine-Trees I am still your wife

Benjamin Franklin,
Eddir.

We have no more to say at present But u must come and liv with us next year if we live But I still and so close, James Remain

assist in keeping the peace; that it was not the policy or purpose of Democrats to interfere with Republican meetings, and that the people were arming merely to protect their property and their families against such demonstrations by the colored people, as they claimed had been made against Vicksburg, and in dread of negro insurrections; that there would certainly be no trouble unless the negroes began it. For these reasons I cautioned these Republican leaders to urge the colored people to carry their bibles rather than guns to their meetings—to make that a policy of the campaign—telling them that if I was deceived as to the purposes of these Democratic organizations, and they did purpose violence, they were certainly prepared to accomplish their purposes, being well organized and fully armed. That it was utter folly for Republicans to meet force with force, as they were totally unprepared, having neither arms or ammunition—I reminded them that the administration of affairs in Yazoo county by our party, had not been as they were believed to have been in Warren county. There was, therefore, no pretext for violent assaults on Republicans. I advised that our party show to the people that we desired only the good of all by extending to the Democrats the choice of one or two of the members of the Board of Supervisors, and others of the non-political offices, none of which they could gain by election, as the county had a registered majority of Republicans of nearly two thousand, and a large majority in each Supervisors' Beat. They agreed with me in this, and wished me to address the meeting, to be held on the following Wednesday night, and lay these views before the people, saying that I alone would be able to lead off in a movement of this kind to wean Republicans from their well-known prejudice against voting for a Democrat for any office whatever. I promised to do this and requested them to invite every body to come, white and black, Democrats and Republicans.

On the day of the meeting I took precaution to request my deputies to be on hand at night, that they might be prepared to prevent any disturbances of the peace. On arriving at Wilson's hall, at about 8 P. M., I found but 2 or 3 there, and waited the arrival of the audience. While thus waiting, I was in position to see every one who came into the hall. I was informed by a Republican that Dixon was on the streets threatening violence against the meeting. The audience having arrived, the meeting was called to order, the minutes of a former meeting read and approved. A committee reported Constitution and By-Laws, which were adopted. During these proceedings there entered the hall together, Dr. J. W. Moore, E. Drenning, a lawyer, Col. McCullum, editor of the Yazoo City Herald, Mr. Beeman, a merchant, and Mr. Branson, a clerk in one of the stores, (all white men and Democrats,) taking seats on the front row of benches, immediately in front of the platform. About the same time came H. M. Dixon, before mentioned, Halder, a relative of his, and two or three other white citizens, some of whom took back seats—Dixon, Halder and others standing, or taking seats near the door.

The hall was the whole rear half of the second story of the brick store, known as the Wilson building, the front half being divided off into rooms which had been used as offices for the different officers of court, having an entrance stairway from the street, and a hall running the entire length into the main hall, which had been occupied as a court room, but was now used as a town hall. The building is located on Main street, east side. The hall is about 35x40 feet. On the north side is a raised platform, about 12x20 feet, three feet from the floor, on either side a space of about ten feet to the side walls. In the rear of the platform are two windows, opening into a court between the old hotel building and the hall, at one of which is fixed a ladder leading to the roof of the hotel These windows are closed with common board shutters,

On the platform was a table of plain board, about three by six. On the east side of the platform are descending stairs from the hall to the open lot in the rear of the building. In front of the platform are a few seats, plain benches, stretching from one side to the other of the hall, on the floor, back of which rises the main body of seats, one above the other. The hall is capable of seating say two hundred and fifty persons, comfortably, on the benches. Against the west wall, which divides the offices from the hall, in which is the entrance way, was placed a dry goods box.

The Club was declared organized and ready for business. About this time came in Halder and Dixon, who had been absent from the hall a brief while, with Phillip Roberson, a colored man, in their company, who took a seat in rear of Dr. Moore, and the other five white men, Holder and Dixon standing about near the entrance. Soon after the Club was organized, I was invited to address it. Before proceeding to do so, I observed that the main audience, nearly all the colored portion, were seated on the south side, on the benches raised one above the other. A few colored men only were on the benches on the floor. I noticed Hon. J. E. Everett, State Sen-

slavery, saying that he "protested against that sort of teaching before those ignorant men here"—motioning with his hand toward the main audience. I replied that I did not. My language was not capable of such a construction, but, that there might be no doubt about it, I said I did not believe the mass of whites wished or expected the negroes back in slavery. I proceeded, deprecating the violent tone of the press of the country, its outcry of hard times and general bankruptcy, when the truth was, the people, who were willing to work and possessed energy and enterprise, were making money faster than ever before, illustrating the truth of my assertion by referring to numerous examples of white men who were poor at the close of the war, when I first came into the country, and never were men of property, but who were now prosperous and rich; to the large number of colored men who had only their bare hands to start with, ten years ago, who now owned large and rich plantations, and were prosperous and happy. I claimed that the Republican party had made it possible for men of energy and enterprise to do this, and that I was sorry to see my friend, Mr. Holder, who was making money and becoming prosperous now, so active an opponent of the party that had done so much for the whole country (or words to this effect). Mr. Halder, who had moved around, and was now sitting on the dry goods box against the west wall of the hall, interrupted me by saying he had not made his money off me. His relative called out to him to "dry up; it is not your put in." He said nothing further, and I proceeded to say, that now that all laws needed to secure the lately enslaved people in all their rights as citizens were upon the statute book, I favored leaving it to time and mutual interest to solve the vexed questions which were agitating the races as to social and other privileges. For one, I was ready to throw wide open the doors of the Republican household, for all to come who would. That I hoped Dr. Moore, and others who were opposed to the formation of parties on the color line, would come forward and help Republicans to build up good government in the State. Dr. Moore interrupted to say that the party was not a decent one. Ignoring the insult, I replied: "Well then, Doctor, you all come with us and make it decent;" and I repeated my appeal for all who were opposed to the Color Line in politics to come forward now and help to obliterate it. The colored portion of the audience cheered the sentiment. At this moment I saw Holder, as if just having spoken to Roberson. In an instant Roberson was on the floor, in the open space between the five white men and myself, proclaiming himself a Republican, saying he was just as good a Republican as myself, or any one, and that he dared any one to say he was not. He was not a Democrat, he said. Some one in the main audience cried out to him to "sit down." Some one else said: "Put him out." Dixon, Halder and Halder's relative—I do not know him personally, I think him a kinsman of Halder's—sprang rapidly forward, with their revolvers drawn, and dared any one to try to put him out. They proclaimed that Roberson was a Republican, and he had as good a right to speak there as I had. I saw no Republican offer violence. All kept remarkably quiet and cool.

The cries, "sit down," and "put him out," seemed to be expressions of dissatisfaction with Roberson's conduct, and at the disturbing of the meeting. No Republican in the house offered violence in any way. Quiet was again restored, when a white Republican came forward to the platform and whispering in my ear, suggested that the meeting adjourn, as it was evident that there were persons there desirous of breaking it up, and he feared Republicans might loose patience if the interruptions were kept up much longer, and trouble would ensue. I replied that, that would be the same in effect as breaking it up, if adjournment was moved before I had done my remarks, and that, if they really intended to prevent us having Republican meetings by force' the sooner it was brought to a test the better. I then called out for Mr. Redding, one of my deputies, an old Confederate soldier, and a much respected citizen of the county, to please come forward. He responded. He also advised that the meeting adjourn. I made a similar reply to him as I had to the other suggestion, and requested him to get back where Dixon and his friends were and prevent further interference. I then turned to the audience and requested all Republicans to be sure and keep their seats; be perfectly cool and quiet; I hoped no one would make reply to anything which might be said; that as a Republican candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, I had an undoubted right to make my canvass, and to defend, not only my own official acts, but my party. I intended to do this at the risk of even my life. I believed our cause a holy one, and I felt it a duty to defend it. I should, for myself, endeavor to keep cool, and, if it was true that persons were there to break up the meeting, I was none the less the Sheriff of the county while making my speech, and, if all would keep cool and not quit their seats, I believed the peace could be pre-

Mr. Thompson my Dear friend it is with Pleasure I write you this to in form u of some Politocal newse. They are preparing for the Election very fast & also for Riots. They is a little place just 15 miles Below hear by the name of Startia the colored People are buyin omonnition in Yazoo city. The colored folk have got 1600 Army guns All prepared for Business. I wish you were out hear you must Be sure & come out this fall if you Pleas Be sure and send me all the newse & other papers and that Rosgan off the Pine-Trees I am still your wife

Benjamin Franklin,
Eddir.

We have no more to say at present But u must come and liv with us next year if we live But I still and so close, James Remain

Your Thrue friends,
Benjamin Franklin,
Eddin

and James Red Sands.

That this letter is a forgery appears upon its face. Applying ordinary tests, it will be seen: First, that it purports to have been written by a person ignorant of the simple rules of orthography. At the same time, he spells the ordinarily difficult word—to ignorant persons—"sure," correctly, while the simple word "you," is put thus "u," and "place" thus, "Plac." "Please" is spelled thus, "Pleas," "newse" for "news." Again, "pleasure" is begun with a capital letter, and correctly spelled; such words as "Thompson," "write," "inform," election," "they," "riots" "mules," "colored," "people," "folk," "business," "present," "remain" are all correctly spelled, except that the capital letter is sometimes used where a small letter should have been. "True" is spelled "Thrue." And "buying" is spelled "buyin'" "amunition," "omonnition," "pine trees," thus, "Pine Trees," while the word "off" which is often, by beginners or poor spellers, spelled thus, "of," is here correctly spelled "Rosgan off the Pine Trees."

One Benjamin Franklin, a colored man, and extremely ignorant, having no education at all, is a laborer on one of H. M. Dixon's plantations, in Yazoo county, a few miles below Yazoo City. This is the Dixon referred to so often in this report. To my knowledge, there are not 1,600 army guns in Yazoo county, among the colored people, nor any number, except those purchased and brought home with them by colored soldiers, on being mustered out of the United States service at the close of the war. There are not more than fifty of these in the county. Your Excellency will also see from the editor's comments on this letter, that the "young men" are advised to "form a company for the protection of their homes and families," and that "these political leeches that pass as whites" are to "be the first to fall."

I returned to Yazoo City, from Jackson, where I had been in attendance on the State Convention, the meeting of the new Board of Trustees of Alcorn University, and upon other business, on Sunday, the 20th ultimo. I was at once met by leading Republicans, who informed me that the Republicans of the city had met the night before for the purpose of orgonizing the "Yazoo City Republican Club," at Wilson's hall, preparatory to the opening of the political campaign in the county, which had been delayed until now in order that the laborers might not be disturbed in making their crops; that they had adjourned over until Wednesday night, the first of September, when they were to meet and complete the organization. They were apprehensive of violence. They had been warned that they would be killed "if they didn't look out." They had been informed of threats against them by Dixon and others. They told of an effort by Dixon and others to draw them into a difficulty the night before, as they were coming from the meeting, by pushing over some boxes piled on the pavement near Messrs. Nathan & Hirsch's establishment, on Main street, which came near striking them in their fall, but they had passed on to their homes without noticing it.

I assured them they need have no fears of any violent interference with Republican meetings. As the Sheriff of the county, I would protect them, as it was my duty to do; that leading white citizens had assured me of their willingness and readiness to respond to any call to

came in Halder and Dixon, who had been absent from the hall a brief while, with Phillip Roberson, a colored man, in their compaby, who took a seat in rear of Dr. Moore, and the other five white men, Holder and Dixon standing about near the entrance. Soon after the Club was organized, I was invited to address it. Before proceeding to do so, I observed that the main audience, nearly all the colored portion, were seated on the south side, on the benches raised one above the other. A few colored men only were on the benches on the floor. I noticed Hon. J. E. Everett, State Senator; N. T. Pugh, Esq., Capt. T. D. Morrin, and Mr. Williams, white Republicans, on the left of the platform, and left front. Mr. R. B. Mitchell was the only white Republican that I noticed on the right of the platform. On the same side, near him, was Hon. W. H. Foote, and one or two other colored Republicans, in and near the open space between the west wall and on the right side of the platform. There were probably seventy-five colored Republicans present. I do not think there were more than three or four of these armed, and these but indifferently. I had advised them not to carry arms to the meeting. Beside my deputies present, I do not think there were more than two of the white Republicans armed. The hall was but dimly lighted with candles.

I had proceeded with my remarks but a few moments in deprecation of the organization of parties upon the race, or color line, expressing the belief that it would lead to war, when I was interrupted by Dr. Moore, who wished to say that I was mistaken if I supposed the majority of good citizens were in favor of such a policy. I was proceeding to reply that I hoped I was in error, but, if the local newspapers were an index to public sentiment, the sentiment of the whites, I was correct, because all three of the local papers were advocating a white man's government. I was then interrupted by Col. McCullum, who wished to say he believed Dr. Moore in error, and that I was correct in my premises. Both these interruptions were by men of the five who had come in together, above mentioned. Passing from that subject, I had attempted to defend the State Administration, and was proceeding to defend the County Administration, when I challenged criticism of the conduct of my own, the Sheriff's office. At this moment, Philip Roberson, colored, and above mentioned, arose, and, in an excited tone, charged that I had levied on his barber shop furniture. Some one in the main audience cried out to him to "sit down." Up to this moment there had been no open excitement. I could see, however, that there was much suppressed feeling. The faces of Dixon and Halder were red with feeling, and the faces of the five white men in front of me grave and earnest. The colored Republicans, in the audience, were unusually quiet. Indeed, the impressions received from the audience oppressed me. As the person cried out to Roberson to "sit down," both Dixon and Halder sprang forward to Roberson, with hands on revolvers, and commanded him to go on, saying they "would protect him." Halder jumping upon the seat beside him and defying any one to interrupt him, or prevent it. I stopped speaking until quiet was restored. I saw no Republicans offer violence, or quit their seats. Dixon passed back to or near the place he had left. Halder remaining with Roberson. I then took occasion to explain the charge made by "my Democratic friend," Mr. Roberson. He had been reported delinquent for last year's taxes, Mr. Smith, my deputy, whose duty it was, had levied on his barber-shop furniture, at which Roberson had become offended and refused to pay to Smith, but had come to me, showing me money, which he said his white friends had given him for the purpose, and offered to pay to me. This produced a laugh in the audience, at Roberson's expense, Dr. Moore, at least, of the five whites in front of me, joining in it. Proceeding with my remarks, I was interrupted by Dr. Moore, who wished to know if I meant that the whites wished to, or would, put the negroes back into

which might be said; that as a Republican candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, I had an undoubted right to make my canvass, and to defend, not only my own official acts, but my party. I intended to do this at the risk of even my life. I believed our cause a holy one, and I felt it a duty to defend it. I should, for myself, endeavor to keep cool, and, if it was true that persons were there to break up the meeting, I was none the less the Sheriff of the county while making my speech, and, if all would keep cool and not quit their seats, I believed the peace could be preserved. At this juncture, a voice—I thought it was Dixon's—exclaimed: "Let's see you do it,"—or words to that effect. Dr. Moore spoke up at once and insisted that I proceed with my remarks. He thought there would be no more interruptions. I did so, and was proceeding to say that I believed the mass of the good citizens of the county would be satisfied with the local government, if assured it was to be administered in the interests of all; that their fears on this point, however groundless, might be removed, I was in favor of voluntarily extending to the Democratic party of the county the choice of one, at least—I hoped two—of the five members of the Board of County Supervisors, and dividing the other non-political offices—say those of Treasurer or Assessor—with them; that, as the county was so strongly Republican in each Supervisor's beat, they would not be able to have representation on the Board, so important a body to them as well as to us, without this course be adopted. I said I thought common justice and sound party policy alike dictated this course; further, that I meant no reflection on the present Board, nor the former one; that I could gladly defend the present Board; for since the party had taken charge of county affairs, six years ago, more than sixty new school houses, at a cost of from three hundred to two thousand dollars each, had been constructed, and each provided with a good cistern and apparatus; old buildings had been repaired for school purposes; more than a hundred teachers had been employed each year, and paid; and at no time had school warrants been at a discount, but were always promptly paid on presentation; that there was a large surplus of school moneys on hand at the close of the scholastic year just passed; that while at the beginning we had not felt able to have a term of but four months each year, last year we had had a term of six months in the country, with ten months in the city, and would have the same this year just opening. That we had built a new court-house in place of the one burned during the war. We had put up new bridges, all over the county, in place of those worn out during the war, or destroyed, and that the taxes had been for no year, during this period, more than two cents and a half on the dollar of the valuation of property as returned by the assessor, and as low as one cent and a half for all purposes—State, school, county and poor tax. The present levy was a reduction on the one for last year, of four mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation. The county debt for general county fund would be nearly or quite paid off, besides paying current expenses, by the present levy. Dr. Moore here interrupted me to inquire why it was the taxes were so very much greater now than before the war, if it was true that the government was honestly administered. I replied, that if he would reflect a moment he could not fail to see clearly the reasons. In the first place, our present levy for school purposes was, I believed, six mills, which, taken from the present levy for ordinary purposes, for State, school and county, left but fourteen mills to be accounted for; that, at the time he spoke of, taxes were not levied for schools. One other reason was, that whereas, in times before the war there were rarely more than an average of three prisoners the year round in the county jail, to be fed and cared for, now the average was nine. The compensation allowed for feeding and care was the same as before the war, notwithstanding the expense of

[*Continued on third page.*]

For State Treasurer,

GEORGE M. BUCHANAN,

OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

For Congress from the Second District,

ALBERT R. HOWE,

OF PANOLA COUNTY.

For Congress from the Third District,

RIDGLEY C. POWERS,

OF NOXUBEE COUNTY.

For Congress from the Fifth District,

JAMES HILL,

OF HINDS COUNTY.

For Congress from the Sixth District,

JOHN R. LYNCH,

OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican party of the State of Mississippi in Convention assembled, thankful to an All-wise and bountiful Providence for a continuance of His kindly care and protection, do reassert our adhesion to, and confidence in those well tried and time-honored principles to which alone we can look for a preservation of our liberties, and for all the blessings of civil government.

1. The preservation of the National Union.
2. The maintenance of the Constitution and the strict enforcement of the laws.
3. Equal rights and privileges to all.
4. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of the ballot, and legal protection to the voter.
5. Universal education and free schools, presenting the benefits of education to every child in the State.
6. The most decided and emphatic opposition to the formation of political parties based upon race, color or religious belief.
7. Rigid economy, equal and uniform taxation.
8. Opposition to fostering monopolies at the expense of the masses.
9. Honesty, capacity and fidelity the test of political preferment.
10. That we congratulate the party of the State on the successful and economical administration of Governor Ames, and we pledge him our earnest support in his efforts in the reduction of taxes and enforcement of the law.
11. We renew our advocacy of biennial sessions of the Legislature, while we express our regrets that the acts of certain lawless persons, as well as other unfortunate circumstances, have served to thwart our purpose in this matter. Thus demonstrating that it is much easier to destroy than it is to restore civil government.
12. We are most earnestly in favor, and insist upon, the General Government extending its fostering care and protection to the vast agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley, as it does to the commercial and mercantile interests of the country, by immediately taking charge of the levees.
13. We favor biennial elections, and to this end we advocate such amendments to the Constitution and the enactment of such laws as will provide for the holding of all general elections at the same time that Representatives are elected to Congress.
14. We are opposed to loaning to railroads, or other corporations the funds donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes, and we demand the repeal by the next Legislature of the law by which the Agricultural Scrip and the Chickasaw School Funds have been diverted from the sacred object contemplated by the donors.
15. We are opposed to burdening the reconstructed State of Mississippi with the payment of the old repudiated Union and Planters' bank bonds, a debt (if debt it can be called), contracted by the Locofoco Democracy, and by them repudiated, and we pledge ourselves by every lawful means in our power, to resist the assumption, by the State government, of any and all such pretended debts, and for this purpose we commend for ratification by the people at the polls at the ensuing election, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State. (Add to section five of article twelve, the following words, to-wit: Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure, or pay any indebtedness or pretended indebtedness claimed to be due by the State of Mississippi, to any person, association or incorporation, whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders, or assignees of any bond or bonds now generally known as the Union Bank or Planters' Bank bonds.)
16. We also favor the ratification of the amendment proposed to section six, article eight of the Constitution, relating to fines, forfeitures, etc., in the support of public schools; and the proposed amendment to section seventeen, article six of the Constitution, relating to a division of the State into a convenient number of Chancery Districts.
17. One of the prime wants of our State is a greater population, for population is wealth. Through their accessions from foreign nations the North and West have become great, rich, and powerful. The State, as well as societies and individuals, should lend its aid to induce immigration from all parts of the world. We have millions of acres of unoccupied lands of unsurpassed fertility; our manufacturing interests are in their infancy; the trades, professions and mechanic arts offer the most inviting attractions; and we favor immigration without regard to nativity, race, religion, or politics. There is room and welcome for all, with a soil capable of supporting a population of ten millions.
18. "Let us have peace." The war closed more than ten years ago, yet turmoil and violence keep from us the blessings of peace; they turn to the uncongenial prairies of the far West the great tide of immigration, which would enrich Mississippi, as it has other States; and for the languishing condition of our commonwealth, we arraign the Democratic elements, notoriously including the Ku Klux and White Liners, as capital, like immigrants, shuns communities, where peace does not spread her wings.
19. In the maintenance of the principles above set forth, as well as to put into practical operation the purposes indicated, we extend an earnest invitation to all persons, without regard to race, color, or former political affiliation, in good faith, to unite with us.
20. That we hereby indorse the administration of President Grant, and acknowledge, with feelings of deepest gratitude, the many obligations we are under to him for the firm and constant stand he has taken in the enforcement of law and justice in this and other States, where the rights of citizens have been ruthlessly assailed and civil government overthrown by

months past, upon Democratic ity, boldly and defiantly avowed, that they propose to make Mississippi a hell this fall, and thereby Democratic. These two conditions, we may say, are intimately associated and not unlike in effect.

The labors of Democratic papers and orators have been systematically directed to this end. Early in the campaign, the work was begun by declaring all Republicans "enemies to the State and to society." Then followed bitter denunciations, threats against the lives of Republican speakers and leaders. Next the high-handed policy of the Raymond Gazette, indorsed by other Democratic papers, to send Democrats to Republican meetings, and if Republicans didn't speak to suit them, to force them to do so, or "compel them to quit the stand." Then the declarations of leading Democratic journals to control the colored voters by the starving process; not to aid them in any way if they did not vote the Democratic ticket. Next the open announcement that "the election must be carried, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must;" and as a net result of all these teachings, and a determination to make a "hell of Mississippi," we have had the bloody murders at Republican meetings, and the general business of "nigger hunting" afterward. To complete and secure the triumph, thousands of improved rifles and pistols, and tens of thousands of pounds of powder and lead have been purchased by Democrats, and are now in their hands. After all this, we hear for the first time the claim, confidently asserted, that a revolution has been wrought in Mississippi, and that the ides of November will usher in a Democratic victory. Then the programme will be completed; every actor will have played his part in the drama of the "New Rebellion," and out of the "hell" of the campaign, the Democracy expect to come to their second lease of power in this State. Yet, in the face of this bloody policy they hold up their hands to high heaven and exclaim: "Peace! peace! all is peace! Be still!"

A CORRESPONDENT at Yazoo City sends the following under date of the 18th inst.: "Last Wednesday some of the White League crowd got hold of an old colored man named Arthur Goodwin. While he was in their hands he was made to confesss (of course it was voluntary, as all such things are when done in the presence of armed Leagues) that some of the colored Republicans—the James Walk people—had been lying in ambush for the purpose of killing Henry Dixon, etc. They also forced Arthur before his honor, the Mayor, where he made affidavit to the same statement, with the additional fact(?) that the same crowd had plotted to visit Yazoo City and put Col. A. T. Morgan, who is absent, back in his office as Sheriff. The next day about noon, Taylor, with twenty-five men, went through the Walk place. Subsequently a colored Republican, named Horace (sometimes called Big Wash.) Hammond, was found hanging by the neck to a tree. When the mail carrier went by, the next day, the body was still dangling from the limb, no one daring to take it down. Very little has been said about the matter, and I can hear of nothing being done about it. Neither white or black dare to act, or speak on the subject. White men from the lower end of the county report a perfect

into details. Secession and its bloody consequences are still fresh in the memories of men, women and children.

A few ambitious leaders, prompted by the most selfish motives, caught the ear of the public, and, with a fiery stream of words, struck the judgments of men with a panic, and "precipitated" the country into war. The same fiery element is again at work in the State—the same leaders are again on the stump! Look at Lamar—Singleton—Hooker—Featherston, and others, with all the host of great and small sensation editors! They duped the people before. Will they do it again? Will this people permit themselves to be gulled into another conflict with the National Government? Are you in a condition to undertake another experiment of the kind? Are you willing again to bid defiance to the Constitution and laws of the land, in order that a few reckless demagogues may be elected to office? We are well aware that these same parties are ready to denounce our warning as a radical sensation. That is what they said in 1861, when they were threatened with war. We tell them plainly that their military organizations to deprive free American citizens of the right to vote will be suppressed and their members punished, if it requires the whole army and navy of the United States to do it. This is just as certain as that the sun arose this morning and will set this evening. We trust that some of the more thoughtful of the prominent and influential members of the opposition party will take up the subject and endeavor to reach the people with it.

Pause and think!

A CORRESPONDENT of the Panola Star is wonderfully excited over the prospect of a Democratic victory in this State. He signs himself "Cincinnatus," and says:

Yes, I hear the wailings of those hell-born creatures who for the last ten years have been fattening off of the public funds of this State. I see them *gathering up their tangible effects for their final departure.* I hear the shouts of the good citizens of this county making the welkin ring with joy and gladness. Ah! what a joy there is in store for us. Ye Radical devils; ye polluted wretches, who, by your diabolical schemes, have deluded the masses of the poor colored people, *prepare to move.* The time has at last come when you can no longer sway the sceptre of control over the citizens of this county.

Further on the same writer says:

"Begone! ye Scalawags and Carpet Baggers!"

This party, whoever he may be, has worked himself up into a high frenzy, that bids fair to dethrone reason, if he has any to lose. He might as well save his breath with which to cool his porridge. His harsh words will break no bones, and his insane rantings frighten no men away from Mississippi. Carpet Baggers and Scalawags have determined to remain, and do not prepare to move worth a cent. As to deluding the poor colored people, the Democrats are doing all of that, that is being done, and they do not have very good success.

WE are sorry to see so many colored men daily on the streets of Jackson, apparently without occupation. Many of them say that they have been driven from their homes and dare not return. The stories of some of them are really heart-rending. Forced from their humble cabins, where they have left their wives and little ones, they wander about the street corners, objects of pity. In

notoriously including the Ku Klux and White Liners, as capital, like immigrants, shunt communities, where peace does not spread her wings.

19. In the maintenance of the principles above set forth, as well as to put into practical operation the purposes indicated, we extend an earnest invitation to all persons, without regard to race, color, or former political affiliation, in good faith, to unite with us.

20. That we hereby indorse the administration of President Grant, and acknowledge, with feelings of deepest gratitude, the many obligations we are under to him for the firm and constant stand he has taken in the enforcement of law and justice in this and other States, where the rights of citizens have been ruthlessly assailed, and civil government overthrown by armed resitance to the legally constituted authorities thereof, and that in the future, as in the past, we pledge him our hearty support, believing that in him the American people have a worthy representative of the illustrious Washington, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

THE MILITIA APPROPRIATION ENJOINED.

Prominent members of the Democratic party, on Thursday, made another feint, which, should it succeed, may be expected to retard, but not put a stop to, the efforts being made to secure a peaceful election in November. This scheme was to enjoin the Auditor of State from issuing his warrant or warrants upon the State Treasurer for any portion of the $55,000 remaining undrawn of the $60,000 appropriated at the last regular session of the Legislature for the support of the State Militia. The mere legal proceedings of the game appear in the local columns of the PILOT. By this action on the part of the opposition, the labor of the State in organizing the militia has been slightly impeded, but not by any means stopped. While the force of the courts is duly recognized and obeyed, still the militia is being put in order, the companies mustered, commissions issued and preparations made for active service. This the opposition will be powerless to prevent.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 29 1875

NOTWITHSTANDING the bitter reality of the turbulence by which we are surrounded, there is much chaff afloat in the air, blown from the lungs of windy White Leaguers. We trust the colored people will not be alarmed at everything they hear. *Make up your minds to vote, on the day of the election, and you* WILL VOTE. *The opportunity will be afforded you!*

QUERY? Would a man's sense of honor be called in question at all were he to accept an office to which he knew he had been elected by unlawful force and violence? Old gentlemen, who pride themselves upon fifty years or more of chivalry, can doubtless procure the services of young White League editors to answer.

WILL leading Republicans in the different counties take an interest, devote a few hours to the matter, and send us lists of names—with the cash in advance—for the Campaign Daily PILOT? Only one list yesterday.

REGISTER at once!

by the neck to a tree. When the mail carrier went by, the next day, the body was still dangling from the limb, no one daring to take it down. Very little has been said about the matter, and I can hear of nothing being done about it. Neither white or black dare to act, or speak on the subject. White men from the lower end of the county report a perfect reign of terror there. The county is being run by the White Leaguers. An attempt was made on the same day to forward some clothing to Col. Morgan, at Jackson. A valise was left at Elder Jackson's house. Subsequently the Elder found a note, of which the following is a copy:

Rev. H. A. Jackson:

SIR—We are reliably informed that you are co-operating with others in opposition to our interests. If so, the sooner you and they leave the country the better for you and them. We are watching. Where is that baggage going that was sent to you soon this morning?

A CITIZEN."

This shows that all is "peace and quiet in Yazoo, don't it?"

THE negro women are understood to be not in accord with the male members of the Negro Radical party on the "Georgia plan." They are not in favor of sparing any of the white women, pretty or ugly, old or young, but claim the privilege of selecting a few white men to be saved from general slaughter when the Georgia plan shall be inaugurated. The vote was unanimous to save Whiffle. The plan is, to put a chalk mark on the lappel of the coat or the seat of the breeches so that the massacreers can see from behind or before. Whiffle goes chalked for the happy land of Canaan, now, all the time. There is a great debate, in the feminine league over H. T. Disher, whether he shall be chalked, which remains yet undecided. The yellows favor the chalk for him and coal blacks oppose. Lake is doomed—no chalk grows for him. He ought to say his prayers every night and be ever ready.—[Meridian Mercury.

The above is simply infamous. It first presupposes that a massacre of all the white people of the State is to be made by the black people, which is without a scintilla of foundation. Nobody, excepting Horn, could ever have dreamed of such a thing. We do not know what the Mercury means by the "Georgia plan," excepting that it may be for white men to get up an excuse for killing Africans. If so, the thing has already been inaugurated. The Mercury's covert allusions to one of the editors of the PILOT and to one or two of those connected with the Times, are off the same piece with the insulting remark addressed to colored women of this State. We have no answer to make to either, excepting to point the finger of scorn at the hoary-headed sinner who indited the article and ask him if he is not ashamed to acknowledge that he wrote and printed such a mass of sickening vulgarity. It will take something more than a chalk-mark to save him from self-inflicted ridicule.

IT will probably be "hide and seek," whether it be "child's play" or not.

ored men daily on the streets of Jackson, apparently without occupation. Many of them say that they have been driven from their homes and dare not return. The stories of some of them are really heart-rending. Forced from their humble cabins, where they have left their wives and little ones, they wander about the street corners, objects of pity. In some instances, it is said that the rations to their families at home have been withheld. And all this because these men have dared to vote the Republican ticket. Cannot something be done by the *people* to cure this disturbance? While the fleecy staple is rotting in the fields and being wasted by cattle, cannot some guaranty be given to these men that they can return to their labor in safety?

WE have seen nothing for a long time so appropriate, and so well adapted to the occasion that inspired it, as the well-written and patriotic address of Judge R. A. Hill to the voters of Mississippi, published in another column. It contains within the compass of a few lines what we have for years endeavored to inculcate—a spirit of harmony between the races, and a suppression of political rancor. No one appreciates the dangers which surround Mississippi more thoroughly than does Judge Hill, and no one, up to this time, has suggested a more appropriate remedy. Will the White Leaguers heed his humane and well-timed advice, or will they wait for a more potential voice to command them?

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.—The following officers were commissioned yesterday: Hon. M. B. Sullivan, of Bolivar county, Assistant-Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, on staff of Major General, Mississippi State Militia; Wm. M. Compton, of Hinds county, Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the Major-General's staff; Dr. Wirt Johnston, of Hinds county, Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Major, on staff of Brigadier-General, Mississippi State Militia.

Gov. Ames is as much a usurper in Mississippi as he would be if he derived his appointment from the Khedive of Egypt.—[Courier-Journal.

Notwithstanding the above is about as ridiculous an assertion as could be made, and as gigantic a lie as was ever printed in a newspaper, the average Democrat of Mississippi will take it all in without a wink, and swear it is the unvarnished truth.—[Brookhaven Citizen.

Some will add to the term "usurper" that of "murderer." And still Governor Ames is neither one nor the other. He is an American citizen, and was elected Governor by 20,000 American citizens of the State of Mississippi. When will Democratic newspapers learn to be fair and truthful?

GO AND register!

No. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 2 1875

Dated Sept. 23. 1875.

From A. M. Gunn.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the troubles in Miss; and offering his services to clear them up.

ACTION.

Filed Oct 9. 1875

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Page 1

Direct to my name
C. Fullerton, Atty. at L.
Washington D.C.

Brandon, Rankin County,
Miss.
Sept 23. 1875.

Dear Sir:

Although my letter should be confined entirely to the business under consideration, I trust you will excuse, if under the stirring circumstances, and the "bloody shirt" reports it far transcends the limits allowed in business correspondence. I am an old man, nearly sixty years of age, have never sought or held an office either State or Federal. Have always lived in the South. Never have been farther north than Richmond Va. always belong to what was called the first grade of society. Never have sought the advantage directly or indirectly of any man and in every way stood fair as a useful and honorable citizen. Nothing to mar the peace & quiet of myself and family ever occurred until after the passage of the "Reconstruction acts" which I dared to advocate. From this time my troubles and sorrows have been many. To re-count them would require volumes. Shall therefore pass them over and confine myself to the present troubles of Miss. And I would not even do this were it not in defence of the innocent & unprotected portion of our citizens who seem to be without protection. and and so egregiously misrepresented. There is no use in talking about Ames "bloody shirt" reports of the existing state of affairs in ~~this State~~ Miss. Sir he has not told the tenth part. And the Klux Democracy and the Weak Kneed Republican Pap of the North may rant and foam, say what they

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please and believe the Chairman of the Democratic Ex. Committee if they like. And the N.Y. Herald, and N.Y. Sun may put just as much confidence in the Statement of Joseph M. Kerr of Edwards Miss. an eye witness to the bloody Scenes which took place at Clinton as they desire. And they may talk about the Sheriff of Hinds County deserting his post of duty - not Standing his ground, and Mounting a block or Some other eminence And "Commanding the peace". And then too we read in Journals recognized as good authority talking about Gov. Ames going out in Person to Clinton to restore order and quell the insurrection. This is a manifestation of too much ignorance of the real Condition of affairs in Miss to need a Notice. The N.Y. Sun Says Gov. Ames should have gone to the Scene of the riot and Seen to it that the Sheriff did his duty in preserving the peace & arresting offenders. If Gov. Ames & the Sheriff of Hinds had been fool hardy enough to have tried that plan, not less than two hundred balls would have pierced their bodies in less than two minutes. No man who is familiar with Ku Klux Democracy will deny this fact. When they Say Republicans have all the political power with a black population of 61.000 Majority, and then the organized State Militia armed equipped & under the Command of Gov. Ames, and then again Various Companies from

Natchez, Claiborne County, and other places offering their Voluntary Services to repair to the Scene of action at a Moments Warning to assist in restoring order. Yes Sir they were Ready at Vicksburg and did restore order such as it was, by killing about 150 innocent negroes who were fleeing for their life to get out of the way of their cruel persecutors — who had come there for no other purpose than to prevent the peaceable celebration of the 4th. of July. For which purpose the Colored people and republicans had assembled. Now let us look at the matter a little — The question is not whether Genl. Grant seeks a third term, or whether Gov. Ames desires to be the next U.S. Senator from Miss. This is the question and the main question with regard to Miss. affairs. Will the government of the U States permit a portion of her citizens to be killed and slaughtered up at the will and pleasure of another portion just because they differ in color and political sentiment and the offending party go unpunished? I say this has been the order of the day for the past seven years and I know it of my own knowledge. And right in the face of all this we are told by the Klux democratic papers and the weak kneed republican preps at the north that Gov. Ames says the death of twenty five negroes would aid and give strength to the Republican party. Why Sir this is not

true Gov Ames never made use of any such ex=pression. I have never seen him but a few times in my life & only then for a second or two at a time. But even his political enemies with whom I have conversed ~~with~~ privately, concede the fact that he is a good man & a fair & just man, in all the relations of life. Gov. A has done all that any man under similar cir cumstances could do, to preserve & maintain the laws of the State, and do justice to all parties. No unprejudiced man in Miss. will dare deny this and tell the truth. Now then the question follows - Shall, the Klux Democracy tyrannism, intimidation, and oppression in all its ~~horrors~~ hideous & desperate stages, prevail in Miss. to drive out unoffending citizens whose only sin is their devotion to the cause and government of the U. States. Why Sir it is plain somebody is in the wrong. Either one or the other party is at fault. Who is it? And what is it that causes so much blood shed, and always and invariably at republican meetings? You never hear of disturbances at democratic meetings. Why? The simple reason is that republicans never interfere with their rights. No Sir never have. Republicanism in the South has always been on the defen=sive. It has never been aggressive. The white republicans in the South have borne a greater hardship with more suffer=ing and forbearance than any other

people on the face of the earth. You
come down here in the South, in the
land of Dixie, in Jeff Davis' dominions
where old Kirk Colton used to reign su-
-premely and try a few days in the private
walk of life, and say you are a Repub-
-lican and a friend to the old Flag. You'll
find out then whether Lamar and Gordon
preach true doctrine or not. You'll learn
to your sorrow whether the Ch.n of the Dem.c Ex.
Committee tells the truth when he says all
is quiet & peaceful. I say come down here
& stand on the corner of the streets in
some quiet town apparently and let it
be certainly known you are a friend to
the present government of the U. States
And the lesson will soon be taught you
that Gov. Ames' Proclamation was no
humbug, no fraud, no sham, — and his
telegrams and dispatches were not false inform
-ation to mislead the President into a dan-
-gerous and needless act of interference. You'll
find out whether Gov. Ames was doing all
this to bolster himself up as a "Gen. Grant
Man" to secure a seat in the U. States Senate
and you would soon feel, yes feel that
the "bloody shirt" had not received its final
rent, and is now only a fluttering rag.
And if you lived to take another lesson
& you would soon learn the meaning
of Ku Klux Democracy, its aims & purposes
KK

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And if you consent to remain here the first requisition, will be, that you come forward join some "Democratic Club" and take an oath to give neither meat, bread or employ=ment to any who vote the Republican ticket and also to support the nominees of the Dem^c. Party. This is carried to an extent far beyond any thing you can immagine — Even respectable white men who refuse to comply with this imperative requisition is denounced as a traitor to the South and a deserter of his race and people, and a miscreant in the eyes of all the "wealth & intelligence" of Southern born gentlemen. And right in the face of all this Republicans are told that no intimidation is used except the threat of Federal Bayonets. Why Sir every plan is resorted to, to compell black and white to vote the Democratic ticket and more particularly to force every white man to do so. To undertake to describe the many plans resorted to, to accomplish this coercive influence — language would fail to approximate any thing near a description. At this writing ~~this~~ times have become so "hot" that republicans have ceased to hold any meetings at all for political purposes. Gov. Ames is left pow=erless, as it is impossible to use the whites separately or the blacks with safety to give protection to either class —

Now as I am nothing but a plain old man I am simply trying to tell nothing but the plain truth. Suppose I was in some foreign land and proclaim myself an American citizen and my devotion, at the same time, to her peculiar institutions. And for this cause I was condemned to death and shot. It is useless to say the Government of the U. States would have satisfaction if it cost millions of dollars to obtain it. But here on our own soil, with the Stars and Stripes floating over us. we are insulted, belied, slandered, and ostracized and not infrequently dragged from our own homes and families murdered in cold blood and left to welter in our own gore in the presence of our frantic wives and weeping children, and this too for no other cause than our devotion to the cause of Republicanism. which we believe saved our country from utter ruin — I am no alarmist, and am far from desiring any thing done which will make bad worse. But my dear Sir, let me tell you of a truth. the blood of thousands of our fellow citizens is this day crying aloud for vengance to overtake the guilty parties who are in many instances roaming at large with the same bloody purposes by their murderous weapons Victims are falling daily — And the nearest news paper to the bloody deed comes out with an Editorial and says it was done in self defence and the impudent scoundrel

ought to have died long ago. And this is the last of that poor fellow, and the guilty party goes free and unwhipped. This is no idle tale. And I am just as far from desiring Federal interference as any man in Miss. But what shall be done? Shall we give up in despair and relinquish the noble birth right of an American Citizen and become "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the ballance of our days because we dare maintain our rights, and assert our principles and privileges of American citizen=ship. God forbid that I should accuse any man of wrong intentions — But I have suffe=red too much and know too much of my own personal knowledge to be deceived in this matter. Would to God the object of the Klux Democracy was of a higher & nob=ler character. Talk to me about Lamar & Gordan as intercessors between an offended government and a rebellious people. Talk to me about shaking hands over the bloody chasm, burying the tomahawk, and lighting the pipe of perpetual peace and brotherly love. But I regret to say if the same spirit exist at the great Centennial that is so manifest in this State at this time, the olive branch of peace will be extended across the "bloody chasm with one hand while the muskets of death are concealed

in the other. Daily observation teaches me there is no love for the government of the U. States in the breast of any leading politician in the South; who was originally a Fire-eating Dem=ocrat. And until this element is entirely ob=literated there can be no peace here. The bloody chasm can never be filled up, unless it be with dead Negroes, the remnant of old Union men left in the South. & the insulted and tattered fragments of Our glorious Union Don't you know my Dear Sir, that all these leaders of the Ku Klux Democracy de=sire is to get into power that they can have a better opportunity of showing their hand. And it is very painful to me to know that the Weak kneed republican prop of the North give countenance and aid to their Villainous purposes, and ma=licious lies. Why Sir I know of my own personal knowledge that lead the great Mass of politician in Miss. and nearly every man is a great politician at this time no more stand on their word or their oath when they wish to accomplish their evil purposes Than if there was no such thing as honor or honesty. There is no use in doubting this for I have been it tried and can prove it. I have but a few more days to live at best and I do not wish my pen to have a lie on record, And what I have said is alone to do good and

to

if possible correct the evil which exist in the South before it is everlastingly too late I know very well if the Democrats carry the present election in Miss. it will produce results you do not dream of. The fact is the weakest county tickets have been nominated that have ever been put before the people for their suffrage. I mean the republican nomination.— But Sir if we can get any thing like a fair showing at the ballot box we will do our best to give a death blow to this spirit of persecution and oppression, that it will ere long be entirely eradicated from the "land of the free and the home of the brave"

The eyes of the whole nation are eagerly bent on the result of the present fall election in Miss. If truth and justice prevail all will be well If the Klux democracy is permitted to ride rough shod over the innocent and unoffending depriving them of their just rights, it will have a bearing upon our national government which may never be repaired— I am conscious of the weakness of the republican party at this time in Miss. We can now only trust in the justness and the mighty & prevailing power of truth & justice for a successful termination.

Yours truly

Allen W. Gwinn

N.B.

Could I be present with you—I could tell you more in one hour than I could write in a week.

Suppress my name for the present

Brandon,
Rankin Co,
Miss.
Sept 25th 1875

G. J. Fullerton.
456 La Avenue
Washington D.C.

Have been anxiously waiting to hear from you in the fond hope that my present critical condition may be relieved. Would be more than glad could I be able to visit Washington and see the Attorney Genl in person I am satisfied I could give him information that would place him on a basis by which he could better judge of the contradictory statements in reference to the Miss. riots, which have been placed before him. I am no special admirer of Gov. Ames, from the fact that I am not acquainted with him - But I vouch for every word he has stated - and the tenth part has not been told yet. And it grieves me to the very heart to know such Journals as the N.Y. Herald and the N York Sun should be led in to error so far as to believe the false statements of the enemies of truth, when the innocent blood of thousands of our best citizens (because they loved the old flag) is crying aloud for vengance from the streets of every city, town and village in the South. Sir they know nothing of Miss. life, they know nothing of the present condition of Union men and Republican at this time.

But my dear Sir, I did not intend to write but a line or two on this sheet but — I will say no more about this matter, trusting in an all Wise Providence that the wrath of Man will work out good for his people —

I was greatly in hopes I should get good news from Genl. G. before this time, as I could not believe my case would be passed unnoticed by him without some word of comfort. And I am fully assured did he know my whole heart & true motives he would assign to me some position which would enable me to at least live — I know I do not present a formal petition for a position in any departments of the Government but I shall always rely upon obtaining such on my own word without the certificate or recommendation of another. I know I will do right and I tell you so, and if this will not do I can do no more. Please let me hear from you soon and if it is possible or necessary — if a legal demand is made I will appear before the Atty Genl and can plainly show the Atty Genl where the error is in the contradictory & conflicting statements. H.

P.S. Help me if you can for I cannot bear the thought of dying and leaving my family in this awful condition

Yours truly

Allen McGunn

Last part Continued

My intention was to say nothing more for the present, but looking over the columns of Several News Papers which were at hand I have concluded to notice more particularly an extract from The New York Sun. it says "It is now ascertained beyond all doubt that there was no disorder in either of the three counties upon which Ames based his call for troops except in the affray at Clinton, where the blacks outnumbered the whites in the proportion of more than one hundred to one. And the provocation of that trouble came from a negro, and the brutality with which three or four young white men were murdered, mutilated, and their dead bodies robbed, shows what fiendish passions were aroused." The Editor of the "Sun" was not present during the riot at Clinton, consequently must have received this information from some source. But I will again assert that I am an old man and desire nothing at the hands of my government more than simple justice and protection in all the rights and privileges the constitution of my country confer upon me. And this is all that Republicans ask in Miss. This was a Republican meeting, assembled for peaceable purposes. And it was liberal enough to allow a Democratic Candidate to address the vast assembly. Yes the number of blacks was greater than the number of whites but they were unarmed and were not suspecting any thing to occur to mar the quiet of their peaceable proceedings. Why the very fact

The extract on the preceding page was from the N. Y. Herald instead of the Sun. But the Sun is as guilty of as great errors as the Herald. They are both badly duped.

of the poor frantic creatures fleeing for my life and leaving their dinner, horses & buggys Mules & Wagons. Shows my conclusively who were the aggressors. When I repeat the fact that only such disturbances occur at Republican Meetings and never at Democratic. This alone is enough to show that Republicans never interfere with Democratic gatherings. No never. Now, my dear friend, the sum and substance of all this is to result in some way. And I am fully conscious that Gov. Ames has been badly misrepresented. And if the Northern press, Genl. Grant, the Attorney General, and the world at large will believe that there exists no persecution, no ostracism, no shedding of innocent blood by the blood-thirsty Ku Klux Democracy in Miss. then the few Union men who have not as yet fell a prey to the vengance of the midnight assassin, and the poor unprotected republican, will have to still grin and endure it in the fond anticipation that truth is mighty and will prevail. But says one join the Democratic Club and all will be well. But my dear Sir before I will do what I cannot approve, and become an accessory to the shedding of innocent blood I will live on bread as I have done for a few weeks past and die a martyr in the cause of personal liberty & personal independance. No Sir I'll heat up under more afflictions than Job, if possible, before

I will consent to relinquish one grain of that glorious inheritance, Heaven's best gift to man, the birthright of American citizen-ship. But this reminds me of an incident which occurred not very far from here. A man who was a member of a certain church goes to his minister and reports, himself sick, his family sick, and his supply of provisions exhausted; and his inability to provide food for his family. Well says the minister I will come over and see you, - He did go, and carried the Bible, and seated himself and commenced reading a portion of Job for the comfort and consolation of this distressed brother All that we can say, and all that we can do, are disbelieved and disregarded and the cries of suffering humanity can only be heard in the High Court of Heaven where justice and truth will prevail. Our cries and tears are not for political power, it is for personal protection, in our civil and political rights. We simply ask to be let alone in the enjoyment of all the rights belonging to citizens of the U. States. Bear in mind you have never heard of any disturbance or murderous butcheries committed at Democratic Meetings - No Never. Then judge ye who is chargable with all the bloody murders which disgrace the soil of our "Sunny South." and will ever be a

Stain and Stench on the pages of americ=
=an history. I close this letter hoping that
the general suggestions may be of some
benefit in correcting the false State=
=ments of designing politicians who would
compass land and sea to make one pro=
=selite to the Dem. faith, and when once
converted become a worse element than
the converting power it. Republicans
have despaired of success in this State. &
many of those who are recognized as
leaders, are never seen out of their own
enclosures for they will know their cer=
=tain doom should they attempt to rally
the Republicans to make an effort to carry
the election. - There are some 300 majority in
this County - And the Registrars are going round
for Registration purposes - I hear of some
Republicans registering but many I
think have agreed to vote the Democratic
Ticket - Thus you see no meat, no bread no
employment no home. - is forced upon many
to compell them to vote the Dem. ticket.

P.S. I know all these things to be true and many others not limited at.

Yours Truly
Allen M. Gunn
" " "

If any portion of this will do any good you are welcome to use it just as you please. I am in danger of my life being taken at any moment should I tell all the truth and nothing but the truth. but I am willing my name, shall only be used when questioned directly or specific information.

Page 4 and last.

P.S. It is impossible for me to itemize or particularize. But if Questions are propounded I am at the service of the Att. General to do all I can to put Miss. Affairs in a proper light before that department any thing that I can do, to promote the good of my Country I will do.

I do not desire Federal interference in State Matters where it can be well avoided. But without some protection that can be relied upon it will be no use for Republicans to go to the election in Miss. this fall. Should Federal Soldiers be sent to every County in the State it may not have the desired effect. The corrupting influences, and the mighty and overwhelming prosecution of public sentiment are too powerful in this hot climate of Miss. I have seen these influences used which would be astonishing intelligence to the Atty Genl. I speak it with the greatest respect & veneration for the ~~American~~ U. States army.

To do good is my object. and leave the subject for the present. Hoping that some thing may be done to correct the erroneous impression of the true State & Union men & Republicans in the State of Miss. &c.

Yours

S

3rd

No. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 6 . 1875

Dated " 2 . 1875

From

SUBJECT.

All right in Miss.

Send

ACTION.

Filed Oct 9. 1875

1818

3851

All
Right
in
Mis

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 6 1875

United States
POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ONLY ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON EITHER
JACKSON
5 OCT
21
MISS
U.S. POST
ONE CE
To Att Gen Pierpont
Washington
D C
356

87 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 9. 1875

Dated " 4. 1875

From J. W. C. Smith.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the attempts of one Morgan, a carpet bagger, to create trouble in Yazoo Co., etc.

ACTION.

Filed Oct 9. 1875

3871

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 9 1875

Benton Goros Co Miss
Oct 4th 1875

Sir

You are probably annoyed with frequent letters from this state & it is with reluctance I address you being unknown to you & without political or public notoriety yet as a private citizen it may not be improper to thank you for the just honorable & Constitutional position taken by you in regard to the present state of affairs in this state, which have been greatly exaggerated, for the worst of purposes by certain designing men, who prefer office to principle

As to the troubles at Clinton in Hinds Co you have no doubt been fully informed & my object in writing is simply to say a few words in regard to affairs in this County.

In regard to the statement that the Co government has been overturned & that the laws could not be executed, nothing could be further from the truth. On the 1st inst there was a meeting in Goros city, the county site, at a Republican club meeting, when A J Morgan, the sheriff of the County was speaking to the club, on the present issues

8 388,

At this meeting there was not over 708 white democrats present, only 3 of whom were armed. The row was commenced by a colored republican who fired the first shot at one of the democrats & in a few second there was quite a no of shots fired, killing one white republican & wounding one colored republican. In the midst of the melee A J Morgan, the sheriff, & candidate for re-election, left the hall & the next heard from him he was in Jackson urging Gov Lowe to send troops to this County to quell disturbances which did not exist & reinstate the County Government which had never been overturned.

The County Treasurer, Clerk of the Chancery court, the Clerk of the circuit court are all colored republicans, not one of whom left their offices, (save the clerk of the circuit court who was wounded, after the melee on the 1st ult & the deputy sheriffs of Morgan remained in the office & there has not been an hour since the fracas referred to that any process of law could not have been duly executed by the proper legal officers & there has not been one hours interruption of official business as has been duly set forth by the present officials all of whom are republicans & there is & has not been any resistance to law whatever

This fellow Morgan is a carpet-bagger, and as sheriff & tax collector of the county handles over $100,000 per annum & it is well known that his official bond is not worth a straw & in the event of a defalcation there is no redrs to far as his sureties are concerned, as publicly stated by the Jrnl, local & state.

Morgan has allready been arraigned for peculation in office, as plain as the noon days sun, but being tried before a scallawag official, of course was acquitted, and the fear is of heavy defaulting on his part & the people are anxious to be rid of him.

This man keeps himself in office by arousing the worst passions of the negroes, who are largely in the majority in this county, & in defiance of the protest of all gentlemen people. He is a miscegenator, of the most avowed type, having openly married & has since lived with a negro & is one of Gov Ames strongest henchmen who if the report of his own party papers are to be believed is a candidate for re-election to the U S senate & can only expect to gain the aid of such men as Morgan & hence his anxious cry for U S troops, at this juncture when there is a prospect of loosing at the coming election one of the strongest republican leg

Everything is quiet in this County & has been since the Melee on the 1st inst & there is no obstruction to the due execution of the laws, state & Federal & all are quietly at work, following their respective business but the air is filled with vague rumors, the last of which is & in the main prompted by the letter that this fellow Morgan will attempt to return to this County within the next 10 days with 600 stand of arms, for the local Militia, (negroes) accompanied with only 4 or 6 US soldiers hoping thereby, it is thought, to induce a conflict between some hot headed citizens of the Co & this handful of soldiers, so as to have a pretext for arms to call for US Troops, to overawe the Conservative democrats at the Nov election.

The thing looks plausible & might have been easily carried out by your late predecessor yet the people are loth to believe it possible under the present guidance & controll of affairs at Washington.

The people here are entirely willing to submit to the laws of the country, but are unnaturally opposed to being further robbed by unprincipled carpet baggers

Yrs. C Parsons
Att Genl. U S.

Saw Gen Grant & sent

J W C Smith

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 9 . 1875

Dated . 5 . 1875

From

SUBJECT.

A "Clipping from the Vicksburg Herald" inciting young men to resist the marauding bands of Ames.

ACTION.

W. W. Wilson

Filed Oct 9. 1875

1213

3591

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

QUI PRO DOMINA JUSTITIA SEQUITUR.

3391

69

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 11. 1875.

Dated " 6. 1875.

From W. W. Dedrick,
U.S. Attly.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the complaints of himself & ellr. Swann, Clerk, etc, rel. to the disposition of moneys in compromised rev. cases.

ACTION.

Filed Oct 11. 1875

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 11 1875

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss., Oct 6th 1875

Ann Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir

I am in receipt of the favor of Actg. Attorney General Phillips, of date 1st instant, enclosing copy of letter from the Commissioner of Internal Rev. to the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a letter addressed by G. T. Amann Esq. U. S. Dist Clerk "complaining of the irregularity and inconvenience occasioned by the compromise of revenue cases out of Court without the intervention of the U. S. Attorney."

As I am not in possession of a copy of the

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187—

letter of the Swann & am unable to conjecture of what he complains so far as the Dist Attorney is concerned. No cases have been compromised out of Court by me nor do I consider a case of the character named as compromised until the final entry has been made in Court dismissing the cause on compliance with the terms contained in the Department letter accepting the compromise. The Clerk informed me that he had received a letter from the Collector requesting bills of cost as taxed in a number of cases said by the Collector to have been compromised, but which did not appear from the records of Court to have been

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

disposed of in any way. He stated to me that he should not furnish the bills, but should write the Department, as it was a very great annoyance to him, the manner in which outside parties called upon him, without his being furnished with any official information through the Dist Attorney as to the status of the cases: of course it being practically impossible for him to furnish cost bills until the cases were disposed of. I do not think that McCrum intended to complain of the District Attorney. If he did, his complaint certainly was not as I understand it to a practice that I have myself been trying to

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187—

rectify. By a reference to my letter to the Atty General of date Sept 11th ultimo you will perceive that I had reason to complain of loss of fees through the Collector arrogating to himself the power to settle State cases and pay the fees to retired officers of Court on his own responsibility. The abuse has grown out of what appears to have been the practice of my predecessor of treating the Collector as a sort of stake holder in the cases, the money never having passed through the registry of the Court at all, but being apparently under the personal, irresponsible control of the Collector.

From the reply of the Attorney General (Sept 15th 75) to my communication above referred to in which he enclosed a letter from the Solicitor

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187__

of the Treasury on the subject, I infer that the exact ground of my complaint was not properly apprehended. My desire was that all moneys in the hands of the Collector as above set forth should be ordered paid into the registry of Court to be deposited as by law provided and withdrawn in a regular & legal manner.

This would also meet Mr Swanns complaint that cases are settled without his being informed of the terms of compromise: as it seems to me from my present understanding of the matter.

Very Respectfully

W. N. Dedrick

U. S. Attorney

394

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

118

Received Oct. 27. 1875.

Dated " 23. 1875

From G. K. Chase.

SUBJECT.

Receipt for $90

ACTION.

Filed Oct 27. 1875

3971

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Executive Office.

Jackson, Miss. Oct. 23rd 1875

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 27 1875

David Thompson Esq
Washington D C

Dear Sir:

Your of 16th inst. with enclosures on Statute in Res.

Check on New Orleans $290.00

Yours Truly
E K Chase

8

398

So. Dist. of Miss.

130

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov. 3. 1875

Dated Oct. 29. 1875.

From E. E. Baldwin,
Sp. Asst. U. S. Atty

SUBJECT.

His oath

ACTION.

Filed Nov 3, 1875

3991

OFFICE OF

E. E. BALDWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 3 1875

Batton, Miss., Oct. 29th 1875.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:
Attorney General.
Washington. D.C.

Sir.

The commission, appointing me Special Assistant to the U. S. attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, to assist in the case of the United States against Fidelio S. Hunt, et al., now pending in this District, dated the 23d inst., has come duly to hand.

Enclosed please find the oath of office, taken before a commissioner of this District.

Yours Respectfully
E. E. Baldwin.

4001

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 3 1878

United States of America }
Southern District of Mississippi }

I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties of the office of Special Assistant to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, in the case of the United States against Fidelio S Amnt et al, according to law, so help me God.

E. E. Baldwin.

Sworn to and subscribed }
before me a United States }
Commissioner for the Southern }
District of Mississippi at }
Bolton in said District }
this the 30th day of October 1878 }

J. Alexander
U S Comr
S Dist Miss.

8

401

So. Dist. of Miss.

1624

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov. 16. 1875

Dated 8 1875.

From Fred. Parsons.

SUBJECT.

Receipt for $74 for services in case of D. J. Dohan vs. U.S. Ct. of Claims

ACTION.

Filed Nov 16. 1875

4021

8

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 16 1875

Natchez Nov 8th 1875

David Thompson Esq
Disbursing Clerk &c
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

Your favor of Nov 2d inclosing draft for $41. on New Orleans has been received in case of D. J. Johnson vs United States for which please accept thanks

Respectfully
Your
Fred Pierson

403

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec. 1. 1875

Dated Nov. 23. 1875

From R. A. Hill,
U. S. Dist. Judge.

SUBJECT.

Suggestions rel. to ~~enforcement~~ cases, the jury system, and the manner of compensating U. S. Attorneys.

ACTION.

Filed Dec 9. 1875

Grant

4104

Personal

Jackson Miss Nov 23 1873

Dear Sir

The respective position occupied by us to the Government I offer as an apology for this intrusion upon one to whom I am personally unknown.

I may be permitted to say that no one Judge has had more difficulties with which to contend in the discharge of his official duties than myself in meeting with new and perplexing questions growing out of the war and its results, with so few land marks by which to be guided. Among these difficult questions are those growing out of the enforcement Acts of Congress. I had hoped before the commencement of our courts after our late election the Supreme Court would have given these Acts such a construction as

would give us an unmistakable
guide in the enforcement of these acts,
but I have been disappointed,
The Courts are now in session for
this district, in which I have organ-
ized a grand jury, to whom I among
other things I have given them
instructions upon these acts a copy
of that portion relating to the elective
franchise find enclosed. As there
will be another term here in February
I thought it best to keep on the safer
side for the present, hoping that by that
time the questions will have been
definitely settled and if in error
I can then make the correction.
I have met with another difficulty,
that is the want of what I conceive
to be a necessary qualification of
our jurors, that is to be able to read,
and write, and compute interest.
I have felt our County degraded
by often having a portion of the

jury unable to either read or write, and at the present term of the Court have upon my own motion excused all who could not do so, believing that I am authorized to do so under the general discretionary power of the Court. That is that it is not only the right, but the duty of the Court to see that the jurors to whom so many important questions to the Government and citizens are submitted shall have a reasonable amount of intelligence to understandingly consider the testimony, and render a proper verdict. If I am correct in the power of the Court then no legislation is needed but if not then the evil should be remedied by legislation.

Please pardon me for another suggestion and that is that the District Attorneys should be paid a reasonable salary and no fees, and that the compensation shall be such as to command the

the services of lawyers of ability and standing, in the South as well as in the North. It may seem presumption in me to make such a suggestion to one so greatly my superior in a knowledge of all that pertains to the subject, except a knowledge of the difficulties under which we sometimes labour down in the South. I do not wish to be understood as making a charge against any incumbent. The subject presses itself upon me at present in view of loosing the valuable services of Col Wells in the Northern District. I cannot expect so able and efficient an Officer as he has been, but hope to get one who will do justice both to the Government and the citizens. The Government I do not think can get a better Marshal than the incumbent in that District

It is due to the Marshals in both Districts that I shall say that in view of the decision made by Judge Bradly in the Louisiana case, and that of Judge Emmons in the Tennessee cases. I advised them against making arrests without proper Warrants, and against all doubtful interference, without communicating with your Department, and acting under your instructions, or that of the Dist Attorneys. It is also due to Mr Lake the Marshal of this District that I shall say I have no complaint to make against him.

Please excuse the liberty I have taken and the length of this communication

Your humble servant

R. A. Hill

Hon E. Pierrepont,
Attorney General U.S.

406

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JUDGE HILL'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Offenses under the Election Law to be Investigated.

GENTLEMEN: An election for members of Congress, Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, State Treasurer, and county officers, after a heated canvass, has just taken place, in which one party has been successful and the other defeated. The success of the one party and the defeat of the other is the necessary result to a greater or less extent of all such contests, and is the legitimate right of the successful party, if obtained without recourse to unlawful means.

It is the right of both parties, to use any argument they may choose in advocacy of their principles or candidates, the truthfulness or fairness of which is a question to be determined by those to whom they are addressed. This in our government always has been the case, and so long as our admirable system of government is preserved must be so.

One of the results of the late war (whether necessary or not, or whether wise or unwise, are not questions for consideration), has been to place all the citizens of our State upon perfect equality, so far as their political and civil rights are concerned, without regard to race, color or previous condition. Congress in its wisdom has passed certain laws for the purpose of securing these rights, to some of which it is my duty to call your attention, and if they have been violated, and the proof shows to your satisfaction who were the violators, it will be your duty to present them.

You are the sole judges of the weight to be given to the testimony of the witness. If the offense, for instance, is in giving a bribe, and it is accepted, you will consider how far, under all the circumstances and other testimony, the witness admitting that he has accepted a bribe which he was under no compulsion to do, is worthy of belief.

It is the right and duty of every voter in this State to vote for the men and measures which in his judgment will be promotive of the public good, and he, who for any pecuniary or other consideration, barters away this inestimable right, in such act commits an offense of no small magnitude, and he who gives such consideration, or who, by threats or other means, prevents the free and unbiased exercise of this right, is denounced by the law guilty of a crime and offense, both against the individual and society.

The purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, was to extend to the colored race, most of whom had been held in slavery and denied under that system all civil and political rights, and but few of whom who were not slaves, were allowed political rights the same right to vote and enjoy all the political rights of white citizens, and power was vested in Congress to pass such laws as might be deemed necessary to enforce these rights so conferred, hence most of the acts creating criminal offenses in relation to elections under the title "crimes," in the Revised Statutes of the United States, to which you are referred, are to be construed as applying alone to this newly enfranchised class, and not to those who before that time had enjoyed these rights. The deprivation, or attempted deprivation of these rights must have been not in consequence of their party affiliations, or the men or measures advocated by them, but on account of their race or color, and this being one of the principle ingredients of the offense must be satisfactorily established by the proofs, and if wanting, and the act done is an offense against the laws of the State, the offender must be tried, and, if convicted, punished by the laws of the State in its courts. These remarks do not apply to the laws in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, and electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States. These relate solely to the National Legislature and Executive, and hence the power of Congress to provide by law, whatever regulations may be deemed necessary to secure a fair and [illegible] means of bribery, or threats, of depriving such person of employment, or occupation, or of ejecting such person from a rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of not renewing leases, or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offense, and punished as provided in the preceding section. This section refers to colored voters. To constitute an offense under it, the threat to eject the party from a rented house, lands or other property, it must be such houses, lands or property as the person so threatened had then in possession, and which the party threatening owned or otherwise had some right to control, or in which he had some interest; or if the offense was a tareat to deprive the voter of occupation or employment, it must have been some employment or occupation then in the enjoyment of the voter; or if it was a threat not to renew leases, it must have been a lease or contract then enjoyed by the voter. If no such relation existed between the parties, then it was an idle threat, which will not be presumed sufficient to influence any one.

Again, when no such relation existed, every man had the right to determine for himself to whom he would lease his lands, and to whom he would give employment, and though the motives controlling him may have been unwise and unpraiseworthy, yet it was a right of which he could not be deprived without too great an interference with individual rights.

The reason for restricting the landlord or employer, where the relation named exists between them at the time; is to protect the voter against the exercise of undue power, or influence of the strong over the weak and dependent, in the deprivation of one of the dearest and most inestimable rights which an American citizen can enjoy.

The conspiracy mentioned in section 5508, is an agreement between two or more persons, by some of the unlawful means already mentioned, to deprive the voter of the class mentioned to qualify himself to vote, or in the free and unbiased exercise of his vote.

I have been thus particular in giving you these instructions, that those who may have violated the law upon the one side, may be brought to answer for it, and that those who have not done so may, on the other side, be saved the expense and annoyance of defending an improper charge.

As already stated, by our system of government, every citizen is a sovereign, whether rich or poor, black or white, learned or unlearned, the most important and sacred exercise of which is the right unbiased and uninfluenced, save by his own judgment, to vote for the men and measures which he may deem promotive of his own interest and that of the public good, and he who by unlawful means prevents such an exercise of this right, is by such act guilty of a high criminal offense, and should suffer the penalty of the law.

Or, where two or more persons conspire together and agree to deprive another of this right, though no further steps were taken to consumate or carry such unlawful agreement into effect, by the agreement itself committed an offense, and should receive the penalty fixed by law.

THE Boston Journal publishes its annual statement of the valuation of the real and personal property of Massachusetts, as returned by the assessors. The total valuation is $1,840,785.000. This total does not include the value of corporation property, or the amount in savings institutions. The increase in valuation over last year, is $9,183,835. In 1872 the gain was $200,000,000. The difference in these relative gains is indicative of the dull times. The State debt since Janury, 1875 has increased about $5,000,000. Of the increase in State valuation, $4,000,000 was made in cities. Boston has decreased in valuation, owing to large losses on personal property.

THE Columbus Democrat nominates Colonel Charles E. Hooker for United States Senator from Mississippi in place of Alcorn, and says of

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enjoy all the political rights of white citizens, and power was vested in Congress to pass such laws as might be deemed necessary to enforce these rights so conferred, hence most of the acts creating criminal offenses in relation to elections under the title "crimes," in the Revised Statutes of the United States, to which you are referred, are to be construed as applying alone to this newly enfranchised class, and not to those who before that time had enjoyed these rights. The deprivation, or attempted deprivation of these rights must have been not in consequence of their party affiliations, or the men or measures advocated by them, but on account of their race or color, and this being one of the principle ingredients of the offense must be satisfactorily established by the proofs, and if wanting, and the act done is an offense against the laws of the State, the offender must be tried, and, if convicted, punished by the laws of the State in its courts, These remarks do not apply to the laws in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, and electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States. These relate solely to the National Legislature and Executive, and hence the power of Congress to provide by law, whatever regulations may be deemed necessary to secure a fair and proper election of these public functionaries, apply to all voters and officers of elections alike, and all acts made offenses by these provisions of the law are properly subject to investigation, trial and punishment in this Court.

I refer you to Title XXVI, pages 353,-4-5-6-7 and 8, of the Revised Statutes in relation to the election for Representatives in Congress, and to Title LXX, page 1073, and sections 5506, 5507, 5508, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5515, 5520, 5522 and 5523, in relation to other elections provided for securing the rights of the colored, or the newly enfranchised voters, and in all of which the offenses are defined with more certainty than I can define them. The Statutes you will have before you, and can examine at your leisure.

It may be well to call your attention more especially to sections 5507 and 5508, which relate to hindering voters or conspiring [illegible] so. The former section provides that any person who prevents, hinders, controls, or intimidates another from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage to whom that right is guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by [illegible] means prevents such an exercise of this right, is by such act guilty of a high criminal offense, and should suffer the penalty of the law.

Or, where two or more persons conspire together and agree to deprive another of this right, though no further steps were taken to consumate or carry such unlawful agreement into effect, by the agreement itself committed an offense, and should receive the penalty fixed by law.

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THE Columbus Democrat nominates Colonel Charles E. Hooker for United States Senator from Mississippi, in place of Alcorn, and says of him that "in point of intellect, moral worth and statesmanship, he is the peer of any man in the State. As an orator he has few equals in the south. His Democracy is without alloy—it is the pure virgin gold. The thirty thousand white men in Mississippi who have never bowed the knee to the Baal of Radicalism, nor smutted their robes with the slime of fusion, would hail his election to the Senate with a joy equaled only by that occasioned by the great victory.

What has produced the wonderful and unprecedented revolution which has, within the past fortnight, swept over our State, bearing into power the Conservative-Democratic party, with the triumphant majority of 40,000 votes? —[Vicksburg Herald.

Simple question, that. Winchester rifles.

MR. MOODY understands business. He does not want the converted to hang around and choke the way so that sinners cannot get in and share his great salvation. And he proposes to put over the doors of the sink, "No Spiritual Loafers Allowed Here." He carries on his revival on business principles, and learned all he knows about business in Chicago at that.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

2442

Received Dec. 5, 1875.

Dated " 1, 1875.

From Geo. C. McKee

SUBJECT.

Charge against W. W. Dedrick, U.S. Atty. of collusion with one E. C. Baldwin.

ACTION.

Filed with papers against W. W. Dedrick March 2. 1877

4091

Jackson Miss Dec 1st 75

Hon J. L. Alcorn

Dear Sir:

I enclose a letter that will shock the Atty. Genls. ideas on legal ethics, showing how a lawyer(?) may treat his client (the U.S.) and may even amaze him as the head of a Govt. dept. when he sees such a letter to one of his subordinates. The facts are about these; - the case of U.S. vs Hunt involved about $50,000. Sedrick the U.S. Dist Atty needed help as the very best talent was against him. What letters passed between Sedrick and the U.S. authorities I do not know of course, nor does Mr J. M. McKee, asst Atty. know. I allude to the correspondence concerning employment of counsel to assist. Now I believe the files at Washington will show that Mr. Sedrick had Mr. Baldwyn employed. I know he was employed, but dont know how much he is to get. Yet with this letter in his possession, Sedrick did all this, aids him in getting employment from the client he proposes (with his assistance) to treat in the manner shown in the letter. Sedrick must have endorsed him to the Department. He is now in Government pay as counsel,

and in Govt confidence; does he deserve it? Does not Sedrick know it? Has Sedrick acted as Mr. Pierrepont would have done when he was U.S. Atty? As to whether Sedrick has become yet guiltier, by recommending a higher fee than $120 the files at Washington must show. If not already done, will he not yet — it. Or if the Govt will not pay that much, will Sedrick make other terms with Baldwin, based on a "divide" of less than $120.00. What will be thought of his keeping this letter so long and saying nothing to the Dept about it. If he has communicated it promptly to the authorities at Washington he will have done his plain duty. Otherwise, not.

But how do I come by it? I hold it as bailee for the Govt, and now send it via your hands. A short time ago Mr Jas McKee discovered it. At once he told me and Judge Swan, Clk of the U.S. Court. We advised that it be used to stop the pay of Mr Baldwin. But Mr Jas McKee could not find out how much he was to get or how

he was employed. The question with Jas McKee was (and he asked and took the advice of the Clk as above stated) how and in what shape was he to get it before the Dept and had he better wait and let the conspiracy develop itself. I think enough is developed. So now I send it.

Yours truly

Geo. C. McKee

OFFICE OF

E. E. BALDWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bolton, Miss., Aug. 24th. 1878.

W. W. Andrick. Esq.

Dear Sir,

I have thought the matter over fully in regard to the amount of fees, since I saw you, and have come to the conclusion, that the least I could go into the case for would be a $1200.00 fee, which should be cash. Any excess over this, which may be paid, you are welcome to, if not more than double the above. My time is, I reckon as worth $1000, during the time I shall be engaged, and I do not have expenses, of $200.

I have been suffering terribly with neuralgia since Sunday night.

If you hear from the Dept, please let me know from you immediately.

Yours Respectfully
E. E. Baldwin.

413

So. Dist. of Miss.

228

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 4, 1876.

Dated , 18.

From

SUBJECT.

Clipping rel. to the treatment of Anthony Smith by disguised men.

ACTION.

Filed Jany 4. 1876

DEPARTMENT OF
JUN
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DEPARTMENT OF
JAN 4 1876
JUSTICE

We were terribly shocked to learn, by special telegram to the *Inter-Ocean*, of Oct. 5th, that Anthony Smith, who left his place in the *Advance* office the week before, to engage in teaching a colored school in Raymond, Miss., had been wantonly shot by an unprovoked mob. He makes a sworn statement in expectation of death. He was thrown upon the floor of the jail with his wound undressed. The next morning he was sent to Jackson on a freight-car. His only offense was that he went there with the purpose of quietly teaching colored children to read.—*Advance.*

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 8, 1876.

Dated " 3, 1876.

From N. W. Dedrick, U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Appt. of Harvey R. Ware as his Asst.

ACTION.

Mr Thomson

Mr Quillo

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss. January 3rd 1876

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir.

I have the honor to recommend that Harvey R. Ware Esq. of Brandon Mississippi be appointed to the position of Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi vice James M. McKee recently removed.

Mr Ware is at present Chancellor of the seventh Chancery District in this State. By the redistricting of the State soon to take place at the hands of a Democratic Legislature by virtue of a constitutional amendment

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__.

adopted at the recent election Mr Wade anticipates being legislated out, and is therefore willing to accept the position of Assistant U.S. Attorney. If appointed, he proposes to resign his Chancellorship at once, and remove to Jackson permanently where he has intended to locate for some years last past.

Chancellor Wade is a lawyer of fifteen years practice in Mississippi. His age is now forty. He is a native of Kentucky, a graduate of Georgetown College in that State and of the Louisville Law School. I think that his attainments

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

and experience both eminently qualify him for the post for which I hereby suggest his name.

Politics Mr Moore is a republican & his appointment has been endorsed by Governor Amos, A. Warner Chairman State Committee and many other leading & most reliable republicans.

I respectfully urge that the appointment be made at once as the January term of the U.S. District Court is near at hand at which time I shall have a Grand Jury & many important cases to try both in the District & also the special Circuit Court which will hold Criminal.

Very Respectfully
W. W. Dedrick U.S. Attorney

244

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 12, 1876

Dated 7, 1876.

From Messrs. Cassidy & Stockdale

SUBJECT.

Rel. to assault of Collector, Redmond in Summit.

ACTION.

Filed Jany 12. 1876

8/

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 12 1876

Summit Jany 7th 1876

Clinton Rice Esq.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 5th Inst. reached us by this morning mail, and at your request we hasten our reply - The facts in the case of W B Redmond are substantially as follows - Redmond is a Republican in politics, who has resided in the adjoining County of Amite for four or five years last past; coming to that County from New Orleans of which City, it is understood he is a native - He has had no other business in that County, except as a County officer, up to the time of his appointment as Deputy Collector of Int. Revenue - The Republican party, has been in the majority, in that County, from the ~~first~~ election in 1869 up to the election in November last; the mass of the party being composed of Colored voters, and a few whites

Redmond has always, in that County, been an active, demonstrative member of the party; taking a prominent part in every Canvass, and at each election, and for some reason or pretext he was very obnoxious to the hasty men of the opposite party, they having

personal objections against him

The last canvass in that County was peculiarly bitter - On the evening of the election day, three of the prominent Republican leaders, including Redmond, conceived themselves personally unsafe and left the County, to which they have not since returned

It was not generally known to the people of Amite County that Redmond was a United States officer, as he had not exercised the duties of his office in that County to any general extent, if at all, and it is not an office which brings him in contact with the mass of the farming population - the chief pursuit of the people of that County

The fact that Redmond was a deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, had nothing whatever to do with the feeling in that County, which rendered his stay there, at the time he left, unsafe

Redmond, on his leaving Amite County, came to this Town, where he was kindly received by many of our best citizens and remained, without danger, or want of respect until a few days before Christmas - the events which hastened his departure, are not personally

known to us, but we have upon inquiry obtained the following information, which is deemed by us reliable

Complaint had been made by a person from Amite County, who had taken a prominent part in the late political Caucuses there, on the Democratic side, to an official of this Town, a respectable Merchant doing business here, to the effect that the presence here of Redmond, was obnoxious to the people of Amite County, and unless the people of Summit took action in the subject of Redmonds remaining here, that they (the people of Amite County) would - this statement was communicated to Redmond on the 19th of Decr last, with suggestions, by said Town Official, to the effect, that as a matter of prudence, and to prevent violence towards him, from those thus incensed against him, he should leave the town of Summit and remain away until this excitement had subsided, as he regarded the excitement as temporary

On the 22nd of December several persons from Amite County, who had come into the neighborhood of the Town with their wagons, and encamped, came into the town, and while intoxicated, talked in a violent and menacing manner, with "

to Redmonds stay here, this was said in the hearing of a citizen of the Town, who inferred from what he then heard, and information from the Town official heretofore mentioned, that an attack on Redmond was contemplated by said persons from Amite County - These impressions and information was communicated to Redmond, with the opinion that for the peace and quiet of the respectable family, with whom Redmond and his Wife, were sojourning - Both, then in the night, left the house where they were known to have been for sometime staying

On the 23d of Decr, the same persons from Amite County were on the streets of Summit, and citizens aware of these facts ~~anticipated~~ foreboded violence to Redmond - About 4 or 5 Oclock PM on that day Redmond was assaulted by a man from Amite County, and a conflict ensued, in which several citizens of Summit participated in an effort to protect Redmond and to restore peace - No serious consequences resulted -

Redmond was not at any time in danger from the citizens of this Town or County

Redmond left this Town that night or the next day - Since then nothing has transpired, in this Connection worthy of notice

The Collection of the Revenue had nothing to do with the difficulty so far as we know, have heard, and believe

Our views are, that a United States Officer Confining himself to the discharge of his Official duties, will find no obstruction or danger from the people of this District

Yours Truly
Cassedy & Stockdale

255

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jan. 18, 1876.

Dated 17, 1876.

From M. U. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Requesting assistance
of Jas. Deim

ACTION.

Filed Jany 18. 1876

14

Blank No. 1. 174 = 3.20 PM

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't,
GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } NEW YORK.

28 ch

Dated Jackson Miss Jan 17 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave. 3200

To Hon Edwards Pierrepont
atty Genl Washn DC

Important appoint assistant
recommended by the January term
involves great interest requiring
speed

W. W. Dedrick
U S. atty

27 Collect Govt
Miss

15

274

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany. 31, 1876.

Dated " 24, 1876

From Jas. M. McKee,
Asst. U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

His oath.

ACTION.

Filed Jany 31. 1876

Jackson Miss Jany 24th 1876

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney Genral
Washington D.C.

Sir

In compliance with your order appoint=
=ing me assistant to the United States
Attorney for the Southern District of
Mississippi, I herewith transmit a
certified copy of oath of Office made
before Geo T Swann Clk US Circuit Court
the original of which is on file
the Office of said Clerk

Very Respectfully
Jas M McKee

DEPARTMENT OF JUS 1865 105

United States of America
Southern District of Mississippi }

I James McKee do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion and that I will well and

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faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

(Signed) Jas M. McKee.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January A.D. 1876

Signed Geo T. Swann
Clerk U.S. Circuit Court
So. Dist. of Miss.

I Geo T. Swann Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and perfect transcript of the oath of office made before me by James M. McKee Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi and that the original oath now remains on file in my office

Given under my hand and seal of said Circuit Court, at office, in Jackson, in said District, this 24th day of January A.D. 1876

Geo. T. Swann. Clk

267

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feby. 8, 1876.

Dated Jany. 31, 1876.

From Archy McGehee,
Reg. in Bankr'y

SUBJECT.

Requesting instructions
rel. to his reports.

ACTION.

Answd Feby 9. 1876

19

Upl Rusher

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 1876

Jackson Miss Jany 31st 1876.

Hon. E. Pierrepont
Atty General

Dr Sir

Will you please have sent me the proper blanks for making out Registers report in Bankruptcy cases. I presume such are printed but have received none up to this date. Judge Hill U S District Judge informs me that I can obtain them from your department in better form than if drafted by the several Registers with regard to uniformity.

Very respectfully
Archy McGehee
Register in Bankruptcy
So. Dist. of Mississippi

No. 290 Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feby 8, 1876.

Dated " 1, 1876.

From J. A. Gillespie

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his pension-claim.

ACTION.

Filed Feby 8. 1876

21

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 3 1876

Natchez Feb. 1st 1876.

Hon. Edward Pierrepont,
Attorney General U.S.

I have rec.
your communication of Dec. 28th 1875. also
the decision of the Commissioner H. M.
Atkinson, in relation to my claim for
Bounty. You have done all that you
have in your power to do: for which
please accept my thanks, the application
necessary cease; however hard it prefer &
unjust it seem to me. The two reasons are
of such a nature I cannot comply with, one
is unnatural, the other an impossibility
unnatural because I had done all in my
power to prevent the conflict, failing in that I
wished my southern friends to be able to be
~~able~~ to preserve some of our original Rights
under the Constitution, As to personal identity

22/

I do not think that there is now living a man or woman that could tell of my ancestors are dead in Tennessee — the numerous relatives. Have resided in the south since 1819. permanently settled in Ten. since 1816

I have written to you as a friend, the war was a most disastrous to me the confederate burnt 525 Bales Cotton on my Plantation in La. took off about stock & supplies wanted. the Northern army swept the remainder. At home all that was wanted was taken by both armys raiding through for 2 or 3 years the U.S. siege on 70 Bales at my Residence, & requested me to keep it & finally to prevent the soldiers from Burning it, I reported to Commander at Natchez & had it hauled to Natchez in their possession & by doing so saved it to U.S. I put in a claim for it but no good result: having complied with all of the requisites even to numerous oaths of nationality since the war. I write to you as an old friend, know you have much to engage your time & will not expect you to answer this. I may write to show you the disasters of the Southern Rebellion & magnify the the vacillation on the attitude of the U.S. at this time. With much Respect

very Cordially &c

Jas B Gillespie

So. Dist. of Miss.

292

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feby. 10, 1876.

Dated Jany. 7, 1876.

From W. W. Dedrick,

U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his proposed removal.

ACTION.

Filed Feby 10. 1876

23

DEPARTMENT FEB 10 1876 JUSTICE

Jackson Miss. Jany. 7th 1876

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir.

Private telegrams received here have conveyed intelligence that the President had determined upon my removal. I have had no intimation whatever of any charges made of wrong or neglect of duty and if the information be correct and it seems to be well authenticated I cannot but think that a grave injustice has been done me. I think I can truthfully aver that since I have been U.S. Attorney no bad practices or wrong doing of any sort have been countenanced about the Court and I have labored night and day to do my whole duty

to the Government. It is not too much to say either that I have not hesitated at any time to assume the responsibility of letting go the ~~matt~~ which other U.S. officers perhaps have ~~been~~ stopped to consider consequences or perhaps looked at matters in the light of personal entanglements. The office has been a somewhat unprofitable one to me in view of the fact that I have devoted to U.S. business almost exclusively the labors day and night of the past ten months. Its emoluments to date received reach only the sum of about $1200. This however is not the question with me in the attitude of affairs in this State and my personal relations thereto. I did not take the office as a money making machine, and have not prostituted it for that purpose. I say this

in the light of a letter which I understand has been abstracted from my office files and filed with you to convey a different impression.

The letter referred to (from E. E. Baldwin Esq) was one to which I never gave a moments thought or consideration & do not now remember its contents. It was written to me without any priority on my part, and as I now recollect giving out of the fact that Mr Baldwin at the time of his employment insisted with me upon his fee being fixed in advance and was not satisfied with the terms imposed by the Government of an open fee within the discretion of the Department. which person he subsequently assented to.

25

I feel that I ought to have a hearing in this matter and not be condemned unheard no matter what charges my enemies have raked together. If you will turn to Mr Bramjans letter or report to the Secretary of The Treasury copy of which was filed in your office about a year since you will see something of the Elements of animosity that were stirred up by the attempt to displace McKee. My predecessors friends, are were always inimical to me and among other causes because McKee was not displaced.

I came to the office somewhat inexperienced but by dint of hard labor and study I have put myself at a point where the office & its duties are better understood & I can manage them with less toil & more satisfaction.

I think the President has been imposed upon by malign influences, for certainly no wrong doing or neglect of duty can be ~~ascertained~~. I never lost but one case that in my own judgment I ought to have gained, and in that case I have presented to the Grand Jury Evidence looking toward the prosecution of certain parties for tampering with the Jury, & I do not doubt indictments will be found. I have been determined that the fountains of Justice in the U. S. Court should be kept pure so far as any responsibility was upon me.

As to my competency an important question I can only refer to the endorsements of such men as President White (A.D.)

and Judge Cooley and my diplomas as a classical & law student & admission to the bar 10 years since. All I lacked was familiarity with the practice I have rapidly mastered.

I write these things simply because they may have been contradicted by interested parties. I have telegraphed you simply asking a hearing & certainly I count investigation.

Politically it is not necessary to add anything in the light of my former letters. Surely if we are not to be given over to the Philistines I have a right to claim to be a truer & firmer republican than many U.S. Officers in Mississippi and as this I assert that I am the best friend of the administration & the ~~best~~ preservation of the rights of the people in it, for which I not hesitate

N. W. Dodwell

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Feby. 17, 1876.

Dated " 10, 1876.

From S. W. Ferguson.

SUBJECT.

Receipt of $10 for map.

ACTION.

Filed Feby 17. 1876

27

Greenville Miss
Feb 10th 1876

David Thomson Esq
Disbursing Clk.
Department of Justice
Washington DC

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 4th inst enclosing $10.00 for Maps furnished Department.

Very Respectfully
J W Ferguson

29

No. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received March 13, 1876.

Dated " 8, 1876.

From John T. Smith.

SUBJECT.

Asking transfer of a certain judgment.

ACTION.

Issued March 13. 1876

291

State of Mississippi.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Senate Chamber.

Jackson, Miss., Nov 8th 1876.

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General of U S

Dear Sir I am one of the Sureties of Leroy L Brown defaulting United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi and on the Judgement Rendered against him at the November Term 1875 there is a Balance State due and unpaid of one Thousand Dollars For the amount the U S Marshal J S Lake has levied on my property and Requires me to pay the amount before the first day of April 1877 or he will

advertise and sell the property I have requested the Bondsmen Securities with me on the bond to contribute their share in the payment of the amount this they decline to do I write to you to inquire whether if I pay the amount I can have a transfer or an assignment of the judgement and run it upon the securities to collect from them their share of the liability. Under Section No 2258 of the Revised Code of 1871 of State of Mississippi the party who pays the judgement may have a transfer of the judgement & may recover against the other

State of Mississippi,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 13 1876

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Senate Chamber.

Jackson, Miss., ... 187....

Herewith and as there is
no provision in the Revised
Statutes of the United States
to the Contrary
I am informed that the
Rule of law laid Down
by the State Court would
prevail If such is
the Case I could have
the judgement Transferred
And I write
this to Request of you
an order to that Effect
directed to Either the
Marshal or the Clerk
of the Court for the Southern
District to transfer to
Me as payment of the
Money to the Marshal or

Officer authorized to collect it Please send the order under cover to me at Jackson Mississippi Care of the Edwards House Jackson Miss

Please give this early attention as the crop is short and I will be compelled to pay ultimo three weeks

Very Respectfully Your Obt Serv't

John I Smith

See 2258 Revised Code of Mississippi

When any judgement or decree shall be rendered or shall have been rendered against a principal debtor & his sureties or against his sureties only and any one or more of such sureties shall pay off and satisfy the same such judgment shall by operation of this act be transferred and assigned to such surety or sureties so paying off and satisfying the same who shall have all of the liens and equities which the judgement creditor may have had by virtue of such judgement or of the debt or claim upon which it is founded and such surety on making affidavit of his suretyship and of the payment of said judgement and filing the same together with the endorsement of such payment with the Clerk of the court in which such judgement was rendered shall be entitled to have execution issued on such judgement in the name of the Plaintiff against the defendants on the record in the same manner as if the judgment had not been satisfied and the clerk shall endorse thereon that the same is issued for the use of the surety so having paid such judgment and the sheriff shall proceed to collect the

Money from the principal Debtor therefor
the case of such Security of the Principal
Debtor be a party to such judgement and
if the principal Debtor be not a party to
the judgement there be shall collect
a Rolator portion of the Money from
Each of the Sureties for the use of creditors

Copy of Laws of Minnesota
Revised Code of 1891 Pages 490
& 491 Section 2258

50 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received March 20, 1876.

Dated " 16, 1876.

From Adelbert Ames, Governor.

SUBJECT.

Requesting a certain letter.

ACTION.

Ansd Mch 20. 1876

23

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 20 1876

Jackson, March 16, 1876

Hon. E. Pierrepont,
Attorney-General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Will you please send me the original letter now on file in your office, written by O. C. French to me May 13, 1874, accusing G. Wiley Wells of trying to bribe him, &c.

The letter is probably on file with papers relating to Wells' re-appointment as Dist. Atty Northern Mississippi in the spring of 1874. The letter will be needed by me at the impeachment trial of myself, now pending.

By sending this you will greatly oblige

Yours Truly

Adelbert Ames

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5 So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received March 20, 1876.

Dated " 16, 1876

From W. W. Dedrick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Report in bounty cases

ACTION.

Letter to 2nd Auditor
March 20. 1876

.35

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 20 1876

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., March 16 1876

Hon Edwards Pierrepont
Attorney General

Sir

I have the honor to report that the following suits for bounty money referred to in your letter of March 28th 1875. have been finally disposed of as follows, to wit,

Name of Defendant	Character of suit.	Amt sued for.	Date of Judg't.	Amt recovered
O. C. French (Late D.O. B.R. & R.R.)	Debt: for bounty of Thomas Green C. J. 50 U.S.C.T.	$300.00	Feby 3rd 1876	300.00
Same	Debt: for bounty of Henderson Moore C. D. 86 U.S.C.H. Artly	190.00	" " "	190.00
Same	Debt: for bounty of Charles Robinson C. D. 58th U.S.C.T.	207.00	" " "	207.00
Geo J Brown Admr of B. A. Lee. died (Late D.O. B.R. & R.R.)	debt: for bounty of Edmond Dixon Co D 66. U.S.C.T.	287.00	" 7th "	Ord. for dept

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__

I have been advised by Defendant French of his intention to pay the amount of the Judgments in each case. It may not be improper for me to add the said bounty claimants are anxiously awaiting payment of their said bounty from some source. (except Dixon who was never found)

Very Respectfully

W. M. Dedrick

U.S. Attorney

No. Dist. of Ills.

172.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 12, 1876.

Dated " 6, 1876.

From W. W. Dedrick,

U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Recommending discontinuance of office of Asst. U. S. Atty.

ACTION.

Letter to Senators Burr and Alcorn June 20. 1876

Filed June 24. 1876

38

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 10 1876

Office United States Attorney,
Southern District of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss. June 6th 1876.

Honorable Attorney General
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor respectfully to recommend that the office of Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi be discontinued from and after July 1st 1876.

The reasons which impel me to this recommendation are

1. The business of the United States in and for the said District does not demand or justify the regular employment of an assistant with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., 187

2. The said Office has for several years last past, if not from its creation in 1872 or 1873, been considered as a political sinecure: the District Attorney not having the selection of his Assistant; and for this reason the Efficiency of the Port, service has not been increased in a manner adequately to compensate the Government for the additional outlay involved.

In my Judgment the District Attorney can and ought to perform all the duties that now devolve upon his Office in this District and with such clerical assistance as might be temporarily afforded by the Attorney General during

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Office United States Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187__.

sittings of the Grand Juries on occasions of an exceptional amount of labor in that direction, the District Attorney would experience no difficulty in disposing of the U. S. business of the District satisfactorily to himself and the Government without incurring the expense of a regular assistant, whose duties are merely nominal during the major portion of the year.

Very Respectfully
H. N. Detrick
U. S. Attorney for the
Southern Dist of Mississippi

So. Dist. of Miss

13

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 12, 1876.

Dated " 11, 1876

From W. W. Dednick,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Requesting leave of absence.

ACTION.

Granted June 12, 1876.

421

No. 44. 48 10 35 am

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

25 R. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated Jackson Miss June 11 1876.

Received at 1031 am 12.

To Hon Alphonso Taft

Atty Genl Washdc

Leave absence requested temporarily

Days public service not

suffer detriment

W W Dedrick

Mg atty

13 paid 1/2 rate

JA

43

So. Dist. of Miss.

221.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received July 19, 1876

Dated ....., 187

From Harvey R. Ware,
Asst. U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

His oath.

ACTION.

Filed July 19. 1876

44

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 19 1876

United States of America
Southern District of Mississippi

I, Harvey R. Ware, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, That I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully, discharge the duties of the office of Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi to which I am about to enter.

So help me God

July 15th 1876 H. R. Ware

Southern District of Mississippi, SS.

I, Geo T. Swann, clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for said District, hereby certify that Harvey R. Ware, Esquire, this day being by me solemnly sworn, took and subscribed the foregoing oath.

(L.S.)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, at Jackson this 15th day of July A.D. 1876

45

Clerk's Office United States Circuit Court,
Southern District of Mississippi

I hereby certify the within page as containing a true copy of the official oath of Harvey R. Brown, Esq, as Assistant Attorney of the United States, this day sworn and subscribed before me and filed in this office, as the same remains herein.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Circuit Court hereto affixed, this 15th day of July A.D. 1876.

Geo. T. Swann. Clk

250
V 17

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 5, 1876.

Dated July 31, 1876.

From Luke Lea,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

His oath.

ACTION.

Filed Aug 5. 1876

461

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 5 1876

Jackson, Miss. July 31. 1876.

Sir,

My commission as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi has been received. For the honor it confers on me, I beg leave to tender to you, and through you to the President, my grateful acknowledgements.

A certified copy of the oath of office this day taken by me, is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
L. Lea.

Hon. A. Taft,
Attorney General U. States,
Washington,
D.C.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 5 1876

I, Luke Lea, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear, that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

L. Lea.

L. S.

Sworn and Subscribed before me at Jackson, Miss; this 31st day of July A.D. 1876 — Geo. T. Swann Clk U.S. Cir. Ct. So. Dist. Miss.

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Circuit Court of the United States
Southern District of Mississippi } ss.
I hereby certify the within to be a true Copy
of the bates of office of Lake Lea, Esquire, as
District attorney of the United States for the said
District, filed in this office this 31st day of July
A.D. 1876.

Given under my hand and the seal of said
Court affixed this 31st July 1876

Geo. T. Swann, Clk

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 19, 1876

Dated " 18, 1876

From Wm. M. Hancock
H. Musgrove.

SUBJECT.

Against removal of Marshal Lake.

ACTION.

File

49

No. 44. 263 — 1 30 am

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following HALF RATE MESSAGE.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

26 OR

Received at Jackson Miss Aug 18 1876

To Alphonzo Taft

Atty Genl

Washn

Lakes suspension extremely unfortunate & will prove disastrous to party We earnestly recommend its immediate revocation he is Editor of Times Secy Ex Committee & working harder & sacrificing more for success

501

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated, _____ 187

Received at _____

To Taft

of Republican party than all his enemies together

Wm M Hancock
Chmn State Rep
Ex Commte

A Musgrove
Chmn State Rep
Central Commte

53 Dep 11

51

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 21, 1876.

Dated " 17, 1876

From Luke Lea,
U. S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Req. leave of absence.

ACTION.

Answd. Aug 22/76

52

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 21 1876

Office of United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 17. 1876

Sir,

For the last week my health has been such as to unfit me in a great degree for business. Physicians advise me that I need relaxation & a change of air. Indeed, I am urged to go at once to some mountain region & remain until, say, 1. October. It will probably be the last of the month before I can arrange to get away — I therefore respectfully request leave of absence from the State during the month of September. Assistant Attorney, Ware, will be here during my absence, & will give necessary attention to the current business of the office.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
L. Lea, U. S. Atty.

To, Hon. A. Taft,
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

531

So. Dist. of Miss.

280

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 26, 1876.

Dated " 23, 1876

From Luke Lea,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the matter of Howard Russell, (colored) of Holmes Co.

See also jacket #285 - 8/25/76 Same Subject

ACTION.

Mo Pleadings

Answd. Aug 30 1876.

In Special Box.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 26 1876

Office of United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Aug 22d 1876

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an affidavit, made yesterday by one Howard Russell, a man of color, before United States Commissioner, George T. Swann, Esq., and to submit for your consideration, the following remarks in relation to his case. Russell accosted me on the street last Saturday, and informed me, that he had come to Jackson that morning, at the request of a number of the leading Republicans, of Holmes County, for the purpose of making known, to the United States authorities here, the lawless condition of affairs in that County.

I had but a few minutes conversation with him at that time, and we separated

with the understanding, that I would see him again in the course of an hour or two, and hear fully what he had to communicate.
I accordingly met him again on the street, and after considerable conversation with him, in which J. L. Lake Jr. U.S. Marshal participated, it was arranged, that he should go to the office of the "Times", a newspaper published here by Lake, and there write a letter to Holmes County for a copy of a newspaper, published at Lexington in that county, which Russell said contained a very inflammatory article, inciting to acts of violence, etc, and which the Marshal and I desired to see. We then separated, with the understanding that we would meet him in a short time at the office of the "Times".
But in less than half an hour, and before either of us could conveniently go to the place of meeting, Russell was

arrested by a Deputy Sheriff of this (Hinds) County, by virtue of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace of Holmes County, on an affidavit charging him with an assault and battery, with intent to Kill and Murder, and he was immediately committed to the jail here, to await a demand for him by the authorities of Holmes County. This was late in the afternoon of Saturday, and Marshal Lake, being advised of Russell's arrest and imprisonment, went to the jail about dark, for the purpose of seeing him, and after some objection on the part of the jailor, succeeded in having a brief interview with the prisoner. On leaving the jail, he notified the jailor, that he and the U.S. Attorney would call to see the prisoner the next day.

We did so, when the jailor objected to our entering the jail on the ground that it was against the orders of the

Sheriff, to admit visitors on Sunday. I explained to him the circumstances under which we had called, and he consented to admit us. We were conducted to a room in the jail, and in a few minutes the prisoner was brought in and seated, the jailor and his assistant taking positions where they could hear what might be said.

Addressing myself to the prisoner, I said — I understand you have come to Jackson for the purpose of reporting to the United States authorities here, and particularly to the United States Attorney, certain violations of the laws of the United States, alleged to have been committed in Holmes County, and I wish to know, whether you are now willing to make your report to the Marshal and U. S. Attorney in the presence of others, or in confidence to them only. His reply was; What I have to communicate to you, I wish to communicate in confidence. I then

remarked to the jailor, that I must request him and his assistant to withdraw. This he refused to do, saying, his orders were positive, not to allow any communication with the prisoner unless it took place in his presence and hearing. I then inquired of the jailor, whether Mr Thomas, the Sheriff was in Jackson; he replied that he was not, but would be here early next morning. I thereupon left the jail, first being assured, however, by the jailor that the prisoner should not be removed until I would have an opportunity to see the Sheriff. When informed that the Sheriff had returned next morning as expected, I immediately called on him, and he promptly consented to my having a private interview with the prisoner. Taking with me Assistant Attorney Ware, I at once went to the jail, and received from Russell a long and circumstantial statement of the wrongs of which he had to complain.

A detailed account of them would be tedious and I think unprofitable. If one half of what he says be true, and that it is substantially true I have no doubt, there are numerous organizations in the County of Holmes, armed and operating mainly for the purpose of preventing, by force, intimidation and threat, the Republicans of the county from supporting and advocating in a lawful and customary manner, the election of the candidates on the Republican Electoral ticket for President and Vice President, and also the election of the Republican candidate for Congress in the District of which Holmes County is a component part. Indeed, according to Russell's statement, all these modes of prevention have been already resorted to, in various instances, and in a most lawless and outrageous manner; he himself having repeatedly suffered violence to his person because, and only because,

he was actively engaged in endeavoring to organize the Republican Party in the county by peaceful and legitimate means. He avers that the charge on which he is imprisoned is founded solely on acts of necessary self defense against attacks made on him by the parties named in his affidavit and others confederating with them. He also says, that if he is taken back to Holmes county, he will undoubtedly be murdered, and I understand, that leading Democrats here are of the opinion, that his fears are well founded, and have interposed to prevent his delivery to agents of the Holmes County authorities, who are now here demanding that he be surrendered to their custody for removal to said county.

I have endeavored to obtain reliable information as to the character of Russell, but, apart from some rumors not creditable to him, I can learn nothing

concerning him except from himself. He says he has resided in Holmes County, for about seven months, during which time, he has been successfully engaged in the practice of the law, taking, at the same time, an active part in the politics of his county.

Inasmuch as Russell's arrest and commitment were in conformity with the laws of the State, I could, of course, do nothing, as an officer of the United States, looking to his discharge. But, I deemed it proper, that he should make the affidavit, of which I send you a copy; being well satisfied from Russell's statement, and some corroborating information, that more than one case has occurred falling clearly within the provisions of Section 5520 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Commissioner Swann, pursuant to an order of Court, has referred the affidavit to the U.S. Attorney for his

advice as to whether warrants shall issue for the arrest of the parties therein charged. I decline for the present to advise the issuance of the warrants, for the following reasons: First because it seems to be a matter of uncertainty, whether, since the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the section of the Revised Statutes, above referred to, and on which the affidavit is predicated, is to be considered valid or null. Second, because a trial before the Commissioner would, probably, involve the necessity of bringing here (the trial could not well be had in Holmes County) a large number of witnesses as well for the government as for the defendants, to the great inconvenience and injury of many poor people. Third, because it would subject the government to considerable expense, which ought to be avoided unless there were good ground to expect that some

63,

public benefit would be gained. Fourth, because I have no doubt of the ability of the defendants to produce any number of witnesses, white and colored, who would disprove every material statement made by Russell, and other witnesses called to testify on behalf of the government, and who would swear that every witness testifying to anything against the defendants, was of infamous character and unworthy of credit. And, Fifth, because I apprehend that the prosecution would be completely broken down by an overwhelming preponderance of testimony on behalf of the defendants, and that such a result would be, in every way, injurious rather than beneficial.

For these reasons, I have concluded to defer giving to Commissioner Swann, the advice he seeks, until I may be favored with your views, and instructions on the subject, which I respectfully

solicit. Russell does not assert or believe that the acts of violence to his person, of which he complains, were committed on account of his color. He thinks they were committed in furtherance of the conspiracy to prevent an organization of the Republican Party in Holmes county. That such a conspiracy does exist in that and other counties of the State, I have no doubt; and if such combinations are not promptly and effectually suppressed in some way, the holding of the November election, in many counties of the State, will in my judgment, be a mockery and a farce, so far as a free exercise of the Elective franchise is concerned.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney

Hon Alphonso Taft
Attorney Genl U.S.
Washington D.C.

United States of America
Southern District of Mississippi

Before me, George
T. Swann, a Commissioner of the United States
for said District, this day personally came
Howard Russell, who being duly sworn, on
oath says, That on or about the tenth day
of August, A.D. 1876, in the County of Holmes
and District aforesaid, John Alexander,
William Bailey, Richard Bailey, Pat Farr,
John Haskins, Doctor Farr, James Walton,
William Walton, Dr. Meeks, James Perry and
William Perry did then & there conspire
to prevent by force, intimidation & threat,
said affiant, who is a citizen of said
County & lawfully entitled to vote therein,
from giving his support & advocacy, in
a legal manner, toward & in favor of
the Election of certain lawfully qualified
persons, to wit, W. B. Cunningham & others,
as Electors of President & Vice President
of the United States, & of the Election of
a certain qualified person, William
M. Hancock, as a Member of the
Congress of the United States - which
said Election is to be held in Novem-
ber next.

Given under my hand & Seal

66

in said District, this the twenty first day of August A.D. 1876.

L.S.

Geo. T. Swann,
U.S. Commissioner
So. Dist. of Mississippi.

Copy
Affidavit of
Howard Russell
Aug. 21. 1876

So. Dist. of Miss.

281.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 28, 1876.

Dated " 24, 1876.

From Luke Lea,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Condition of case of late Agent Cass, for retaining bounty of Samuel Collins.

ACTION.

Letter to Secy of War
Aug 29. 1876

67

Office of United States District Attorney,

Southern District of Mississippi.

AUG 28

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 24. 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21. inst., calling for a report of the condition of the case, United States vs. C. L. C. Cass, late agent B. R. F. & A. L., for bounty of Samuel Collins.

On June 9. 1875, two suits of the U. States vs. Cass, were commenced in the District Court; the first, for $204.81, bounty money of Duncan Bowser; the second, for $300.00, bounty money of Samuel Collins. At January term '76, the cases were consolidated. At May term '76, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, for $544.63, and an appeal taken to the Circuit Court, in which court the case is now pending, and will be for hearing at the next term. I do not apprehend a reversal of the judgment, and if it be affirmed, the money will doubtless be

2

Office of United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., 187

collected in due course, as the appeal, or writ of Error, bond is good.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
L. Lea,
U. S. Attorney.

Hon. Alphonso Taft,
Attorney General U. S.
Washington, C
D. C.

69

So. Dist. of Miss.

280

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Aug. 29, 1876

Dated " 25, 1876.

From Luke Lea,
U. S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Furnished to matter of Howard Russell

See also jacket #280 - 8/25/76.

ACTION. Same subject

Answered Aug 30, 1876 ✓

Aug 29/76
Lett 5 Fee
Fees Coming bills
Letter of 23 & Ans
of 25th

~~M Special Boy.~~

Office of United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 29 1876

Jackson, Miss., Aug 25. 1876

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 23. inst. in relation to Howard Rufell, I have now the honor to transmit herewith a note in pencil, which I received from him last night.

What influences were brought to bear to induce Rufell to write the note, I have no means of ascertaining, he having been removed from here yesterday to Holmes County. I have reason to hope that the interest manifested in his behalf by officers of United States here, will have the effect to protect him from the violence with which he was threatened.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
L. Lea, U. S. Attorney

Hon. A. Taft
Atty. Genl. U.S.
Washington, D.C.

74

Jackson Aug 28
Judge Lee or Ware Sir
please Withold all
Legal proceedings
untill you hear from
me from What i can
hear a peacefull —
Settlment of all
Difficulties Equely
to the Benefitt of all
parties Will be made
Which Will Render
unnecessary all further
Legal proceedings

H. Russell

721

Jackson, Aug. 23

Page Lee Dear Sir

Please withhold all legal proceedings until you hear from me from what I can hear a peaceful settlement of all difficulties equally to the benefit of all parties concerned will be made ~~which~~ which will render unnecessary all further legal proceedings

(pgnea) N. Russell

73

DUMMY JACKET

S. Dist. of Mississippi

Department of Justice.

Received: --

Dated: Aug. (?) 1876

From: I. Tarbell

SUBJECT:

Enclosing extracts of letters from Mississippi, relative to the condition of affairs in Holmes County.

ACTION:

Judge Taft

Enclosing extract of letter from Mills, showing the grounds with reference to offense in Holmes County —

L. Darbell

Present

733

Statement
from Jackson
Miss.

Jackson, Mississippi,
August 23rd 1876

Dear Sir:— Invite you to give some information as to the condition of affairs in Holmes and Yazoo Counties. A remarkably intelligent Colored man is in Jail here, (committed on yesterday) upon an affidavit from Holmes County.

The facts as we gather them from the men — Russell & Co. — are these, Russell, is a very active Republican, from Holmes County, he has been active in reorganizing Republican Clubs, and has been very successful in this: indeed, he had them almost as thoroughly reorganized as before the last election. — After repeated threats from Democratic Clubs, which Russell, disregarded, last week while he was speaking, a body of armed men rode up, dispersed the meeting, ordered Russell, to leave the county, indeed arrested him, carried him toward the confines of the County, at night, and feeling that their purpose

2

was to kill him, he escaped, was shot at by bullies, and hunted by bodies of armed men for days.

He has a number of witnesses to establish all he says. x x

"* * * * * *
They have commenced hostilities here early, politically. Democrats are raging, many of them bloodthirsty. Last monday, a week ago, our community was all excitement. A negro man, Russell, by name, had been going around making political, and of course, Republican speeches. Nine hot-headed boys, well armed from Lexington, went to one of these meetings and interfered. One, shot at Russell. He returned a shot. Both, however, missed. Then he found refuge in a Negro Mans house, when the boys, - desperadoes - went in search of him. They tried everyway to get him out of the house, but could not. They then sent for Coal oil to set the house on fire. Russell, finding out they were about to burn the house, ventured out. He, too, was well armed. They wanted him to fire first, that they might have an excuse to tear him to pieces, but he was too smart for them. That happened on last Friday night. They abused him ~~fearfu~~ fully. Well, the following Monday morning as Jim Walton, and his brother-in-law

73E

were riding through his field, they saw three or four negro men. Among them was Russell; He ran into some bushes and fired at Walton, who jumped from his mule and thus avoided the shot. Then Russell, tried to shoot again but his gun snapped. Walton, told his brother in law to run - they might catch him. So he ran to give the alarm. Walton, then ran from the Negro, who pursued him, a short distance. The alarm was soon given, and the country was alive with men and boys, armed to the teeth, in search of Russell. For an hour or more nobody knew whether Walton was killed or not. He ran from Russell, and got in the Creek, and walked up the creek home, to keep Russell from tracking him. The report that Walton had been brutally murdered, spread like wildfire. all over the country. The excitement was intense. I never saw such a wonsed people. They were worse than mad-dogs. The country was scoured lookinig for Russell. He made his escape. The other Negro men, who were with him, were arrested

and are now in Jail. Of course this affair was telegraphed up and down the Rail-road, and two or three days since, Russell, was captured in Jackson. Thro' the instrumentality of Gen'l. George, I hear, He has been living at Goodman, practising law. The Mayor of Goodman, went to Jackson, for him. He swore his life was in danger if delivered to the people at Goodman, and I dont doubt but that they would have cut him to pieces. The authorities there would not give him up except to the Sheriff. The Sheriff then sent a Deputy but he could not get him. So the Sheriff went in person, and returned with him yesterday. They have him handcuffed, bound in chains, and irons, now in Jail, in Lexington. I would not ~~be~~ be surprised any night if they take him out and hang him. O, what is the country coming to? ~~[illegible]~~ It keeps the people in fear and trembling all the while. The Democrats have their Club meetings and their uniforms, and furnish "democratic shirts" to all negroes, who will join them. They are like something wild, and last night.

4.

I dare not open my mouth. Can't express my opinions at all. Please dont speak of this. Dont bring my name into it. I do hope and pray Hayes, and Wheeler, may be elected"

Same private letter, dated
Friday, Aug 25 76

The writer is a native of the South and hitherto a dissenter of the "straightest sect."

75 H

Jackson. Miss.
August, 25. 1876.

(Extract.)

× × × ×

You ask, "cannot something be done to organize Republican Clubs in our County?" I answer it cannot be done except at Jackson, without imminent risk of life, or great private damage to participants, in consequence of the complete system of Democratic organization in all our heavy voting Counties, in all of which are semi-Military Companies far better armed than at the inception of the Rebellion, and much more

731. 741

hostile to Republicans there then, and all practising upon the system inaugurated by Geo. W. Harper, of the Raymond Gazette, of superintending with armed manifestations all known gatherings of Republicans, with the avowed purpose of breaking them up; knowing that they cannot cope with armed invasion, Republicans give it up. I have reason to believe, though I have no direct proof, that as a Party the Democracy, by its leaders, has made a part of their tactics this year absolutely to frighten down all organizations of Republicans, and then to intimidate the weak, and timid (and this embraces

the whole colored vote) into voting the Democratic ticket, after which as in Alabama, they will proclaim that there has been a "peaceful" election.

× × × × ×

And if a Republican Meeting were called to form a Club at Bolton, Edwards, Raymond, Clinton, Cayuga, Auburn, Dry Grove, Byram, or, Brownsville, they would be dispersed by bands of armed bandits before they could choose a chairman. There are Democratic Clubs everywhere in active operation. It cuts up Republicanism by the roots. — Possibly, at the Polls there will be no open

display of force, and violence as that might call Judge Hill's court into action. But the mischief will all have been done before hand. Republicans are whipped in Mississippi at the word "go" and you need have no Judges to settle the case which is all fixed in advance. The truth is, Fisher, Congress has not given us the benefit of Federal Legislation, at all adequate to squeeze rebellion out of the backs of the adherents, and moreover over the "lost cause". That's the whole of it. The work of Registration and Elections, both, should be taken entirely in hand by the Nation.

77/

At least, so far as Federal elections are concerned, I am ultra on this. Judge Hills, Court is open since the 17th inst. for election purposes, and as yet nothing is done. Only Kemper, Washington, Quick, Adams, and Hinds, have applied for supervisors, and in this County, the Chairman of the County Committee, though appealed to by us daily, since the 12th inst. to recommend supervisors for the different Beats, has done nothing yet, alleging that such is the state of things outside of Jackson, that he cannot find Republicans who will be willing to act. + +

6

If you see the Attorney General, you will have learned that I have now a case submitted to me as Commr. which brings squarely up the question, how far the U.S. Courts can give protection by law to the right of the people to organize themselves for elections by primary meetings and Clubs. A man's life was set upon by a lot of ruffians — (Democratic supervision) in Holmes Co. and he was told that the Democracy were resolved he should not form a Republican Club in that County. He persisted and was trying

hold a meeting to instruct the voters of a particular precinct whose bounds had been recently so changed as to fuddle the negroes as to what district they belonged to, when they set upon him, deceived him into going out with them, when a crowd previously in waiting set upon him with arms and tried to take his life, shooting at him several times, and being hotly pursued he shot once back at them, and made his escape. They then got out a State Warrant against him, and sent it here to Genl. George, who had him arrested

and put in Jail, — on a charge of "assault with intent to kill." This you know is the regular Democratic refuge with which to cover their own outrages, on the persons, and rights of Negroes, It prevails in all these Southern States, so that it has become one of their most ready excuses to kill Negroes. Well, Lea, was sent for to see him in Jail, and after great delay, and attempted refusal to let him confer with the prisoner, he drew up a formal affidavit against the several parties who outraged him, then

the negro sworn to it, and I referred the affidavit, under the rule, to the District Attorney, for advice as to issuing a warrant upon it, and Lea, has sent the whole case up to the Atty General, to know if the case can be prosecuted under 5520, U.S. statutes, which section, Lea, states the case ably and fully to Genl Taft, and presents him the pro's and con's and submits the whole question, and this may decide the whole result of this Yazoo election in Mississippi, for without practical intervention by the U.S. Courts, in time to check-mate them everlasting outrages

on the freedom of Elections by effective judicial proceedings this whole election is a farce!

I think the Atty. General will be found equal to the occasion for if the Grant parish case is held by the Department, to keep the Federal hand off in such a case as this, then, insurrection in Mississippi, against the U.S. laws, is supreme and cannot be reached. Each Republican in such case ought just to choose his Democratic master and go scripture fashion, and have his ear nailed to the door post of the

in which he is to remain
a slave forever!

x x x x

Yours very truly,

x x

So Dist. of Miss.

5

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received ....., 187 .

Dated ....., 187 .

From "Jackson Daily Times"

SUBJECT.

Newspaper, (marked articles)

ACTION.

Filed Sept 13. 1876

847

JACKSON DAILY TIMES

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE—WITH CHARITY FOR ALL."

OLD SERIES Vol. 9—No. 90. | JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY EVENING AUGUST 31, 1876 | VOL. X—NO. 173

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Wm. A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

STATE ELECTORIAL TICKET
State at Large.

GEO. C. MCKEE, Josiah T. SETTLE.
First District—JAS. W. LEE.
Second District—W. T. COLE,
Third District—JASON NILES.
Fourth District—W. B CUNNINGHAM.
Fifth Disstrict—S. J IRELAND.
Sixth Ditrict—T. J. WOODSON, Assistant C. W. CLARK.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District.....
Second District.....THOMAS WALTON.
Third District.....
Fourth District.....W. M. HANCOCK.
Fifth District.....M. SHAUGNESSY.
Sixth District.....JOHN R. LYNCH.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

State at Large.
JOHN R. LYNCH, H. MUSGROVE,
W. M. HANCOCK, J. D. CESSOR,
J. L. MORPHIS.
First District.
J. W. BYNUM, J. W. LEE.
Second District.
V. W. THOMPSON, L. J. SCURLOCK,
Third District.
R. C. POWERS, T W. STRINGER.
Fourth District.
R. A. SIMMONS, R. J. ROSS.
Fifth District.
J. L. LAKE, JR. G. C. CHANDLER,
Sixth District.
H. P. JACOBS, T. MONTGOMERY.
WM. M. HANCOCK—Chairman.
J. L. LAKE. JR.—Secretary.
R. A. SIMMONS—Ass't Secretary.
L. J. SCURLOCK—Treasurer.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

H. MUSGROVE, Chm J. D. CESSOR,
JOHN R. LYNCH, R. J. ROSS,
R. C. POWERS, J. W. LEE,
J. L. LAKE, JR., Secretary.

Supervisors of Election.

We publish below a form of application, prepared by the Republican State Executive Committee, for the appointment of Supervisors of election. The law requires that the application be signed by at least ten citizens of the county for which it is desired that appointments shall be made, upon due application being made, so soon as the United States Court is opened on the 17th inst, the Judge will proceed to appoint two citizens, one from each political party, for each voting precinct, whose duty it will be to supervise the *registration* and election under the provisions of the act of Congress which confer on them ample power and authority. Recommendations of suitable persons for appointment in counties belonging to the Southern District of Mississippi should be forwarded to Hon Geo. T. Swann, Chief Supervisor at Jackson, and of the Northern District to S. C. Lane, Esq., Chief Supervisor at Oxford. Appointments will be made on the recommendation of the respective party organizations, and we urge upon Republicans the vital importance of selecting men who are in every way qualified to perform the duties incumbent upon them. As registration has already commenced in some of the counties, no time should be lost in forwarding applications from all the counties in which Supervisors are desired.

WM. M. HANCOCK, Ch'm.
J. L. LAKE, JR., Sec.

———— COUNTY, MISS.
August ——, 1876.

To the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Mississippi, Fifth Judicial Circuit:

Humbly petitioning, the undersigned citizens of said county, being desirous of having the Registration and Election, to be held in November next, for Electors of President and Vice-President, and of a member from this District in the Congress of the United States, duly guarded and scrutinized according to law, respectfully pray your Honor, for the appointment of "Supervisors of Election" in said county, pursuant to the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided.

And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, etc.

"That Egg Business."

The silly attempt of the Vicksburg *Herald* to make it appear that the outrage perpetrated in Vicksburg, on the 28th inst., which resulted in breaking up of a Republican meeting, was instigated by Republicans, for the purpose of making political, capital will most assuredly fail; and the *Tribune* effort to place the responsibility upon thoughtless boys will also prove utterly futile.

When the "bottom facts" are brought to light, it will be found that the rotten eggs with which Republican speakers were pelted were purchased for the occasion by a full grown Democrat, and that the dirty business was instigated and supervised by well developed and influential members of the same tolerant and patriotic party organization.

That they were Democratic eggs is clearly show by the disgusting odor they emitted, and that they were purchased by Democratic hands, is, we believe susceptible of proof.

The Vicksburg *Tribune* suggests that the breaking up of a Republican meeting in that city by "rotten egging" the speakers will be grossly exaggerated, but it has the fairness to characterize the affair as a DISGRACEFUL AND SILLY OUTRAGE PERPETRATED UPON POSTMASTER PEASE AND OTHER REPUBLICANS.

The same journal indignantly exclaims:

If the fools and rowdies who disgraced themseves and humilated this entire community, by their unmanly action Monday night, desired to make political capital for our enemies, they may console themselves with the proud reflection that they achieved a brilliant success.

WE publish elsewhere an extract from a speech recently made at New Albany, Miss., by Judge Walton, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, without, however, being able to approve of all the views of the Judge as therein expressed.

Some of his remarks, we apprehend, will subject him to imputations, which though warranted by his language, he will be apt to consider unjust. Of Judge Walton's fidelity to Republican principles we have no doubt, and we hope every Republican in his District will give him a cordial support. The speech shows that he is an independent and vigorous thinker, and if elected to Congress he will doubtless make a representative of which his constituents may well be proud.

IF your name is not found on the registration books you cannot vote.

It is the duty of every citizen to perform the acts necessary to qualify him to particpate in the election for President and Vice President of the United States. One of these necessary acts is to register.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CH'F SUPERVISOR ELECTION
SOUTHERN DISTRICT MISSISSIPPI
Jackson, Miss., Aug. 31 1876.

This is to give notice that I have this day received from Hon. R. A. Hill, Acting Circuit Judge in this District, an order as follows:

"Hon. Geo. T. Swann, Chief Supervisor of Elections:

In order to give both parties a fair opportunity to object to the appointment of such persons as may be nominated upon the other side, you will suspend making the appointment when requested for such time as may be requested by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the party objecting, to confer with the Chairman of the County Committee, for a time not exceeding ten days.

You will also permit each party to take the names of those nominated as well as the names of the petitioners, by the other party, for the purpose of considering whether or not objections will be made." * * * *

These instructions will be observed, but the requests and objections referred to must be made in writing to prevent any misunderstanding.

GEO. T. SWANN.
Chief Supervisors of Elections.

Was Judge Hill any authority for this

Judge Walton's New Albany Speech

Judge Walton opened his canvass in a joint discussion with Col. Manning at New Albany. The following is an extract from his speech.

"In becoming a Republican I have become none the less a Southern man. In going into the Republican camps I have carried with me all my attachments and all my devotion to the Southern people, and whenever I shall discover that I cannot stay there without dimming their lustre or diminishing their force, not another moment will I remain in that company. I have no intention to deny that I court the good will of the Southern people for they are the people of my blood and of my affections. All the attachment of my life-time have been among that people and they continue unabated, undiminished and unchanged to this very day. I covet the good opinion of the Southern people; next to my own self-respect, the good opinion of this people must ever constitute for me the greatest honor and the most precious tribute which I ever hope to obtain. This is the country and there are people of my family, and of my forefathers all of whom have been here, every separate branch of whom have been here without admixture of foreign or Northern blood, from remote colonial days, fighting for the South in all times of her peril, from the Revolution down to this good hour. And as I have attempted in the days that are past, in my humble way to intimate their patriotic example in fighting for the South when her honor, and independence were at stake, so am I to-day, so will I always be ready in the days that are to come, to march forth for her defense, whenever I shall conceive her liberty or her happiness to be threatened with oppression by either foreign or domestic foes. No people shall ever strike her, be they the people of the North or any foreign people. No people shall ever strike the South without my being ready in her defense. And as my arm has always been raised to strike for her liberty, so shall my voice always be raised to speak for her honor. I am sensitive to the honor of the Southern people and if it should ever be my fortune to be returned to Congress I shall not go there, I promise you, like my Democratic friends, to sit silent and submissive and hear the South reviled and denounced as having committed treason and rebellion, when I know her battle was fought for constitutional government and for constitutional liberty. If it it should be my good fortune to become your choice for your representative in Congress, I shall not go there like my Democratic friends to cry down and silence the manly indignation of Ben Hill, when he stands up to defend his country and his countrymen, to defend Jefferson Davis and the Southern people against the malice and the calumny of Mr. Blaine and his slanderous accusations. The dissimulation which deprecates the rashness of uttering a single sylable in defense of Southern honor, I shall relinquish to Democratic politicians. For my part, I will make my voice heard in season and out of season, in Congress and out of Congress, wherever I may see the South pursued with obloquy and defamation. I know that the Republican party, comprising, as it does, nearly four millions of men within its ranks, embraces in that number very many individuals who exhibit towards the Southern people a shocking and detestable malignity. But in return I entertain for those men and for that policy a disdain which is quite superior to their malice. I know that such men sometimes succeed in obtaining the control of Republican conventions and thus secure the opportunity of engrafting upon their platforms the impotent expression of their venom. But a political party does not rest upon the basis of affection. Its organization does not spring from any love which the individual members of that party entertatain for one another. It is formed rather by the concourrence of those who constitute its membership in certain fixed measures of administration as proper in their judgment to constitute the policy of government. And so long as the wisdom and justice of Republican measures and of Republican policy shall commend them to my approbation, so long shall that party have my support without regard to the sectional hatreds whith disfigure and degrade so many Repnblican politicians, while on the other had, notwithstanding my attachment to many of those parties who constitute the Democracy, I never can support that party so long as its policy continues to be as it is now—one of violence, which my judgment compels me to disapprove. I shall not be restrained from doing that which my conscience commands me to do, because some of those who concur in the action accompany it with the exhibi- [illegible] feelings that are detestable and abhorant to my nature. Nor shall I, ever, I hope, be drawn into a course which is against my sense of duty, because some of those whom I love unhappily pursue it. But when I speak of the hatred which we see in some Republicans, let us not forget the unbridled bitterness of so many Southern Democrats. This intolerance goes further than anything on the other side, and I will be a party to neither sentiment. For intolerance and proscription of free thought is a thing unworthy of a free people, and no people can lay a just claim to liberty when they practice it. This was a remark of Pericles to the Athenians, of the greatest statesman, of the fiercest people that ever were on the earth, and we feel its truth to-day on the soil of thh South.

[Correspondence of New Orleans Republican]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

New York Hopelessly Lost to the Confederate-Democracy.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1876.

The nomination for Governor of Governor Morgan by the Republicans has fallen on the Confederate-Democrats like a bolt of lightning. It has obliated the last hope of carrying New York for Tilden. Not only this, but it has given the country another assurance that the national Republican party is in earnest in the work of civil-reform and that it possesses the material within its own ranks from which to select from time to time the leaders demanded by the shifting character of the crisis through which the nation is passing. This nomination gives New York to the Republicans beyond question. All expectation of carrying the State for a Confederate-Democratic restoration is now abandoned. If the nomination of Governor Morgan only affected the State election now pending and the presidential of this year, the Democratic leaders could not feel so blue over it, bad as it is to them. But Manton Marble and others who have for years built up hopes of a Confederate Democratic administration on the "inevitable change" which they have anticipated in the politics of the country see in Morgan the coming man of 1881! Herein lies the peculiar bitter of this new [illegible] disappointment. There was no [illegible] dential material in Evarts. He would have carried the State, and his nomination would have been in some measure a rebuke to the President. This would have gratified the opposition. But Morgan! He is known as the "war Governor" of New York. He is an old line Whig. He reflects the conservative purposes of the great body of the American people. To have this man made the Republican Governor in 1877, portends dire mishief for the "consolation" in 1881. And is the poor unhappy South to be dragged at the heels of the Northern Democracy for eight more long, weary years, waiting, waiting, waiting, waiting for the "restoration," which is thus postponed and deferred until the heavy heart is sick?

Here, again, a warm personal friend of the South is placed in power. Governor Morgan is, like Governor Hayes, a true friend of the white people of the South, as he is of the emancipated race. Against the Confederates he has no ill feeling whatever. He is a man of immense wealth of practical business sagacity and experience, and is therefore especially qualified to lead in all those measures needed to develop the material resources of the South. What possible good can come to us as a people by rejecting the friendship and aid of such men, in order to follow the desperate fortunes of political extremists.

It is to be hoped that the weight of Governor Morgan's name will be felt not only in the Louisiana contest, but in each Southern State. In voting for Hayes we practically vote also for Morgan as the "coming man." Let Conservatives at home who want stability in the government with peace think of this. B.

The Republican State Executive Committee will meet at Jackson on Thursday, September 7th, for the consideration of matters pertaining to the present canvass.

Republicans who are not members of the Committee are invited to attend the meeting and assist the Committee by their counsel and co-operation. A full attendance is desirable. Republican papers please copy.

WM. M. HANCOCK,
Aug. 28, 1876. Chairman.

THE Board of Registration is at Byram to-day. The books will be open at Tinnin monument September first and second. Register.

The Latest News

Evening Telegrams to the Jackson Times.

Foreign News.

BELGTDE, Bug. 31.

The Turks keep attacking Alexinatz, hoping to capture the place before mediation occurs. The Servians infantry have been worsted, but the artillery behave well. Russians are swarming into Servia. Should a six weeks armistice occur, the Servian army will be fully reorganized and be stronger than at the begining of the war.

Ratification Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

At the grand ratification meeting of the Independents, Wm. Lawler Presided. Cooper and Cary spoke.

At Work on Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 31.

The loss by the fire is $78.000. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries, who intend to burn factories employing Chinamen.

Nominations.

DES MOINES, Aug. 31

The Democratic State Convention nominated H. H. Stubenrock for Secretary of State.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.

The Democratic State Convention nominated Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

Governor Seymour Accepts.

Ex-Gov Seymour has accepted the nomination for Governor

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 31.

Money, 1½; Gold, 9⅝; Exchange, long 488; short, 490; Governments, active and better; State Bonds dull and steady.

COTTON—easy; Uplands, 11¼; Orleans, 12 1-16.

Futures opened steady, as follows:

September.....11 19-32@⅝
October.....11 7-16@15-32
November.....11 1-32@⅜
December.....11 5-16@ 1-32
January.....11 13-32@ 7-16
February.....11 9-16@23-32

C. COSMANI,

DEALER IN

FRUITS, CAKES,

and all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

SODA WATER,

and Choice

Havana and Domestic Segars.

Will open at his New Stand,

State Street, South of Green's Bank

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.

JAMES S. BARFIELD,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Silver Elgin Watches $25.

PLAIN 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS A SPECIALTY

Agent New Wilson Sewing Machine

Needles and Attachments for all Machines.

Madame Demorest's Cut Patterns
Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Attended to.

Opposite Capitol Jackson Miss

GRAND CENTRAL SALOON

Southeast Cor. Pearl and President Streets,

Jackson, Mississippi.

MIKE FAY.....Proprietor.
MIKE O'BRIEN.....Manager

THE GRAND CENTRAL
is fitted up in the most elegant style and stocked with the finest
LIQUORS AND CIGARS
that can be purchased. fel

NOTICE.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., August 1, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that, by Act of Congress of June 22, 1876, the vacant and unappropriated public lands in this District are made subject to settlement and purchase under the provisions of the pre-emption laws, and that we are now prepared to receive the filings of settlers thereunder.

R. C. KERR, Register.
C. L. CURRIER CASS, Receiver.
aug22 tf

Maurice Meyer & Co

Are offering for the coming

Fall and Winter

SEASON

an immense line of

Wool and Flannel

BLANKETS,

KENTUCKY AND DOESKIN

JEANS,

bought recently at the world renowned

Auction Sales.

MAURICE MEYER & CO.

will make

Greater Efforts

to place before the public the THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED

Fall and Winter

STOCK

ever exhibited in the

State of Mississippi.

We are receiling daily large invoices of Fall and Winter Goods, and are now prepared to show the leading styles of

Fall Dress Goods

Black Alpacas,

AND

DARKPRINTS

Samples will be sent feely on Application.

Orders Amounting to Over $10 will be Sent Free of Charge.

MAURICE MEYER &CO.,
VICKSBUG, MISS.,
Agent for the Domestic Paper Fashion.
Ctalogues Mailed Free to any part of the State.

THEDAILYTIMES

The Only Republican Daily Paper Published in Mississippi.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

When, in the economy of Providence his land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we the representatives of the party, in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home, and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these Governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if needs be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged.

The power to provide for the enforcement of these principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by these amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imparatively demand a Congress and a Chief Magistrate whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts as to its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public, moral and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power, those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the rights of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering public service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift thorough and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the appropriation of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government to modify existing treaties with European Governments, that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the State for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights of women by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities, and other public trusts; the honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, a grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solici[illegible] that the Democratic party counts as its [illegible] its chief hope of success upon the electoral vo[illegible] of a united South. secured through the [illegible] efforts of those who were recently arrayed [illegible] against the nation, and we invoke the earnes[illegible] attention of the country to the grave truth [illegible] that a success thus achieved would reopen [illegible] sectional strife and imperil national honor [illegible] and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and s[illegible] spirit as when it sympathized with treason, an[illegible] with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nations recent foes, with reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiment of unrepented rebellion, with sending Union soldiers to the rear, with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government, with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question, with thwarting the ends of justice by its partizan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation, with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

18. We present as our candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, two distinguished statesmen of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those high offices, and we confidently appeal to the American people to intrust the administration of their affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

Call for a Republican Convention of the 3rd Congressional District of Mississippi.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Congressional Committee of the Third District, I hereby give notice that there will be held a Convention at Kosciusko, on the 6th day of September, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Third Congressional District in the 45th Congress of the United States. The Chairmen of the several County Executive Committees of the said District are requested to call County Conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend said Convention, with power to transact such other business as may come before it. Each County will be entitled to double the number of delegates it has representives in the Lower House of the Legislature.

W. E. KELLEY, Sec.

HERNANDO, Miss, Aug. 29.

Editor Times;

There are only two political parties in the field—the Republican and Democratic parties, and the contest is confined to two or three issues, the most important of which is, "Are the United States a nation deriving its power and perpetuation from the people, or is it a confederation of States depending upon the caprice of the Legislatures of those States for its permanent existence?"

This was the great agitating question in ante-bellum days, and the one that precipitated the civil war.

The Southern Democracy then held that a State had the right to secede at pleasure, and the Northern wing of that party declared there was no power under the Constitution to prevent a State from seceding, although it would result in the destruction of the nation. The sword was unsheathed to arbitrate this matter and the South struck the first blow. They (the Southern Democracy) were the aggressors. Abraham Lincoln commanded them to return to peaceful submission to the laws. They refused to do so. He then called upon the people to suppress the rebellion and enforce obedience.

The prominent Democrats at the North with few exceptions opposed the action of the President, and continued to oppose every coercive measure directed at the rebellion throughout the war. This proved the party North and South to be thoroughly imbibed with the doctrine of "State's rights"—the mother of secession.

This grand old party of "fixed and unalterable principles," met in convention last June, and adopted a platform for the campaign. In their platform they accept the amendments to the constitution in one paragraph as a final settlement of the issues that brought on the war, and in the very next paragraph they leave a gap for the evasion of these amendments, and a way is opened for their destruction should they get in power.

They say they are not just laws; that they were not enacted by the people of the States where they have direct application, but that they are forced upon them by the people of States where the conditions of society are such as to render them unnecessary and of no effect.

Again they say, "a free people should practice that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty." There have been no acts of the general government except that of suppressing the rebellion, and the subsequent reconstruction measures, complained of by them as interfering with their liberty. We are constrained to construe this sentence to be an intimation of an intention to reopen the controversies that engendered the late "unpleasantness." I[illegible] may be pardoned if our suspicions are aroused, when we can show by indisputable records the character of the men whom they have placed in nomination for President and Vice President; they were both anti-war Democrats. Mr. Tilden was a member of a committee on resolutions in the National Convention at Chicago, which declared the war a failure. It is also a matter of record that Mr. Hendricks, while United States Senator, voted against each one of the amendments, which were accepted as a final settlement of the issues that engendered the war, thus placing himself in the attitude of an opponent to such a settlement.

With all these facts before us we believe otherwise than that the States Rights party is making an effort to get into power again and secure through diplomacy what they failed to accomplish by force.

This is the great issue of the campaign.

The people have to decide at the polls in November whether President Lincoln, the loyal States and the Union armies were in the right, or Mr. Tilden, the peace Democracy at the North and the secessionists at the South. If the decision is in favor of the latter, we should just set the two sections back to the positions they occupied sixteen years ago.

But the great masses of the people will not do this.

They will not accept the doctrine that our government is a weak confederation, dependent upon the caprice of sections, States, or ambitious men for its power.

We cannot allow to go for nothing all that has been done, suffered, gained and lost, within the last sixteen years, and begin at the first and go through it all again.

The masses of the people—the boys in blue and the boys who wore the gray—are equally opposed to reopening the controversies that led to secession.

Messrs. Tilden and Hayes stand upon platforms embodying principles very nearly identical, and we are left to surmise whether they will carry out those principles faithfully; if they do, it matters not which one is elected, but when we come to look at the record of the former in the past, we can't trust him—would rather not, at least.

INDEPENDENT.

A STRANGE STORY.

Eloped for Europe in a Skiff—A Scene in mid Ocean.

We have a theory that another dory beside the Centennial is attempting to make the passage across the Atlantic, and that this accounts for the conflicting report concerning Capt. Johnson, in the Centennial. The craft is of the same general description as the Centennial, and is called the Brittle, and was spoken in latitude 40° 42, longitude 67° 10 partially disabled. In support of this theory is the statement of the master of the schooner Newport at Windsor, N. S., from New York, whose vessel was boarded by the master of the Brittle, July 16, in latitude 47° 30 longitude 67° 13. The captain of the Newport reports that at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 16th he sighted a small boat, under sail, about sixteen feet keel and sloop rigged. At first sight two persons were apparent, but on a nearer approach one disappeared. The little vessel was completely decked, having but a small hatchway amidships. The individual in command made a signal indicating that he wished to board us. I have my vessel laid to. He came on board made fast his line and walked rapidly aft to the quarter deck. He shook hands with me and asked the course to England. I told him he would never reach England in his cockle shell. He laughed, and said, Oh, yes, he would. I took him to the cabin to show him the chart but he was so nervous and excited that he appeared not to understand anything I told him. His general movements and looks were of the most suspicious character. I asked what he was doing so far from land in so small a boat. He said that he was eight days out from New York, had run away and was bound for England. He stayed on board about ten minutes, and, having shaken hands left precipitately, and wished to be reported. He gave his name as Charles Matheson. The boat was clinker built. My impression at the time that the second person was a lady, and the adventure an elopement. If they perserve in steering for the British islands they will too probably spend the remainder of their honeymoon deep down under the waters of the Atlantic.

Manton Marble and Lieut. Governor Dorsheimer are prominently mentioned as Democratic candidates for Governor of New York.

The Convention met yesterday at Saratoga.

The Tammany and anti-Tammany delegations have come to an agreement by which Tammany has 39, and anti-Tammany 24 delegates to the Convention. Anti-Tammany is also to have two representatives on the State Committee, and three on the electoral ticket.

A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Republican* writes:

The list of Mr. Tilden's questionable performances, both positive and negative, and of his peculiar accomplishments, totaly incompatible with patriotism or the qualification of a reformer, has grown to the size of a colossal monument during the few weeks he has been before the country as a presidential candidate, and the objectionable character of his record, as already established, and the facility with which new evidence of his political and moral unfitness for any place of trust or position affording opportunities for speculation, causes much wavering among the faithful, and reveals evident signs of a panic all along the line

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And now comes another statement says the Cincinnati *Gazette* which makes the matter still worse for Tilden. In 1862 and 1863 he received $70,000 as fees, viz.: $50,000 from the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and $20,000 from the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The books of the companies will show the precise dates on which the payments were made. We presume Tilden is not the only man in the country who swore to false income returns, but he is the only man of the class who is a candidate for Presidency of the United States.

TO THE VOTERS

For Representatives in Congress and Electors for President and Vice President of the United States in the State of Mississippi:

The undersigned having again been designated and appointed by the Hon. W. B. Woods, United States Circuit Judge for the 5th judicial circuit, to perform the duties of United States Circuit Judge within your State for the present year, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title XXVI,

This is to give notice, that on Thursday, August 17th, next, said court will be opened for each district in this State for the transaction of such business as may come before it under said Statute, and will remain open until, and inclusive of the 8th day of November next. Applications for the appointment of supervisors for the Northern District will be sent to S. C. Lane, chief supervisor, at Oxford; and for the Southern District, to George T. Swann, at Jackson.

This year the election in Mississippi is entirely for Federal positions, consequently there will be no difficulty in applying and enforcing the Federal laws, as there is when both State and Federal elections are held at the same time, and by the same officers. As the officers appointed by State authority, by the adoption of the acts of Congress, will be executing the laws of Congress, it is hoped that they and the supervisors appointed directly under the authority of the laws of the United States will act in harmony, to the end that every citizen entitled to register and vote may be afforded the opportunity of so doing, without let or hindrance, regardless of his party preferences, or his race or color. Such are rights and privileges guaranteed to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of which no good man will seek to deprive him. One supervisor, as heretofore, must be selected from each political party, and must be a resident of the county or voting district, and must also be able to read and write the English language. They should be men whose moral influence will secure the object of the law by their mere presence. I will again rely upon the nominations to be made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of each party of the counties, from which applications may be made, they acting jointly.

Whilst there is no compensation allowed, except to those in cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants, of which there are none in this State, I trust no good citizen who may be appointed will decline to serve, as the service will require but one day.

I have further to request that the selections be made and forwarded to the chief supervisor at an early day.

R. A. HILL, Judge.

July 25, 1876.

The press of the State will confer a favor, as heretofore, by giving the above a place in their respective papers.

A GOOD INVESTMENT!

Insure Your Life

IN THE

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets Over - - $500,000 00

MAURICE McCARTHY.....President
H. M. FRIEND.....Secretary

A Strong Institution, affording Absolute Security to the People of the South.

A Home Company—Every Dollar Owned by the Company Invested in the Best Securities of the South.

A successful Company, having issued over $2000 new Policies upon the Lives of the best citizens in the south in 1875.

The business of this Sterling Company exceeds that of any Company doing business in the Southern States. The people show their appreciation of a good Company by confidence and patronage. Over one thousand policy holders in the State of Mississippi "The Mobile was organized by the leading bankers and merchants of Alabama and Mississippi. Every death loss sustained by the Company has been promptly paid. Before insuring elsewhere send for circular of your own Home Company.

☞ A few active canvassers wanted as agents.

CHAS. HANDY, General Manager, WM. HANDY, Gen. Agent
Mississippi Department, Central Office,
my26d3m Canton, Miss

Go East and North

VIA THE

Vicksburg & Meridian RAIROAD

AND THE

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

VIA

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD

The shortest, quickest and most direct line from Vicksburg and Jackson to Knoxville, Chattanooga, Bristol, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10,

IMPROVED SLEEPING CARS

Will run through from Vicksburg to Dalton and Dalton to Baltimore,

Without Change

by this Line.

This is the only line by which passengers can leave Vicksburg and go through

WITHOUT DELAY

to all above named points.

Centennial Tickets

On sale by this line at Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and all principal offices.

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To all the Springs of Georgia, East Tennessee and Virginia will be put on sale June 1,

Daily Schedule in Effect from May 1st.

Leave Vicksburg	3 00 pm
Jackson	5 55 pm
Meridian	1 65 am
Arrive Dalton	8 12 pm
Washington	6 32 am
Philadelphia	8 40 pm
New York	4 00 pm

Baggage Checked to Destination

RAY KNIGHT, Gen Pass Agt
Blue Mountain Route

J C ANDREWS
Gen Southern Agent.

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All orders for Job Printing of

ANY DESCRIPTION,

such as

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS

Will be promptly attended to, at the

Times Job Office

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, FOR BOYS at St. George's Station, Western Maryland R. R. Twelve miles from Baltimore Opens September 18, 1876 Students for any College or Business life. Accommodation and advantages unsurpassed. Address Prof. Jas. C. Kinsso, A. M., Principal, Reistertown, Balto. Co., Md

12 DOLLARS A DAY, at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$10 to 25 per Day To Farmers none can compete with other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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The only place in the city where Fresh Apple Cider is served every day.

A Commodious and Elegant BILLIARD SALLON attached. je13-tf

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To all Points on the MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVERS,

In connection with all Railroads, North and East. For tickets and state-rooms on all A No. 1 first-class steamboats apply to

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GENERAL TICKET AGENT,
Citizens' Wharfboat or Washington Hotel,
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Attorney at Law

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Vicksburg, Miss.

Will practise in all the State and Federal Courts at Jackson and Vicksburg, and in the Courts of the adjoining Counties.

Collections in all parts of the State promptly attended to.

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HARDAWAY & CO.

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Dealers in Oils, Paints, Window Glass Hassware, Brandies, Wines and Whiskies

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Orders duplicated at New Orleans prices. je11tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of D. G. Hale, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Honorable Chancery Court, of Hinds county, for First District thereof, on the 10th day of January; A. D. 1876. Now all persons holding claims against said estate will present them and have the same allowed and registered, within the time allowed by law or the same will be forever barred.

R. KELLS.
jun 20-w3w Admr.

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Pensions obtained for officers, soldiers and seamen of the war of 1861 and 5, and for their heirs. The law includes deserters and those dishonorably discharged, if wounded injured or have contracted any disease, apply at once. Thousands entitled. Great numbers entitled to an increased rate, and should apply immediately. All soldiers and seamen of the war 1812 who served for any period, however short, whether disabled or not—and all widows of such not now on the Pension roll are requested to send me their address at once.

BOUNTY—Many who enlisted in 1860-2 and 3 are entitled. Send your discharges and have them examined. Business before the Patent Office solicited. Officers returns and accounts settled, and all just claims prosecuted.

As I make no charge unless successful, I request all to enclose two stamps for reply and return of papers. GEO. E. LEMON, Lock Box 47, Washington, D. C.

I recommend Capt Lemon as an honorable and successful practitioner.—S A Furibut, M C Fourth Congress 4th Congressional District of of Illinois, late Maj-Gen U S Vols

In writing mention name of this paper.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED TO Agents, male and female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., August Maine.

$50 to $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid

900 PER CENT PROFIT

"How to Do It," a book on Wall st, sent free. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall st. N. Y

A GOOD WORK.

A Startling Cause of Debility and Sickness fully explained in a large octavo Treatise by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N J. Every man and woman who is ailing in any way should send and get a copy at once, as it is sent free, prepaid by mail. Address the above

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Dunton, 132 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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S Hernsheim & Bro.

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AND

Wholesale Dealers

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LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

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Lowest Market Price

We beg to call attention of

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to our extensive stock of HAVANA AND PENNSYLVANIA LEAF TOBACCO. In Imported CIGARS we have

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LA IGUALDAD,
LA ESCEPCION,
GOLDEN EAGLE.

Domestic Cigars of all Kinds.

S. HERNSHEIM & BRO.,
169, 71 and 73 Gravier street,
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THE SUN, New York City.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO

—OF—

MOBILE, ALABAMA

on the

First Day of January, 1876.

Am't Capital Stock	$300,000 00	
Am't paid up in cash and secured	300,000 00	
Am't in notes of stock holders		$270,000 00
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	17,185 49	
Real estate owned by Company	5,346 84	
U S Govt and other bonds and stocks	71,695 30	
Loans secured by bonds and mortga's	75,727 18	
Other loans amply secured	29,238 46	
Due by other Companies for reinsurance	89,738 90	
In hands of Agents	40,996 43	
Stockholders' notes	270,000 00	
Office and agency furniture	2,745 88	
Deferred premiums	48,153 54	
Interest due and accrued	3,670 92	—$624,495 96
LIABILITIES.		
Claims for losses reported, not yet due	4,000 00	
Surplus beyond capital for policy holders	195,820 41	—217,380 41
INCOME.		
Cash premiums received	290,772 24	
Interest received	10,203 75	—300,975 99
EXPENDITURES.		
Losses paid	74,254 00	
Dividends paid	2,490 76	
Expenses paid, fees, com's to agents, etc	67,054 77	
Taxes paid	2,889 62	
Surrendered policies	1,424 47	—148,113 62
Greatest amount insured in one risk		10,000 00

State of Alabama,
County of Mobile } ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned, Maurice McCarthy, President, and H M Friend, Secretary of the said Company, who being duly sworn, depose and say the foregoing statement is true and correct in every particular.

Signed] MAURICE MCCARTHY, Prest.
H M FRIEND, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1876.

Alfred Goldthwaite, Notary Public, M C

The State of Alabama,
Mobile County. }

I, Price Williams, Jr., Judge of the Court of Probate in and for said county and State, do hereby certify that Alfred Goldthwaite whose name appears to the annexed statement statement of Mobile Life Insurance Company on first day of January, 1876, was at the time of attesting the same a Notary Public in and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified, and that as such his acts and doings are entitled to full faith and credit, and that his signature is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at office, this 25th day of March, A D 1876.

[Signed] PRICE WILLIAMS, Judge.

State of Mississippi, to:

I, W. H. Gibbs, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing Statement is truly and correctly copied from the original on file in my office

Given under my hand and official seal at Jackson, this 12th day of April, 1876.

W. H. GIBBS,
Auditor of Public Accounts

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Recently Published:

THE WAGES OF SIN. A Romance fashionable Society Life. By Edmund Yates. Paper, 50 cents.

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WM. F. GILL & CO.
Publishers, No. 809 Washington

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS,

—ON THE—

Thirty-first day of December, 1875

—OF THE—

Virginia Fire and Maine Insuranc Co.

Organized under the Laws of the State of Virginia, made to the Auditor of the State of Mississippi, in pursuance of the Laws of said State.

I. The name and locality of the Company—**The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company' of Richmond, Va.**

II. The amount of its Capital Stock $250,000 00

III. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up 250,000 00

IV. The assets of the Company, including

The amount of cash on hand and in the hands of agents	30,309 08
Real Estate unincumbered	40,000 00
3 Bonds owned by Company, viz:	
Mississippi State warrants par value $10,000	7,500 00
U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, par value $30,000	36,600 00
U S. 5 per cent. bonds, par value $10,000	11,700 00
acon & Brunswick R. R. bonds, endorsed by the State of Georgia, par value $14,500	10,150 00
Richmond City 8 per cent. bonds, par value $9,000	9,540 40
Richmond City 6 per cent. bonds, par value $1,250	1,100 00
Manchester Bridge 8 per cent bonds par value $12,500	11,250 00
Charleston City 6 per cent. stock, par value $10,361	5,180 00
Danville City 8 per cent. bonds, par value $4,000	3,200 00
Fredricksburg City bonds 7 per cent. bonds, par value $7,200	5,024 00
National Bank of Virginia stock par value $3,200	,200 00
4 Debts to the Company secured by mortgage, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged	260,421 39
5 Debts otherwise secured,	55,302 13
6 Debts for premiums, due by notes $19,000, open account $4,000	23,000 00
7 All other securities	18,643 50
Total assets	530,111 00
V. The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors by the Company	0 00
VI. Losses adjusted and due	0 00
VII. Losses adjusted and not due	10,600 00
VII. Losses unadjusted	15,400 00
IX. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof	11,600 00
X. All other claims against the Company	1,97 00
Total liabilities	40,514 75
XI. The greatest amount insured in any one risk	10,000 00

XII. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the company to be insured in any one city, town, or village, depends upon the facilities in the different localities for extinguishing fires, and can not be definitely named; but due caution is observed in this particular.

XIII. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one Block—Thirty Thousand Dollars in Richmond and Twenty Thousand Dollars in other places.

William Willis, Jr., Secretary
Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

The State of Virginia,
City of Richmond } ss: wit:

I, Samuel P. Willis, a Notary Public for the city and State aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that William Willis, Jr., Secretary of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of said city, known to me personally, and whose name is signed to the foregoing statement of the condition and affairs of said Company, personally appeared before me and made oath that the assets named in the said statement were the absolute property of the said Company, clear from any liens thereon, except as above stated at the date therein referred to; that there was no other liabilities than the amount therein named; and that the value affixed to the assets were the true value thereof; and that the condition of the said Company, at this date, is substantially the same as the date before herein referred to.

Given under my hand and Notorial seal, this 29th day of March 1876.

SAM'L P. WILLIS, J. P.

State of Mississippi, Sts.

I, W. H Gibbs, Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is truly and correctly copied from the original on file in my office

Given under my hand and official seal at Jackson, this 31 day of April, 1876.

W. H. GIBBS,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

BARROWS & SMYTHE Agents,
ap25 Jackson, Miss.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PLANTERS

FROM THIS DATE, (October 22) R. H. GARRATT, Passenger Agent of **Vicksburg and Atlanta Short Line Railroad**, will be located at ATLANTA, GA., and will attend specially to the transportation of Laborers. Planters who require hands for the coming season can be furnished any number with the advantages of lowest rates. All information cheerfully given by addressing me at Atlanta.

R H GARRATT,
General Western Passenger Agent, Atlanta and Vicksburg Short Line

IMPORTERS OF HAMMOCKS

PLAIN AND COLORED—By the Bale, Dozen, or at Retail. Single Hammocks $3 each, on receipt of money. For wholesale prices prices, address G. W. SIMMONS & SON, "OAK HALL," Boston, Mass. Bathing Suits, Military Goods and Regalia.

F. HURNHAM' TURBINE WATER WHEEL

Was selected years ago and put to work in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., and has proved to be the best. 19 sizes made. Prices lower than any other first-class wheel. Pamphlet free.

N. F.

STATEMENT

—OF THE CONDITION OF THE—

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1875.

THE NAME OF THE COMPANY IS

THE

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

IT IS LOCATED IN NEW YORK, AT 68 WALL STREET.

THE AMOUNT OF ITS CAPITOL STOCK IS - - - - $250,000
AMOUNT OF ITS CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP - - - - $250,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand, and in the hands of Agents or other persons		$78,237 29
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,000 00
Bonds owned by the Company, to-wit		
U S Bonds, 6s, currency market value	$123,000	
U S Bonds, 5208, currency, market value	178,500	
U S Bonds, 10-40s, currency, market value	5[illegible],500	
South Carolina bonds	7,000	
		$367,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned		$221,273 55
Debts otherwise secured		5,434 16
Debts for Premiums		47,044 47
All other Securities		76,103 40
Total Assets		$801,092 07
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due or not due to banks or other creditors		$528,489 87
Losses adjusted and due.		22,000 00
All other claims against the Company		2,934 73
Amount necessary to insure outstanding risks.		246 6 8 32
Total Liabilities		$801,092 97
The greatest amount insured in any one risk.		15000 00,
The greatest amount allowed to be insured		(cumstances.) (Governed by cir-

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York. }

Andrew J. Smith, President, and Louis P. Carman, Secretary of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital invested in State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bonds and mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
LOUIS P. CARMAN, President.
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Tenth day of April, A D 1876.

L. S. JOHN A. HILLERY
A Com. for Miss., in N. Y. City.

Know all men by these presents' That the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, do hereby authorize any and all agents that said Company has, or may hereafter have and appoint, in the State of Mississippi for and on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process whether mense or final, in any action or proceedings against said Company in any of the courts of said State of Mississippi; and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if carried upon said Company according to the laws and practice of said State, or any other State; and all claims or right of error by reason of the manner of such service, is hereby expressly moved and relinquished

Witness, Our hands and the seal of said Company.

L. S. ANDREW J. SMITH,
LOUIS P. CARMAN, President.
Secretary.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—Set.

I, W.H. Gibbs, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the Manhatan Fire Insurance Company of New York N. Y., is truly and correctly copied from the original on file in my office.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Jackson, this 14th day of June, 1876. W. H. GIBBS,
Auditor of Publi Accounts.

BARROWS & SMYTHE,
Agents.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.

The Best Dollar Monthly.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY,

14x20 inches, in 17 Oil Colors.

Magazine 1 yr, with Mounted Chrome,	$2 00
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Magazine alone, one year	1 00

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Two First Class Periodicals for the Price of One. We solicit Experienced Canvassers and others to send at once for terms and specimen Magazines. Address,

S. E. SHUTES, Publisher.
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During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand Pianos and organs of first class makers, including Waters, at lower prices than ever before offered. New 7 octave Pianos for $206 to rent and shipped Terms, $40 cash and $10 monthly until paid New 5 octave 4 stop Organs with book closets, warranted, for $100, $26 cash and $5 monthly payments, until paid. Illustrated Catalogue mailed. Agents wanted. Horace Waters & Sons, 481 Broadway, N Y

A Fortune!

How to obtain it and remain at Home.

FOR

MONEY IN THE BLACK HILLS!

Combination forming. For the small outlay of $10 to $50 a fortune can be made. For particulars, address H. L. LOWMAN Lamarie City, Wyoming.

Manhood! Womanhood! Marriage! 64 Pages, illustrated, fine plates, sent post-paid 25 cents, by Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., the great Specialist. Send his card.

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and

the development of the

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being located

"AT THE CAPITAL,"

and

Possessing unusual facilities for obtaining the latest and most reliable

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The patrons of "THE TIMES," may confidently look to its columns for information of this character.

Important decisions rendered, either by the

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Will be promptly reported; thu rendering THE TIMES indispensable to attorneys.

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LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From all parts of the world, with both Foreign and Domestic

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Unfalteringly Republican!

And will labor without ceasing to elevate the party to the highest possible standard of

VIRTUE AND PATRIOTISM.

It will advocate the election of none but

THE HONEST AND COMPETENT,

And will fearlessly expose faithless officials and criticise unwise measures.

It will favor

THE MOST RIGID ECONOMY

In the administration of public affairs;

A Reduction of Taxation!

And the removal of every unnecessary burthen from the people.

It will cordially co-operate with those laboring in the cause of

IMMIGRATION

And will strive to induce emmigrants to avail themselves of the immense advantages which are now offered by the cheap and productive lands and genial climate of Mississippi

TERMS:

Daily,	per annum	$9 0
Weekly,	per annum	2 00

Invariably in advance.

MARYLAND EYE & EAR INSTITUTE

66 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE REULING, M. D., late Prof. of Eye and Ear Surgery in the Washington University, Surgeon in charge.

The large handsome residence of the late Charles Carroll, has been fitted up with all the improvements adopted in the schools of Europe, for the special treatment of this class of diseases. Apply by letter to **George Reuling, M D.,** Surgeon in Charge.

PUBLICATIONS.

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Harper's Bazaar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazaar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveler.

The Bazaar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron, by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias, by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazaar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

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Its papers on existing questions and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country—Pittsburg Commercial.

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An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazaar, will be supplied gratis, for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00, each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free. Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A Complete Sett, comprising 18 volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World.

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ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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TERMS.

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year....$4 00

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THE TIMES,
Jackson, Miss

Railroad Schedule.

Trains pass through Jackson at present as follows:

NEW ORLEANS & CAIRO R. R

North—Passenger, 2. 15 a. m; freight, 12 noon.

South—Passenger, 1.15 a. m. freight, 10 a. m.

VICKSBURG & MERIDIAN R. R.

East—Passenger, 5.45 p. m; freight 10:30 a. m..

West—Passenger, 7:25 a. m. freight, 3:00 p. m.

The freights on the V. & M. R. R. run on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Registration.

The Board of Registration has completed its labors at Terry and is now at Byram. We are indebted to Mr. Sneed, one of the Registrars, for the following reports:

TERRY.

Whites	96
Colored	190
Total	286

BYRAM, FIRST DAY.

Whites	62
Colored	64

The Weather

The thermometer at 12 o'clock today, stood at 90° in the shade.

Mayor's Court.

The vendor of shells appeared before His Honor this morning and was requested to shell out two dollars and a half and costs. As he did not shell out, he was inclosed in the walls of the jail like an oyster.

Miss Mary Johnson's School

Miss Mary Johnson will re-open her school in the basement of the Episcopal church on Monday, September 4th 1876. aug 31-d3t

Fall Business.

Iron ties and bagging are being recieved by our merchants, in large quantities, so that the fleecy staple will not lack for wrapping.

We saw this morning a large assortment of nails discharged from the cars consigned to Jackson merchants.

Let the the public know that you are receiving these articles, gentlemen, and the public will know where to call for them.

Last but not Least.

The Hope Fire Company No 3, of Jackson, will give on the 6 of September a grand excursion to Vicksburg, including the usual festivities, ride on the Lake, visit to the cut off, etc.,

The excursions of the Hope have always been successful and we bespeak for this one a grand success.

Wanted.

Any one having a good shower of rain to dispose of, can find a place for it by dropping it over the city of Jackson.

Private School.

See notice in another column of the re-opening of Miss Mary Johnson's school at the Episcopal Church. Miss Johnson is a teacher of much ability and always gives great satisfaction to her patrons.

Personal.

Dr. R. H. Walker, the genial host of the well known and popular Washington Hotel, of Vicksburg, was one of the visitors to our sanctum to day.

Hon J. J. Spelman has been confined to his room for several days past with inflammatory rheumatism.

Intemperance.

Rev. Mr. Galloway at prayer-meeting last evening announced that on next Sabbath evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Methodist church he would deliver a sermon on the "woes of intemperance" He extends a general invitation to everybody to attend, and especially does he request the attendance of the young men of Jackson.

His sermon will be directed not so much against the sin of selling liquor, but principally to the woes of dram drinking, which now so thoroughly infests our country and destroys so much of hope and happiness and brings so much misery, trouble and death upon our people.

Mr. Galloway has the reputation of being an eloquent speaker—a profound reasoner—of deep research and thought, and will doubtless portray the "woes of intemperance" in a manner most vivid and impressive. We would most earnestly admonish all of our young men, and old ones too, who are in the habit of "tippling" to attend at the time and place stated above.

The books will be opened for Registration as follows:

At the Tinnin Monument September 1-2.
Jackson.—September 4-5-6-7-8-9.
Clinton.—September 11-12-13
Bolton.—September 15-16 18.
Brownsville.—September 20-21-22.
Edwards.—September 25-26-27.
Auburn.—September 29-30.
Cayuga.—Octobor 3-4-5.
Utica.—October 7-9-10.
Dry Grove.—Octoder 12-13-14.
Raymend.—October 26-27-28-31, November 1.

FOR RENT.—A two-story brick store house, on Pearl, between State and President streets, formerly occupied by me. Apply to
a22-tf. C. COSMANI.

Centennial Tickets.

John Clingan, Agent, has for sale Centennial Excursion Tickets to New York, via Meridian, good for sixty days. Price for round trip, $64 50. tf.

Centennial Tickets.

J. A. Webb Esq. agent for the New Orleans, St Louis & Chicago Railroad, has on sale, Centennial Excursion Tickets to New York City, by any route to suit passengers. Fare to New York and return $64 50. Call on Mr. Webb.

Cheap Railroad Fare.

Capt J. A. Webb agent of the New Orleans St Louis and Chicago Railroad informs us that a sweeping reduction has been made in the rates of fare to New York City.

He is now prepared to sell through tickets over the most desirable routes of travel for $33. tf

Nevermore

Can the course gritty tooth powders and tooth-destroying chemical fluids find a place on the toilets of sensible people. The fragrant and preservative SOZODONT has superseded them all.
d1w.

For Rent.

A fine cottage house situated in West Jackson, on the Clifton survey. The house contains four rooms, has spacious porches, out buildings etc. For particulars apply to,
H. MUSGROVE.
tf.

WANTED.

A First-class Engineer and Sawyer wants a situation. Satisfaction given or no pay. Address FRANK VALLEY,
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OFFICE U. S. CHIEF SUPERVISOR, FOR SOUTHERN DIST. MISS.,
Jackson, Aug. 12, 1876.

To prevent confusion or misunderstanding, I respectfully give notice.

1. That whenever any ten citizens of any county, of good standing, shall make known to the Judge their desire to have the registration and election for member of Congress, in this year guarded and scrutinized, the proper appointments will be made of Supervisors. For this purpose, the Circuit Court for this District, will be open on the 17th instant. This request must be in writing, addressed to the Judge, at this office. It will entitle such county to supervision of the registration and election, under the United States statute.

2. Supervisors in the county must be able to read and write the English language, must be of different political parties, *one* for each party, at each voting precinct, and each must, at the time of his appointment, be a qualified voter of the election district or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

3. Applications for appointment of Supervisors are required by the Court to be recommended by the chairmen of the respective county executive committees, acting jointly, if practicable. If for any reason they do not unite, then appointments will be made for each precinct on the separate recommendations of the respective chairmen of the State Executive Committees, or of the county chairman, when indorsed by the chairman of his State Committee. This, because I do not know the respective county chairmen.

4. These recommendations must be sent to this office. They must contain only one name of each party for each voting precinct, for I will not choose in this respect for either party. It is made my duty by law "to receive the application of all parties for appointments," to present them to the Judge, and to furnish information to him in respect to the appointment by the Court. The Judge having imposed the duty upon me, I shall confide the choice of each party to its own organs, as before stated, exclusively.

5. It is hoped that these recommendations may be forwarded at once, with reference to registration, now soon to commence; and that the best men may be recommended from each side. It would be much for the peace of the election if chairmen could join in these recommendations. Though in this State there is no pay allowed for the service, good men, desirous of a fair registration and election, ought not to grudge the little time they will be engaged.

The laws of the United States against those engaged against the laws will be enforced, without favor or partiality.

GEO. T. SWANN,
Chief Sup'r So. Dis. Miss.

SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.

REV. J. T. ZEALY, D. D., Principal

THIS School will open its first session in the basement of the Baptist Church, on Monday, the 4th of September, 1876. It is very important that pupils intending to enter the Seminary be present on the first day of the session

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Classes in Collegiate Department	$5 00
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No extra charge for Ancient Languages.
Parents or Guardians intending to patronize the Seminary are requested to confer with Dr. Zealy. aug25 tf

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi.

In the matter of J. H. & N. H. Boyd, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy, No 1587

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, 1876, in front of the City Hall, the undersigned as Assignee in Bankruptcy of said firm, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 6 and 7, in Sec 20, T 6, R 2, east, containing about 135 acres. Also one-half interest in a certain store house in Jackson, used by said firm. Also the notes and accounts belonging to said firm.
R. R. LEDBETTER, Assignee.
a25-d3t

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CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.
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In all of its branches, including
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Boots and shoes, clothing, house-keeping goods, groceries, etc., have all been arranged and marked down with a view to the
SPRING BUSINESS SEASON.
Nothing could afford to a lady a more substantial present than a selection from our line of Dress Goods in fine combination for suits, comprising cashmeres, debeges, serges, alpacas, knickerbocker, plaids, basket figured reps and an elegant line of dress silk.

Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats
is especially attractive at this time and no gentleman should fail to look through before purchasing. In house-keeping goods we offer at
Greatly Reduced Prices
a magnificent line of napkins, towels, Marsailles spreads, table damask, lace curtains, etc., and the only complete stock of carpets in Jackson. Our
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT
is as heretofore larger, more complete, and cheaper than at any other house in this city. To it we especially invite examination. In
OUR STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS
of every character, especially the line adapted
To the Wants of the Planter,
we defy competition, through this department we hold the key to our large trade, coming as it does
FROM ALL SECTIONS
and every buyer will appreciate it upon examination.
IN OUR PEARL STREET STORE
we have now in stock selected for the holiday
A Complete, Fresh and Choice
Lot of Groceries,
which we offer at a price as low as can be found in the market.
Be sure, while you are making your spring selections to call at
ROBINSON & STEVENS

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E. W. CABANISS, Secty.
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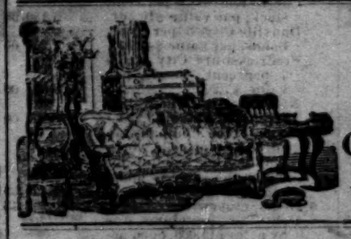

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je24-tf West Jackson, Miss

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STATE STREET.....JACKSON Miss,
feb8,tf

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(Of late firm of Lowe & Duncan)
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All work promptly executed and satisfaction guaranteed. oc19
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Confectioner and Manufacturer of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDY
Cakes, Pyramids, Etc.
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic NUTS, FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, ETC
Weddings and Parties Furnished at Short Notice.
LADIES CLUB ICE CREAM ROOM.
Having recently refurnished and refitted an elegant Ladies Club Ice Cream Room, in the rear of his store, from which a fine view of the river can be obtained, and so situated that the room will always be cool and pleasant, he respectfully invites his lady friends to give him a call and partake of his excellent Cream, Ices, Sherbet, etc.
MEAD, SODA WATER, ETC.
JOSEPH PODESTA,
139 Washington Street,
my11 tf Vicksburg, Miss.

$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their own localities at all the time they work or in the spare time alone. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept 18, 1876.

Dated 17, 1876.

From M. Shaughnessy.

SUBJECT.

Reporting that W. B. Redmond has not been furnished by Judge Hill with blank bond as US Marshal.

ACTION.

Filed Sept 18. 1876

87

158

AITYNIN. JACKSON MISS.SEP.XVITH. HON.A.TAFT. ATTY.GENL.WASHN.D

158 = 240R

WASHN.DC. JUDGE HILL HAS NOT YET FURNISHED.MR.REDMOND WITH BLANK BOND

ND OR LETTER OF APPOINTMENT WHICH I BELIEVE IS CUSTOMARY. M.SHAUGHNE

POINTMENT WHICH I BELIEVE IS CUSTOMARY. M.SHAUGHNESSY. XX PA

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept 21, 1876.

Dated " 17, 1876.

From Geo. C. McKee

SUBJECT.

Advising against the removal of Thos Walton U.S. Attorney.

ACTION.

Filed Sept 25. 1876

89

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 21 1876

Jackson Miss
Sept 17. 1876

Hon A Taft
Atty Genl U.S.

Sir:

Recurring to my conversation with you relative to the speech made by Thos Walton, U.S. Dist Atty, Northern Dist of Miss, (which speech is in your files) in behalf of our party in Miss, I volunteer this advice. It is rumored that his removal is contemplated. It would be the most natural thing in the world to remove him. But I do not think it is policy so to do. It would make a martyr of him, and would be so construed by the Dems, as to injure us. The Dems hope for his removal in order to say that if a Southern man though a Rep. dares to stand up for his native South he is at once struck down by a hostile and vindictive administration. We are already suffering from the construction placed upon some recent ill-advised Federal changes.

901

I do not contend that Mr Watkins speeches are at all Republican. Nor do I assert that he is a proper man to carry out the spirit of the Atty Genl's late circular. As a Republican Elector for the State-at-large, I shall keep out of his District, for I do not care to advise Republicans to support a man who makes such speeches. But if the Atty Genl can find that he can consistently let him alone, I pray that for political reasons, it may be done

Respectfully

Geo. C. McKee

P.S. Yesterday I had a successful and peaceable Republican meeting in Rankin Co, (a hard Co) and my judgment is that if we carry Indiana we will have peace and consequent success in Mississippi

McKee

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept 22, 187.

Dated 18, 1876

From U.S. Attorney
L. Lea

SUBJECT.

Rel to the judgment against C. L. C. Cass late Disbg. Agent Freedmen & Aband Land

ACTION.

Letter to Secy War Sept 22. 1876.

91

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 22 1876

Jackson, Miss., Sep. 18th 1876

Sir,

When writing to you on the 24th Ult., in relation to the case of United States against C. L. C. Cafs, late agent &c, I was of the opinion that there was a supersedeas of the judgment. On looking into the papers today, I find that the writ of Error bond is for costs only, which, of course, does not operate as a supersedeas of the judgment. An Execution will be issued as soon as we have a Marshal (we have had none for nearly a month), but I expect it will be returned nulla bona, as Cass has removed to New Orleans, and has, I understand, no visible property in this State.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

Hon. A. Taft,
Attorney General U.S.
Washington D.C.

42

So Dist. of Miss.

37

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Sept 27, 1876.

Dated " 22, 1876.

From US Marshal

J. L. Lake Jr.

SUBJECT.

Asking copies of circular instructions to US Marshals.

ACTION.

Ans. Sept 27. 1876.

93

OFFICE OF THE

United States Marshal,

Southern District of Mississippi.

J. L. LAKE, Jr.,
U. S. Marshal.

Jackson, Miss., Sept 22d 1876

Hon Alphonso Taft
Attorney General U.S
Washington D.C

Sir

I have the honor to request, that you will cause to be forwarded to me, a sufficient number of copies of your letter of instructions to U. S. Marshals, dated September 4th 1876, for my own use, and the use of deputies.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
J. L. Lake
U. S. Marshal

94

S. Dist. of Miss.

117

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 5, 1876.

Dated " 4, 1876.

From Governor J. M. Stone

SUBJECT.

Claiming that the condition of government in Miss. has been misrepresented.

ACTION.

Answer by letter Oct 6. 1876

Acknowledge

95

No. 44 339 12.50 Am

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following HALF RATE MESSAGE.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

490

Dated Jackson Miss Oct 4 1876

Received at 1.20 PM

To Atty Genl Taft Toledo

In report of your speech at Cincinnati Sept twenty eighth you make reference to Mississippi affairs which deserves notice at my hands I am more than willing & have been able to execute the laws in Mississippi & Conserve

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't

Dated, Oct 4 1876

Received at P.M.

To 2 Atty Genl

The public peace there is neither intimidation or threat of intimidation both parties assembled in public meeting without let or hindrance & both parties canvass without interruption in every County & Neighborhood. The report to department of Justice in

97

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't

Dated, Oct 4 186

Received at 3 P.M.

To Attn Genl

regard to this State oftentimes allege wrongs in communities which receive first intimation of the wrongs in despatches from National Capitol

I am aware evil disposed people seek to misrepresent but I think it is present not fair. The State should be condemned by wholesale without

99

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't

Dated, Oct 4 187 6

Received at

To Atty Genl

hearing I ask then as a simple Matter of Justice to mississippi you give me Names dates & places of wrongs alledged to have occurred reported to your Department Perpetrators of wrongs are responsible to State authority and I am

99/.

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated, 187

Received at

To 5 Atty Genl

abundantly able to
bring all such to
justice and am
determined to do so
I have done so thus
far vague reports
to your department
notwithstanding Mississippi
is quiet & orderly
affording ample

100

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't

Dated, _____ 187

Received at _____

To C Atty Genl

Protection to all
& Should not be
prejudiced in the
eyes of the Nation
on Charges evidently
Made for political
effect I send by
Mail Copy of registration
laws that you May
Judge by reading

181

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company *require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following* **HALF RATE MESSAGE.**

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't

Dated, _____ 187

Received at _____

To Atty Genl

Ascertain whether your charge of intricacy be well founded. Complaints of its working have been made only in one County

J. M. Stone

Gov Mississippi

253 Paid 1/2 rate NH

1021

So. Dist. of Miss.

59

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 16, 1876.

Dated " 10, 1876.

From Gov. J. M. Stone

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his request for information about outrages in Miss.

ACTION.

Filed Nov 3. 1876

Filed

103

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, October 10th 1876.

1.

Hon.
S. F. Phillips,
(Acting Attorney General,)
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your communication of the 6th instant was received by to-day's mail.

My telegram of the 4th was not addressed to "the Attorney General," but to "Attorney General Taft," the mention of his official position being intended mainly as descriptio personae. Still, as he had condemned Mississippi upon reports made to him as Attorney General, I must confess I did not regard "the gentleman holding that position as acting" altogether

104

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, _____ 187

2.

"unofficially, and in his capacity as a private citizen." And as he gave to those reports, which only became known to him in his official capacity, an importance which they would not, probably, have possessed otherwise, I did not suppose he would refuse my request for information upon the ground that he was "acting unofficially, and in his capacity as a private citizen." Nor do I yet think so, but trust he will recognize the fairness of my respectful request of the 4th.

It may be "an inadvertency to suppose that the Attorney General of the United States holds any such relation

105,

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, 187

3.

to the Governor of a State as renders it proper for him to make an official communication "of the nature" requested in my telegram. In my desire to obtain the information asked, I never gave a thought as to whether there does or does not exist any such relation. There can certainly be nothing improper or undignified even in an "official communication:" — but Mr. Taft may exercise his pleasure, and give the information in any way he may think proper. I shall be satisfied if, "acting unofficially, and in his capacity as a private citizen," he would give the information even in his public speeches. All I wish is the names,

166,

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, 187

4.

dates and places of alleged outrages, because, as Governor of Mississippi, I am able to execute the laws, and am determined to do so. I have no preference as to the mode Mr. Taft may select, should he be kind enough, in any capacity, to comply with my request. I am not willing to think Mr. T. would do injustice to Mississippi, and refuse to correct the wrong, either because he did the injustice "unofficially, and in his capacity as a private citizen," or because it is "an inadvertency to suppose the Attorney General of the United States holds any such relation to the Governor of a State as renders it proper for

107.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, _____ 187

5.

him to make an official "communication" which might place it in the power of the Governor to prove that injustice had been done his State, that charges had been made for political effect, and that a high official, "acting unofficially," had condemned neither justly nor advisedly.

You say you "make no question as to the sincerity of my assertion of a disposition to suppress violence in Mississippi." In that sentence, you do me injustice, evidently unintentionally. I used no expression in my telegram which could lead you to infer that violence exists in Mississippi. I asserted that Mississippi is quiet and orderly, and that I am both willing and

108

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, _____ 187_

6.

able to execute the laws, and conserve the public peace. The object of my telegram was to ascertain the information upon which Mr. Taft bases his charge that violence does exist in this State.

This is not designed as an "official communication" to the Department of Justice. I shall be grateful, though, for the information asked on the 4th, no matter by whom or in what mode furnished.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obdt. Servt,

J. M. Stone

Governor of Mississippi.

109

So. Dist. of Miss.

69.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 19, 1876.

Dated " " , 1876.

From J. L. Lake, Jr., U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Requesting troops

ACTION.

Letter with copy to Secretary of War Oct 20. 1876

Answ Oct 20. 1876

Filed

Blank No. 1. 87. 115 1047

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

26 ch

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, A. R. BREWER, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Jackson Miss Oct 19 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C. 1147a

To Hon Alphonzo Taft
atty Genl Washn
D.C

Sir Information derived from various sources constrains me to recommend for the better preservation of the peace & the enforcement of the laws of the United States that a company of troops ~~the~~ be stationed at Woodville Wilkinson County a company at ~~Fayette~~ Jefferson County a company at Canton Madison County a company at

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, A. R. BREWER, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Oct 19 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

To

Yazoo city Yazoo County
+ that the whole or a
fraction of the Company
stationed at McComb city
be ordered to Liberty
Amite County. Respectfully

J. L. Lake Jr
U. S. Marshal
Southern Dist of
Mississippi

94 Collect Goat
aw

So. Dist. of Miss.

74 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct. 24, 1876.

Dated " 19, 1876.

From J. L. Lake, Jr.,
U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Letter of Hon. John R. Lynch, recommending changes in Courts.

ACTION.

Referred to the President
Oct 26. 1876 ✓

113

So Dist. of Miss

88

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov. 1, 1876.

Dated Oct. 24, 1876.

From J. L. Lake, Jr.
U.S. Marshal.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to arrest near Port Gibson.

ACTION.

Filed Nov 2. 1876

114

211 5.42 P

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } NEW YORK.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y.

135 Ch

Dated Jackson Miss Oct 24 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn. Ave, Washington, D.C. 5.42 P.M.

To The Atty Genl Washn

Oct 24

Lynch attempted to speak at Port Gibson Saturday; white armed claiming to be Sheriffs posse; Negroes not permitted to carry arms to speaking grounds. Under promised protection by Sheriffs many kept arms two miles from town & attended meeting. At the outset Lynch was insulted

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, A. R. BREWER, Sec'y, } NEW YORK.

Dated Oct 24 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C. 7pm

To Atty Genl

& declined to speak under conditions prescribed by democrats. notorious Wash Davenport Colored who has several indictments pending against him for forgery & mutilation of records while Chancery Clerk of Warren County & who has lately turned Democrat in the hope of escaping

116

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } NEW YORK.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y,

Dated Oct 24 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C. 4pm

To Atty Genl

Punishment took the stand when Colored people began to despirse. Democrats be came enraged at this & pursued negroes for two miles with fire arms Clubs &c. When Negroes reached the place where their arms were deposited fire was returned & two horses

117

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } NEW YORK.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y,

Dated Oct 24 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C. pm

To 4 Atty Genl

belonging to whites were wounded, one Colored man slightly wounded no whites hurt— Intention was evidently to stampede the Colored people & intimidate them from registering & voting. Deputy Marshal Sprott an old Citizen of the County who arrived here from Port Gibson

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, } NEW YORK.
A. R. BREWER, Sec'y,

Dated Oct 24 1876

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

To 5 Atty Genl

Last night Fusionists foregoing information & asserts that a reign of terror exists in Claiborne County & that republicans will not be permitted to vote unless protected by U. S. troops

J. L. Lake Jr
U. S. Marshal

314 ~~Hand~~ Collect Govt
ah

So. Dist. of Miss.

115

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Nov. 27, 1876.

Dated " 22, 1876

From H. R. Ware

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the persecution of Howard Russell and Richard Sykes, colored, etc.

ACTION. Filed

Filed Nov 27. 1876

120

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1876

Jackson, Miss., Nov 22nd 1876.

Hon. Alphonso Taft.
Washington City
D.C.

Dr Sir.

In an unofficial way, allow me to write you a line, and enclose you the within letter, as only one, moiety, of the volume of evidence showing the unfortunate condition of our State, and the judicial, as well as other means which are resorted to, to crush out, and place under the ban of dishonor and infamy, any man who dares to be outspoken in his Republiconism, One of the signers of this letter is Howard Russell of Holmes County the same case you may remember we wrote you of some time since, then you wrote us to keep an eye upon him, he at the time being under arrest for some alledged violation of the State law. I have only to say now that all which District Atty Lee wrote you at that time in regard to the Russell case has been corroborated by other evidence which has reached us, and further I am able to say that the essential facts in the enclosed letter, I have ample reason for thinking are true, and yet the remedy, for these persecuted

and much wronged men, with hundreds of others in like situation I do not know, nor do I write you supposing that you can directly furnish the remedy, but only to show you the sad drift of political events in this State, for sad indeed they are, when the Courts of the Country are converted into Engines of Power, to accomplish political results.

For myself I dare, to express, and manfully advocate, the principles of that Party which my conscience, and judgment dictates is to the best interest of the Country, and while Republicans in the State, should have manhood enough to endure, all which they are subjected to, and yet not women, but when a poor, defenseless, Race like the Negro in this State is thus crushed, wronged, and persecuted for opinion sake, and there seems no shield to protect him, I scarcely have the heart, even as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, to call on him to stick closer firmly by the principles of the Republican Party, Self preservation being the first law of Nature, I can scarcely ask him to discard this law for the principles of his Party.

You will I trust pardon me for inflicting this private letter, on you, but I have seen so much of injustice, and wrong, here recently, and remembering your asking that we should keep in view the Russell Case, I have thought to write you these far and hasty lines to say that this is only one drift, in the judicial current in this State. Very Respectfully Yours &c

H. R. Howe

So. Dist. of Miss.

138 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec. 8, 1876.

Dated " 2, 1876.

From J. L. Lake, Jr., U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Requesting blank bond.

ACTION.

Ansd Dec 8. 1876

122

OFFICE OF THE

United States Marshal,

Southern District of Mississippi.

J. L. LAKE, Jr.,
U. S. Marshal.

Jackson, Miss., Dec 2nd 1876

Sir:

I respectfully request that you will cause to be forwarded to me, a blank, for Official Bond of U. S. Marshal.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
J L Lake Jr
U S M

A R Dutton Esq
Chief Clerk
Department of Justice
Washington
D C

123

So. Dist. of Mexs.

137. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec. 14, 1876.

Dated " 9, 1876.

From J. L. Lake, Jr.,
U.S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Requesting that at least one company of troops be left in his District.

ACTION.

Filed March 17, 1877.

124

So. Dist. of Miss.

141

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec. 16, 1876.

Dated " 14, 1876.

From J. L. Lake, Jr.,
U. S. Mar.

SUBJECT.

Asking that troops remain at Jackson.

ACTION.

Referred to the Secretary of War
Dec 18. 1876

125

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Dec 23, 1876.

Dated " 19, 1876.

From Luke Lea,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Report in Post Office cases.

ACTION.

Letter to Post Master General. Jany 15. 1877

1261

Southern District of
Mississippi.
District Court U.S.
Nov. Special Term, 1876.

Report of U.S. Attorney
to Attorney General
under Sec. 775 of
Rev. Statutes.

Pearlrick

L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

127

(Form 5.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY for the November Spl. Term, 1876, of

Attorney General

~~To the Solicitor of the Treasury:~~

SIR: As United States Attorney, I report, as required by section 775 Revised Code ~~(Page 6 of "Instructions,"~~ all cases wherein the U

also all proceedings had therein, ~~as well as in other cases~~ pending at the ~~date~~ November Spcl. Term, 1876, and since the la

AGAINST WHOM OR WHAT.	FORM AND CAUSE OF ACTION.	WHEN COMMENCED.	AM'T SUED FOR.	JUDGMENT OR DECREE. Date.	Principal	Inte
2365. John E May et al	Debt. Post. of a/c against John E May P'M at Philadelphia Neeshobe & Mifs & Sureties	Apl 22. 76	71 25	Nov 29. 76.	$71 25	$8

(Form 5.)

/6, of the District Court of the Southern District of Mississippi

Plaintiff for money due on account of the Post office Department.

the United States is a party ~~or has an interest, commenced since my last term report~~, with a statement of the cause of action; the last preceding term of the Court aforesaid.

CORPUS.	Interest.	Cost.	WHEN EXECUTION ISSUED.	WHEN EXECUTION RETURNABLE.	RETURN OF EXECUTION.—GENERAL REMARKS AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE SUIT, ETC. (The District Attorney will note specially, in cases of continuance, the causes thereof, and what is necessary to prepare the case for trial.)
18	16				Nov 29-76. Judgt by default for $71.00 debt & $8.16 damages against John E May principal & Wm Johnson J. S Dennis & R. A Morris sureties.

The above is the only case required to be reported to the Attorney General by Section 775 of the Revised Statutes. There are several cases of indictments in which payments have been made under arrangements with a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, reports whereof have been made to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Dec. 19. 1878.

L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

So. Dist of Miss.

310

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany 5. 1877.

Dated " 4, 1877.

From J. L. Lake, Jr.,
U.S. Marshal

SUBJECT.

Report upon political
affairs in his district

ACTION.

Filed in special box
Feby 7. 1877

128

Letter of
Lake, Marshal
gallix.

129/

Jany 5th 1877 JUSTICE

Washington, D.C.
January 4th., 1877.

Sir:

In compliance with your request that I furnish in writing a report of the condition of affairs in my district, I have the honor to submit the following, which, though necessarily incomplete because I am unable now to refer to the records of my office and documents on file therein, is nevertheless, so far as it extends, a truthful statement of facts.

In 1869, the State of Mississippi gave a Republican majority of nearly 40,000, electing Governor Alcorn. In 1873, when there was no Democratic candidate for Governor in the field, Governor Ames was elected by about 21,000 majority; and, in the mean time, local elections had with very few exceptions, resulted favorably to the

Republican party; the colored people, as a rule, voting for its candidates. Indeed, at the date referred to, 1873, there was no opposing political organization in that State, the Democratic party having in state convention assembled, solemnly declared that they would make no nominations, and determined, adopting the language of one of its distinguished representations, General Robert Lowry, to turn the members of that organization loose "unmarked and unbranded". Subsequent to the election of 1873, and prior to the election held in November, 1875, the counsels of the most violent, disappointed Democratic partisans prevailed; the teachings of an intolerant, and proscriptive Democratic press were adopted, and through these and similar baleful influences, parties were organized, practically, on a basis

of color.

This was not difficult of accomplishment. The colored people remained true to their political principles, and the whites as a class were forced, by means which are now, happily, well understood, to either refrain from participating in politics, or to affiliate with the so-called Conservative Democratic party. Southern men of conservative views, just men of character, standing, and intelligence to foresee the evil consequences which must necessarily follow the inauguration of a race issue, were hooted down, and dubbed: "old gentlemen with views." The extreme, bitter, and unrelenting element of the party obtained control of its organization, and dictated its policy. The few white men who were brave enough to face the torrent of indiscriminate denunciation, slander, and abuse,

and to remain true to their party, as the colored people did, were proclaimed, "enemies to their race", and subjected to every conceivable indignity. White people of Mississippi, natives of the soil, were first intimidated, which rendered possible the intimidation of an entire political party, largely superior in numbers to the aggressive organization that wrested the control of the Legislative department from the hands of the Republicans. The manner in which this white-line party subsequently seized upon the Executive Department is yet fresh in the minds of every well informed citizen. The reported Democratic majority in 1875 was about 30,000, and it is now claimed that the State was carried by that party last November, by a majority of over 57,000.

Permit me to recount briefly the leading particulars of one or two occurrences during the recent campaign, in the hope of giving an intelligent understanding of the general management of that most extraordinary, forcible political canvass. It should be remembered that from 1875 to November, 1876, there was little or no abatement in the intolerant, proscriptive, and vindictive policy of the party leaders and a partisan press, and it was by the means of such a policy, that the white people were induced to respond favorably when the demand that the election should be carried at "all hazzards"; peaceably, if possible, forcibly if need be was made by their leaders.

Threats were indulged in, prior to the election, to such an extent that the question as to whether it would be safe for a Republican to attempt a canvass was freely discussed,

but never satisfactorily determined until by experiments.

When the canvass fairly opened the plan of attending all Republican meetings and demanding a division of time was adopted by the Democrats, which resulted in disturbances, and frequently in the breaking up of Republican meetings. On such occasions the Democrats carried arms, and whenever serious trouble became imminent, the colored people would generally disperse and return to their homes discouraged and disheartened; oftentimes declaring that they enjoyed no protection, and that they would, therefore, not attempt to register and vote, because they deemed that by so doing they would place their lives in jeopardy.

The terrorism thus inaugurated proved effective in causing many of them to refrain from the exercise of their rights.

In some instances the registration of voters was worse than a farce, every means which could be devised being resorted to, in order to prevent a full and fair registration of Republican voters. This was notably the case in Warren county, as I learned from personal investigation and observation. In the counties of Jefferson, and Claiborne, Mr. Lynch, candidate for Congress, declined to fill his engagements to address his fellow citizens, after visiting the places where he was advertised to speak, because of apprehended danger.

That his fears were not groundless I am well assured. A special deputy U. S. Marshal, M. Howard, of Jefferson county, sought safety in flight prior to the election, and yet fears to return home. In leaving, he acted on the advice of R. H. Truly, a prominent, leading Democrat, and then editor of the

Chronicle, a paper published at Fayette in said county when Howard resides. I have since conversed with Truly, who admitted that he gave Howard the advice, and would not say that it was safe for him to return home even at that late day, the 19th. of December, 1876, and this too, notwithstanding he freely stated that he believed Howard to be an honest, upright man, and to use his own expression, "a good nigger". Howard was appointed, and afterwards elected Sheriff of his county. He gave good bonds, and managed his office, as I am informed, in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of the community. Howard is a colored man, a staunch Republican, and a leader among his people. Herein is his offending:

Dr. W. D. Sprott, an educated

white man, who has resided on a farm near Port Gibson, in Claiborne county, for over a quarter of a century, was some time prior to the election appointed a regular Deputy Marshal. By endeavoring to faithfully perform his official duty to preserve the peace, and to protect Mr. Lynch in the enjoyment of the right to advocate and support his election as a member of Congress, by means of delivering a public address to an assemblage of citizens at Port Gibson, Dr. Sprott rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Democrats of that county; a charge that he had instigated a riot by advising the colored people not to attend the meeting referred to, if they were to be disarmed by Democrats before reaching the grounds, but to follow his example and return home, was made against him, and to avoid violence at the hands of an excited populace, he deemed it prudent to report in

person to me at Jackson. A telegram was sent to the Sheriff of Hinds county, in which Jackson is situate, by the Sheriff of Claiborne county, asking the arrest of Dr. Sprott. I protested against an arrest being made on this telegram, and the Sheriff of Hinds county, therefore, declined to act upon that authority. Subsequently, however, a warrant was issued and duly executed by that officer. I then caused a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to be prepared, which writ was granted by Hon. H. T. Simrall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said state. The petition which was, of course, duly sworn to by Dr. Sprott alleged, that in view of the great public excitement and agitation then existing in Claiborne county, he considered that his life would be placed in jeopardy, should he be compelled to return home in obedience to the command of the

magistrate's warrant. Dr. Sprott was finally admitted to bail by Justice Simrall, and remained in Jackson until after the election was over, and the consequent excitement had subsided.

In my judgment, and I try to speak candidly, the persecution of Dr. Sprott, as in the case of Howard, heretofore referred to, was instigated by political opponents for the purpose of breaking down his influence and preventing the organization of the Republican party of the county.

I am fully persuaded that neither of these persons committed any offence against the State of Mississippi.

W. W. Chisolm, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, was announced to speak at Scooba just prior to the election, and the succeeding day at De Kalb, in Kemper county, the place of his residence. The excitement was so

intence, and threats were so loudly made, that Mr. Chisolm was constrained to yield to the advice of friends, and to forgo holding the proposed meeting at Scooba. The next day a large crowd of mounted and armed Democrats visited De Kalb, paraded for hours in front of Mr. Chisolm's residence, discharged fire-arms, indulged in threats, and made other violent demonstrations.

The assertion that no "Radical" could speak in De Kalb on that day, was publicly made, and the fact was so apparent that Mr. Chisolm did not risk his own, and the lives of his friends by undertaking to fill his appointment.

It is proper to state that about thirty of the persons engaged in this disgraceful affair, were indicted at the November term, 1866, of the United States court held at Jackson, and

also, that about the same number of indictments were presented against persons in Jefferson, and Claiborne counties for like offences.

I have not, in this hastily prepared communication, essayed to give anything like a detailed statement of outrages and frauds, which were reported to me officially, but have endeavored only, in accordance with your request, to cite a few examples for the purpose of furnishing information which will enable you to judge of the deplorable condition of affairs in Mississippi.

The accompanying comparative statement of the votes of several counties is respectfully forwarded for your information.

I am irresistably forced, as I believe every well informed, unprejudiced, and candid man must be, to the following conclusions:

1. That there never has been a

time since 1869, when the colored people of Mississippi were more willing and anxious to vote the Republican ticket than they were at the election held last November.

2. That many were prevented from doing so through fear of loss of employment, persecution, and violence.

3. That the reputed Democratic majority of about 57,000, is not an expression of the legally qualified electors of that State.

4. That with a free and fair election, Mississippi would have cast her electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler by a large majority.

5. That the means resorted to, in order to insure Democratic ascendency in that state ought to be condemned and denounced by every patriotic citizen.

Permit me to say in conclusion, that a majority of the white

people of Mississippi, deprecate violence, and are as peaceable and law abiding as are the citizens of any other State, but unhappily for the Commonwealth and for the entire country, their wise and prudent counsels have not controlled the policy of the Democratic party, with which most of them affiliate.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. Lamar
W. J. Martin

Hon. Alphonso Taft,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Jackson Daily Times

The Vote Mississippi.

The total vote of Mississippi at the late election, without the county of Coahoma, is reported officially as follows:

S. J. Tilden	108,341
R. B. Hayes	51,853
Tilden's majority	56,853
Whole vote	160,194
Add for Coahoma	1,000
Total	161,191

In 1875 the following was the vote of the State for Treasurer:

Hemingway, Con.	98,715
Buchanan, Radical	67,171
Democratic majority	31,544
Total vote	165,886

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES

Muldrow	14,177
Manning	7,731
Money	11,638
Singleton	14,583
Hooker	11,413
Chalmers	4,690

Showing the Democratic majority in the State, on the Congress ticket, 64,227. Enough for all "practical purposes."—*Hinds County Gazette.*

Enough certainly, possibly too much It may be that the thing has been overdone—that the joke has been carried too far. Republican candidates for Congress who purpose to contest the Election are of the latter opinion.

Significant Statistics.

We have not heretofore paid much attention to the returns from the farce enacted in this State, which is, by some people, styled an election, but a comparison of the results in the following specimen counties may not, at this time, prove wholly uninteresting:

	REP.	DEM.
Amite County.		
1873	1093	1407
1876	73	1477
Claiborne County.		
1873	1844	179
1876	423	1504
Holmes County.		
1873	2280	612
1876	1151	2514
Hinds County.		
1873	3480	1246
1876	1474	4503
Madison County.		
1873	2323	401
1876	13	1473
Tallahatchie County.		
1873	840	362
1876	1	1144
Lowndes County.		
1873	2723	716
1876	2	2073
Jefferson County.		
1873	1278	231
1876	419	1547
Warren County.		
1873	4709	1284
1876	623	2036
Washington County.		
1872	2569	195
1876	1598	2901
Yazoo County.		
1872	2433	922
1876	2	3672

Will any sane and unprejudiced man assert that such wonderful changes as above enumerated could have been effected by peaceful, fair and legitimate means?

We think not.

So. Dist. of Miss.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany. 11. 1877.

Dated " . 1877.

From Geo. T. Swann
Chief Supr. of Elections

SUBJECT.

Report and suggestions rel. to execution of the elect'n laws.

ACTION.

Filed in Special Box. Mch 9. 1877

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National Hotel,
Washington D.C. Jany 11. '77.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Jany 11 1877

Hon. A Taft,
Attorney General -

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 8th inst. with the following questions:

" 1. What success did you and those acting under you meet with in administering the National Election Laws in connection with the State Registration and election; and state the obstacles, if any, you encountered in enforcing the election laws of the United States in your District?

" 2. Will you state also what changes you think advisable in the present election system in order to secure more effectually the rights of legal voters and to protect the purity of the ballot box?

When charged by the U. S. Circuit Court with the duties of Chief Supervisor in my District, it was my earnest wish, by the most impartial methods, so to execute the laws of the U. S. as to promote harmony and peace among the people, and secure to every voter the unrestricted privilege of voting his own choice. In this, I know, I represented the purpose of the Court. I am sure, in view of the actual results attained in 1876, I utterly failed to accomplish any purpose. During the canvass of the four months preceding the election, instead of harmony, there was hate; instead of peace, there was, on the one side, bitter acrimony & denunciation, on the other, fear, anxiety, and despondency.

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In an address to the voters of the State published by the Honorable Judge Presiding in my Court on the 25 July 1876 declaring the qualifications of persons to be selected as Supervisors in the Counties desiring it, he said,

"I will again rely upon the nominations made by
" the Chairmen of the Executive Committees of each par-
" ty of the Counties from which applications may be
" made, they acting jointly"

To give its full pacific effect to this suggestion, as soon as this Circular was published I requested the Chairman of the State Republican Committee to confer immediately with the Democratic Chairman, to the end of obtaining their joint endorsement of nominations by either party, at once, in the hope that the Registration then commencing by the State officials might be attended by Federal Supervisors mutually acceptable to both parties. It was hoped in this way that harmonious action by the leaders of parties might be seen by the masses, and a kindly temper promoted on all hands in this initial step towards the Election. I was informed by him that he had approached the Democratic Chairman for this purpose, and that the proposal was promptly declined, on the ground that the Registration was a State concern, in which Federal officials had no business to interfere.

I also requested him to ask the cooperation of the other Chairmen in an effort to procure a postponement by the Governor of the State Registration by his appointees,

until after the 17th August, when the U. S. Court was advertised to convene for appointment of Federal Supervisors, a period early enough to afford ample time for completing all the Registration lists and returns. This was also declined, and the business of Registration proceeded in many Counties actively before the Court was convened, and without Federal Supervisors.

Defeated thus in my endeavor to bring into bearing the security provided by law for a fair registration, with Supervisors jointly endorsed by both parties, I was compelled to adopt the next best available method, of obtaining the separate nominations of each party by its own representative Chairmen. To this end I issued and published, on the 12th of August 1876 a Circular of which I here append a Printed Copy, marked A. which I requested the newspaper organs of each party to publish for general information. It was published in the Republican paper at Jackson, continuously, until the election. The Central Democratic organ, to which, at the same time, I handed a copy, published it only once, so far as I am informed.

Very few preliminary petitions under Sec. 2011. of Rev. Stat. had been forwarded to the Court at its meeting August 17th but are, as I now remember. These preliminary applications under Sect. 2011. were filed as received in my office, (the Clerks office of the Court) and kept open to public inspection of any citizens. So also were all nominations for Supervisorship. Before

the Court convened, the Chairman of the Democratic State Com. inquired if I personally knew the signatures to the Petitions, felt to be genuine, and whether any were signed with a 'mark' for Petitioners name? to which I answered that I had not personal knowledge of their handwriting, but should assume them as genuine, and that very few were signed by a 'mark'. He said he expected to give me some trouble, with if was probably to be made, as no names to be recommended for appointment, and to this I assured him I would file and consider all such, and submit them to the consideration of the Court. A few such objections were afterwards made, which I considered of no force, and accordingly recommended for appointment by the Court the persons nominated by each party, but the objections notwithstanding. The objections were overruled by the Court, but at the same time it was recommended by the Court that Commissioners for the parties objected to be withheld, and that I should await other nominations in lieu of those objected to, which I did, and then the polling places for which they were sought to be appointed were left without supervisors of the United States.

The Chairman of the Dems. Committee obtained from the Court an order in certain cases to delay the appointment of supervisors in order to give time for filing objections, which is here with exhibited, marked Exh. 'B'. As soon as this notice was published, the disposition to ask for appointment of supervisors, was

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sensibly abated. Republicans were unwilling to engage in the dispute, such scrutiny and objections were likely to produce - and they foresaw that such objections and efforts would seriously retard any appointment of Federal Supervisors, while the business of State Registration was yet proceeding with activity. As the result might be expected, many Counties were unprovided with Federal Supervisors, and the lists of voters were made up without their presence, in accordance with the provisions of the Mississippi Statute of April 7th 1876, of which I shall say more hereafter. Many were afraid to encounter the odium attached, in Democratic esteem, to the function of a Federal official in the concerns of a State election - and hence a serious obstacle was experienced in the difficulty of procuring the aid of competent Supervisors. I had such information from many Chairmen or Secretaries of County organizations. Very many respectable Colored Republicans, I know, were averse to such service, fearing they might incur the penalties of loss of employment and wages, or the more terrible and serious danger to their persons encountered by many Colored men known as Republican leaders in the memorable & in many respects terrific campaign of 1875. Fear and apprehension paralyzed them. Voices were hushed to silence in men whose hearts throbbed to speak and act for the Party to which they felt they owed their Freedom. They felt that the head and heart of

Irwin and Sheldon might be the price of independent and manly action in the Election.

A more serious and pervading "obstacle in administering the National election laws in connection with the State legislation and elections" resulted from the publication and dissemination, in elaborate and seductive, as well as thrilling form, of the old doctrines of State immunity from Federal interference in Elections. The entire local press of one Party teemed with fierce, and, of course, not very complimentary denunciations of your Circular to U. S. Marshals in September last, as an "important, illegal & wanton attempt to interfere with the freedom of Elections you thereby desired to maintain. To add to the potency of such appeals, no serious effort was made by the ablest lawyers of the State to show that your judgment of the powers and duties of Marshals was not sustained by, but opposed to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Kentucky & Louisiana cases.

Among these opposing influences, I here refer you especially to a legal opinion, addressed, a few weeks before the election, by the Hon. Geo L. Potter to the distinguished Chairman of the Demo. State Exec. Com. and widely circulated, long as it was, in the papers of that Party. These two gentlemen, deservedly eminent and beloved in social life, and of National reputes as lawyers, by the speciousness of this opinion, excited all the old fears of opposition to the exercise of

National authority in State elections among the ~~Excited~~ already heated passes. It aroused the authoritarian of unthinking multitudes, eager to believe the law to accord with their prejudices. It promised exemption from Federal authority in the Election. Its leading idea and doctrine was that the Elections, pending, though for Federal positions, was a State and not a Federal election, and that it was under the regulations of State law, conducted by State authority. It argued, plausibly and ably, that any interposition by Federal appointees and officers with the State officials conducting an election would constitute them trespassers, amenable to State authority for such interference.

The influence of this opinion was widely felt. It captured the judgments of able lawyers, already deeply imbued with the exploded theories of the days preceding the Rebellion, and even yet "unreconstructed" in this respect. It is hard to estimate the demoralizing force of such an opinion. It is sufficient for me to say here, that among the vast number of violations of the guaranteed rights of voters and candidates in the late Federal Elections in our State, of which you doubtless are otherwise informed by competent testimony, or personal knowledge of informants, not a single arrest of any offender was made in Mississippi during the whole canvass. I was often informed credibly of such occurrences, and

invariably answered that I would issue warrants of arrest upon a proper showing made, but the informers replied, that they would not assume the risks of appearing as witnesses in open Court! Afraid of well understood possible results, they preferred the only resort of the helpless, and submitted.

Under such influences, you cannot be surprised at the fact so clearly known, that for months before the election Republicans, largely outnumbering the "white livered" Democracy, were afraid to organize the usual Campaign Clubs elsewhere known in politics, and consented by untold scores to Democrats in every County in Miss. They were deterred, by assumptions on the part of their opponents of a right to interrupt and silence Repub. speakers as "liars and thieves", and fear of the consequences that would ensue, to hopeless inaction and despair, or, to obtain personal safety, and peace, and employment, to vote a ticket which was not their choice. While Republicans were thus muzzled and silenced, the Dems. press paraded threatening promises of "protection" to such colored men as might vote their tickets - but no such safeguards were offered to those who might adhere to the Republican Party. Nor can you be surprised to learn that Candidates of the Republicans for Electoral positions, & Candidates for Congress of that party, were driven by noisy mobs and threatening demonstrations frequently to depart

and leave their assaulted friends without an advocate or a speaker! There is abundant evidence of this, on more than one marked occasion.

The mischief to the cause of free elections, therefore, was done in Mississippi before the election in November. Public meetings for discussion of political topics by Republicans were not held for fear of danger — and the rights of free speech and free suffrage went down together. On the day of election, it is true, no guns were fired, and there was indeed 'peace' — yet it was that sad peace which shrouds a covered grave.

It was not until after the election, that the Judge of my district in an address to the Grand Jury, of which please find herewith a copy, marked Exh. 'C.' effectually and decisively overruled the dangerous legal heresies to which I have adverted. The indictment of some sixty or more offenders by the Grand Jury followed his charge, and affords some hope of the vindication of Federal law as a warning in the future. They will probably contested, inch by inch, on the theories I have stated. It will remain now with the Court, if the witnesses can be made to appear. Yet, so far as I and my subordinates are concerned, we have made a failure in 1876.

To the difficulties in the way of a fair and free Registration and Election, as before stated, I beg to add another. In the acts of Congress, sections No. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. & 2022. adopted May 28. '71

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are valuable safeguards to secure the rights of voters, vested in supervisors at the polling places. It is a matter of doubt with many, whether these salutary and efficient securities have not been repealed by Sect. 2029. adopted June 10. 1872. This latter act seems to confine the County Supervisors to the naked and powerless function of mere witnesses and bystanders. If this view be correct, in which I cannot and do not concur, these supervisors are of no practical value at an election or registration. The prevalence of the doubt has tended greatly to impair the vigor and efficiency of these supervisors in my district. Little practical respect is paid to their presence. In several instances, they have been compelled to abandon the polls & stay away; and in one, I am informed, he was refused permission by the State officials, to explain to a colored, but ignorant voter, who on being asked his "occupation" as required by the Statute, requested of this Supervisor instruction as to the meaning of this word "occupation," before he cast his vote. The Supervisor was proceeding to instruct him as desired, and was informed that he was obstructing the labors of the Board, and retired.

A far more influential obstacle to the enjoyment by voters of the protection secured by the National election laws is found in my humble opinion in the provisions of the Registration and Election Statute of our State, approved April 7.th 1876.

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which you will find in the printed acts of the Session of 1876. I think, on Examination of its provisions, you will find them opposed in several particulars to the plain and obvious meaning of the Constitution of that State. The only lawful requirements to constitute a "qualified voter" in Miss-sippi are found in the Constitution, Art. 7. Sec. 2. as follows:

" All male inhabitants of this State, except idiots
" and insane persons, and Indians not taxed, Citizens
" of the United States, or naturalized, twenty one years
" old and upwards, who have resided in this State six
" months, and in the County one month next preceding
" the day of election, at which said inhabitants of-
" fers to vote, and who are duly registered according to
" the requirements of Section three of this Article,
" and who are not disqualified by reason of any
" crime, are declared to be qualified voters.

" Sec 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the
" registration of all persons entitled to vote at any
" election, and all persons entitled to register shall
" take and subscribe to the following oath or affirm-
" ation: "I —— do solemnly swear (or affirm),
" in the presence of Almighty God, that I am twenty
" one years old, that I have resided in this State 6
" months, and in —— County one month — that I
" will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the
" United States and of the State of Miss-sippi and
" will bear true faith and allegiance to the same,

"51"

so help me God!"

It is plain that on this constitutional provision rests the right of the voter, which State Legislation cannot rightfully abridge, or so encumber its exercise ~~as to~~ with inconsistent restrictions, conditions, or limitations such as in fact do so abridge it.

The right of suffrage, thus secured by the State Constitution, is that which is intended to be guarded and secured by the National law. It is to the National law the voter in National Elections looks for the effectual security of his Electoral franchise, as thus defined. And any provision by the State in its Registration and Election laws which bear upon the elections for Congress and Presidential electors, and impair, abridge, encumber, or defeat the free exercise of such his franchise, must be regarded as obstructions of his rights, in the view of the National authorities.

I am sure these propositions cannot be denied, & assuming ~~[illegible]~~ them to be true, and that the elections in Mississippi in 1876 were conducted in conformity with the Elections act of April 7th 1876, referred to, I think it will be evident to you that the entire election held in Mississippi last year was in violation of the rights of the "qualified voters of the State" as secured and defined by the organic law of that State

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The first thing to which I will ask your attention is to the organization and powers of the Boards of Registration. The 1st & 2d Sections of the act remove the appointment of the Boards of Registrars from the County Supervisors, previously authorized to appoint them, and confer this power on the Acting Governor, and Secretary of State, who must of necessity know less of the qualifications of persons to be appointed than the Supervisors of the Counties in which they reside and are to act. It requires them to appoint, in June 1876, and annually thereafter, in each County, "three persons as a Board of County Registration, who shall be fit and competent men," and constitutes them "peace officers while in the discharge of their duties as Registrars", declaring "that all of said Board of County registration shall not be members of the same political party". Who are members of each political party is not left to itself, but it is for this Board of State officials to determine the political affiliation of their appointees, though the party assumed to be so represented may not by its own appropriate organization recognize such appointee as representing its principles or preference. And this State Board may at any time on its own judgment remove any such appointee and fill the vacancy so created.

By Sec 5. of the Act, it is among other things provided that the "said County Board shall designate
13. " one of their number to register the voters in the

" County, who shall at the times and places of registration
" as published, make a faithful and complete registra-
" tion of all the qualified voters in the County assigning
" each voter to the Registration Book of the District of his
" residence" &c

By section 12. of the Act, "any two of the County Board of Registration may discharge all the duties, and shall have the same powers as the entire Board". (The italics are mine.)

Under the provisions above enumerated, it is plain, how — in a time of intense political antagonism and strife, when the leading papers of an excited party conducted by gentlemen of talent and zeal, whose conceptions of patriotic duty can find it expedient to decry "moderation", to counsel "desperation" among its adherents, in pursuit of imagined 'Reform', and the surrender by age of its prudence & thoughtfulness to the intemperate zeal and fiery impetuosity of the ardent youth of the Country, as leaders and captains — the entire control of Registration may easily be committed, without check, to the representatives of only one party; and, especially, when such a party, possessing the wealth and military prestige of the State, yet, conscious of its own numerical inferiority, declares in emphatic and varied forms, its determined purpose to arrest all the powers of the State Government from a well understood majority, in the spirit and temper indicated by such suggestions.

How much could be expected of officials armed with unchecked power, and driven by such stimulation? Surely, nothing less than is this day seen in Mississippi, the spectacle of a qualified majority of the qualified voting population dethroned from its rightful position, and a minority, possessing the property of the State and led by the prejudices of an era supposed to have passed away, triumphant, under the forms of unconstitutional law, over a helpless majority!

By section 4. black books for registration of voters are provided for, each page to be divided into eight columns, each containing specified particulars as to each voter, as the record of those alone qualified to vote. For the purposes of this letter, I only cite now the fourth, fifth and sixth columns of this very remarkable record of voters. The 4th. particular is whether the voter is "white or colored". The 5th. is for his residence in the district, and "in what portion of the election District", and if in an incorporated City or town in what ward" – The 6th. particular his, "occupation, where prosecuted, and, if employed by any one, the name of employer".

By sec 6. it is enacted that the member making the Registration in any precinct "shall require each voter to state under oath, in what election district of the County he resides at the time of registering, and in what portion of such district; and, if resident in any incorporated City or town, in what ward of said City or

" town, and his occupation and where prosecuted, and,
" if in the employ of any one, whom, and the nature of said
" such employment, That the answer of the voter shall be re
" ~~gistered~~ entered by the Registrar designated by the County
" Board of Registration as aforesaid, to register the voters of
" the County, under the appropriate heads, as well as the
" number and name of the voter, the date thereof, and if
" white or colored." 'Color' strong on the brain! and
the prior law, requiring a certificate of Registration
to be furnished the voter is also repealed by this act.
The repealed provision furnished ready evidence of his identity.

Premising these particulars in this remarkable act of Legislation, it is not my purpose, nor within the scope of your enquiries, to comment on other provisions of the Statute, only remarking that there will be found in the record of it nothing to dispense with the voters oath required to the particulars above stated, as a qualification of his right to register. It is evident to any reader of the clause of the Constitution quoted, and of the foregoing requirements of the Statute, that the said 4.th 5.th and 6.th requirements have no warrant in the Constitution of the State relating to the grant of the Elective Franchise. For example - what warrant is there for the record required in Column 4. of the Book of Registration, of "white or colored" against the name of the voter? Of what other use or purpose can it be, than to make in the record "a distinction on account of race or color," between voters, equal as such before the Law? Is not such a distinction, of record, equally condemned by the Constitution of Mississippi

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as by the express mandate of the Constitution of the United States, in its prohibitions of State action? Of what legitimate use or advantage is it, in a Registration of Voters, to show whether this or that man, all having equal electoral rights, is "white or colored"? It might find a proper place in a Census of the People, but it seems to me to have no legitimate place in an enumeration required for the purposes of an election, in which every free citizen has an Equal right to cast his vote, when "qualified" according to the simple and equal provisions of the State Constitution and Federal law. But it is easy to see the illegitimate uses to which such provision may be prostituted in a war of races, from which all good men shrink with horror and shivering.

2 Ly. As to the requirement in the 5th column. The Constitution only fixes as a requisite of qualification, that the voter shall reside a certain length of time "in the County". Concerning the legitimacy, for purposes of identification and convenience, of a requirement that he shall state the "Election District" of his residence, it may easily be asked, but not so readily answered, why he shall be required, as a precedent condition of being registered as a voter of that district, to swear to the "Nation of the District" in which he resides. When it is remembered, that in our section of the Union lands are known, in legal description, by the No's of Townships, Ranges, Sections, and subdivisions of Sections, and further, that in the practice

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adopted under this Statute, the new districts are often marked only by the same divisional lines, it will be seen at once by any one acquainted with the facts of our condition that very few even of intelligent whites, and probably not one in a thousand of the illiterate colored citizens entitled to the Electoral franchise, could swear with satisfactory certainty, "in what portion of the district" so defined was his residence? Consider, if you please, that a very large majority of the colored voters are hired laborers, for wages, on lands of their employers, the description of which never once enters their thoughts, or engages their concern. As a rule, hardly with an exception, colored laborers have no sort of knowledge of land numbers. And yet, prepared by men not specially desirous to see them register, knowing their general political leaning, can you estimate the numbers of such men, anxious to vote, yet unable to swear without risk of perjury, and thus turned away, in bitter sorrow and disappointment, from opportunity of enjoying the dearest boon of Freedom, the only sure preservative of this blood-bought liberty? May I not justly characterize such a state contrivance to confuse and muddle the voter, as abridging and impairing, rather than protecting his rights, and "an obstacle" to Federal officials in their efforts to enforce the National Laws on the subject of Elections? I feel it my duty thus to mention it for your consideration.

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18. The same objection, in substance, applies to the requirement of the entry in the 6th column, as to the

"occupation" of the registering voter. This, plainly, cannot be defended as a constitutional requirement. Such inquiry finds no lawful place in any constitutional registration. It is impertinent, vexatious, and unlawful. No conceivable lawful motive exists for the requirement of such an oath. Yet, in times such as Republicans experience, sadly, in many quarters, it is not difficult to conceive a purpose, in some cunningly devised way, to make his "employment" or "occupation" as a laborer dependent on the vote he may be requested or commanded, under adequate penalties, to give.

It is by such unconstitutional means that the franchise of qualified voters, guarded as it is, and by the National Law, has been in instances I am unable to name or detail, substantially annulled by the Legislation referred to.

Not long before the election in November, a young friend, of an illustrious Northern name, now a lawyer of Vicksburg, called at my office on professional business in the Court. ~~Incidentally~~ Engaged in friendly and jocular converse, I asked him — "J—, have you killed any 'niggers' in Warren lately?" He replied, "No, nigger no need of that now. We've beat you on the Registration this year". And so it, doubtless, was done. And so, in the State I love, and to which I owe every thing, for public, private, and social kindness, during the awful forty years since I took my "carpet-bag" from the old Dominion to its genial hearth and

fields, I am compelled in truth and candor, though with a pain and sorrow I am unable to express, as a National Union man, to say, that I feel that our Election in the last year was a nullity, worse than a farce.

My answer to your first question, which I have not had time to make shorter, will suggest my response to the second.

I think the National law should be amended, so as to make plain the matter of doubt herein before stated, whether Sec. 2029. of Rev. Stat. is intended to deprive County or City voters, where they amount to less than 20.000 inhabitants, of the safeguards and protection of their Franchise secured and provided by Secs. 2018-'19-'20-'21-&'22. I can see no reason for any such difference in the protection afforded, and many reasons, obvious to one so well informed of Events in the South as you must be, which render them as needful there, as in Cities or Counties of over Twenty thousand inhabitants.

Of Conse, I think the Election System declared and provided by the Mississippi law ought to be repealed, and provisions adopted in consonance with the faster provisions of the Constitution of that State. But, as this may be beyond the power of the Congress of the United States, this suggestion is out of place here.

Yet, looking at the disposition so painfully evident in all the late Slave States, with the exceptions, perhaps here and there, to regard the extension of suffrage to

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to the colored race as a wrong and injustice to be redressed in some undefined way in future, and as an intended degradation of the white race to be resisted in every practicable form of action — and realizing the existence of this right in the colored race, for self protection, as an inexorable, necessary, and ineradicable fact in our political system, in all the coming future — together with the state existing prevalence, in all its old vigor, of the old and now happily exploded theories of Separate State Supremacy, and Sovereignty in all elections by the people of the several States — I think the peace, safety, and purity of the ballot, in all elections for the National Congress, now imperatively justify and demand of Congress, that it shall take the whole machinery of the "times, places, and manner" of holding elections for Members of Congress, into the exclusive control of the United States, acting in all the matters of Registration and holding of such elections, through its own appointed officers, from Registration to the final returns to be made to its own tribunals. Of course, the fixing the lawful qualifications of voters must remain in the State Legislatures, as ~~fixed~~ declared in the Constitution. But it seems to me, on full reflection and conviction, that many, nay most, of the complications that now mar our peace and threaten the stability of our system of Government, might be thus happily averted and prevented in future, if the several Governments State and Federal ~~which~~

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should be each endowed with the right in each to manage its own Elections, by its own separate agencies and instrumentalities, those of National representatives by the United States, and those of State officials by State appointees, each under their own responsibilities. The people of the several States would thus learn the truth which ~~to prevent~~, whence they only know now in theory, that the National Government is a Government in fact, near to them, and challenging their undoubting confidence and unhesitating respect, and not a thing afar off, to be looked at with jealousy, indifference, or suspicion. In the South especially, we should soon learn to realize what a vast majority of the white population do not yet truly feel, that it is their Government, as truly and more supremely, than the State Governments: that it exists, not for their ~~[illegible]~~ alienation & injury, an object of continual jealousy and suspicion - but that is in very truth, in all the time of their greatest danger, distress, & peril, "a power, "a wall of fire around, & in their midst, a tower!" It seems to me there can be no doubt of the right of Congress by law to "make or alter" any State regulations of the "times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and representatives," now prescribed in each State by its local laws - excepting only as to the places of choosing Senators. The 2.d clause of Sec 4. Art 1. of the Constitution appears clearly to contain this power: And the

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grave anxieties now disturbing the fears and apprehensions of millions of our people, would seem to be sure proofs of the expediency and wisdom of such a change, in order more effectually to ~~guard and purify the ballot box~~ "secure the rights of legal voters and to protect the purity of the ballot box."

Apologizing, if need be, for the length of this reply, which I have not time or opportunity here to review so as to condense, and happy if I have been able to throw any light upon the subjects of your letter. I am with the highest respect

Your obedient servant
Geo. T. Swann
Chief Sup. of Elect.
So. Dist. of Miss.

2 5.

157

Exh. 'A'. p. 3. ms.

A.

OFFICE U. S. CHIEF SUPERVISOR,
FOR SOUTHERN DIST. MISS.,
Jackson, Aug. 12, 1876.

To prevent confusion or misunderstanding, I respectfully give notice.

1. That whenever any ten citizens of any county, of good standing, shall make known to the Judge their desire to have the registration and election for member of Congress, in this year, guarded and scrutinized, the proper appointments will be made of Supervisors. For this purpose, the Circuit Court for this District, will be opened on the 17th instant. This request must be in writing, addressed to the Judge, at this office. It will entitle such county to supervision of the registration and election, under the United States statute.

2. Supervisors in the county must be able to read and write the English language, must be of different political parties, *one* for each party, at each voting precinct, and each must, at the time of his appointment, be a qualified voter of the election district or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

3. Applications for appointment of Supervisors are required by the Court to be recommended by the chairmen of the respective county executive committees, acting jointly, if practicable. If for any reason they do not unite, then appointments will be made for each precinct on the separate recommendations of the respective chairmen of the State Executive Committees, or of the county chairman, when indorsed by the chairman of his own State Committee. This, because I do not know the respective county chairmen.

4. These recommendations must be sent to this office. They must contain only one name of each party for each voting precinct, for I will not choose in this respect for either party. It is made my duty by law "to receive the application of all parties for appointments," to present them to the Judge and to furnish information to him in respect to the appointment by the Court. The Judge having imposed the duty upon me, I shall confide the choice of each party to its own organs, as before stated, exclusively.

5. It is hoped that these recommendations may be forwarded at once, with reference to registration, now soon to commence; and that the best men may be recommended from each side. It would be much for the peace of the election if chairmen could join in these recommendations. Though in this State there is no pay allowed for the service, good men, desirous of of a fair registration and election, ought not to grudge the little time they will be engaged.

The laws of the United States guarantee those engaged against hindrance molestation or injury, and these laws will be enforced, without favor or partiality.

GEO. T. SWANN,
Chief Sup'r So. Dis. Miss.

158 A

Exhy. 'B'. p. 4. ms.

C.

ford B. Hayes and William A. ...

NOTICE.

OFFICE CH'F SUPERVISOR ELECTION
SOUTHERN DISTRICT MISSISSIPPI
Jackson, Miss., Aug. 31 1876.

This is to give notice that I have this day received from Hon. R. A. Hill, Acting Circuit Judge in this District, an order as follows:

"*Hon. Geo. T. Swann, Chief Supervisor of Elections:*

In order to give both parties a fair opportunity to object to the appointment of such persons as may be nominated upon the other side, you will suspend making the appointment when requested for such time as may be requested by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the party objecting, to confer with the Chairman of the County Committee, for a time not exceeding six days.

You will also permit each party to take the names of those nominated as well as the names of the petitioners, by the other party, for the purpose of considering whether or not objections will be made." * * * *

These instructions will be observed, but the requests and objections referred to must be made in writing to prevent any misunderstanding.

158 B

GEO. T. SWANN,
Chief Supervisors of Elections.

Exh. 'C'. p. 9. ms.

B.

tion of 1875, although more murders were committed that year, for then Republicans supposed they would get some protection, and would contend for their rights, but when they learned they were to have no protection, but must either submit or take up arms and defend themselves, and not wishing to kill even in self-defense, they had to submit, and be driven about and act as the Democracy were determined they should.

Judge Hill's Charge to the Grand Jury.

158 158 C

The Grand Jury was impanneled in the United States Court this morning and duly charged by His Honor R. A. Hill, U. S. District Judge.

The following is an extract from the charge in relation to violations of the election laws of the United States.

Gentlemen:

The Presidential and Congressional election, after a heated contest, having just been held, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the Acts of Congress in relation thereto. the violation of which is declared a crime agains the United States, and for which the offender is liable to prosecution and punishment in this Court. Some of the provisions of these acts relate to the voter, some to the officers of registration and election, appointed either by Federal or State authority. The officers appointed by State authority, and the laws enacted by the State to govern them in the discharge of their duties, are for the purpose of this election, adopted by the laws of the United States, and therefore for that purpose become the laws of the United States, and the officers of the United States, so far as to render such officers amenable to the United States for a violation of the acts of Congress declared criminal. Others of these acts relate to preserve the purity and freedom of the elective franchise, are not partisan, but are intended to protect all, of all parties alike, and all of all races alike, whether against unlawful acts of one race against the other, or of portions of one race against others of the same race.

This court is not, and ought not to be, a partisan court; it is the court of all and for all.

You, gentlemen, no matter what your party opinions, partiality and prejudices may be, have no right to permit them to influence your actions, but should so far as possible divest yourselves of every feeling of the kind, and not condemn in one of the opposite party that which you would not equally condemn if the act had been committed by one of your own party.

To avoid any partisan influence, you have been, as far as it could be done, selected from each party in equal numbers. I trust that in your action you will attest the wisdom of this rule, and that the guilty, and they alone, will be presented. Not to so act would be a crime in yourselves.

A long experience both as a grand juror and prosecuting attorney, has convinced me that upon these partisan questions the truth is more difficult to ascertain than upon any other. Witnesses, without being aware of it, view transactions only from their own partisan stand point. The *beam* in the eyes of themselves or party friends is never felt or seen, but the *mote* in the eyes of their opponents is detected with ease, and which, by the magnifying glass of political prejudice, is made to appear in huge proportions. In all such cases it will be your duty to apply the utmost scrutiny in your examinations and if possible elicit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

I might say more, but the law is so plain, and when its violation is made out by the proof to your satisfaction,

States, and therefore for that purpose become the laws of the United States, and the officers of the United States, so far as to render such officers amenable to the United States for a violation of the acts of Congress declared criminal. Others of these acts relate to acts of other persons in relation to such officers or voters. These acts of Congress you will find in the Revised Statutes of the United States, on pages 1075-6-7-8, and sections 5511-12-13-14-15-20-21-22-28-29-30-31, which you will carefully read upon your retirement.

And from which it will be seen that in them Congress has embraced and defined almost every conceivable act or omission intended on the part of the officers named, or other person, to prevent the free and unembarrassed exercise of the elective franchise by every voter entitled to cast his vote in these elections, no matter what his race, position or party preferences may be. And the man who by threats, force, intimidation, fraud, or other unlawful means, attempts to deprive such voter of this inestimable right, thereby strikes a dagger into the heart, and sheds the very life blood of the liberties and dearest interests of every man, woman and child of this in theory and should be in practice, our boasted land of free and equal rights; and ought to receive the punishment demanded by the law for so great a wrong.

The freedom and purity of the ballot box is the corner stone and foundation of the citadel reared by the founders of our government as the depository, protection, and defense of our most cherished and sacred interests. And he who knowingly and wilfully attempts to poison, corrupt or destroy it, is an enemy both to himself and his fellow man.

This may be thought strong language, but it is no stronger than true.

The right to vote in these elections has another right coupled with it, and that is the right of every voter to peacefully assemble with his fellow voters, and in a proper manner to consider and advocate the claims of the candidates who ask their votes, or any question relating to the Federal or national interests. This includes the right of the candidate to discuss these questions and present his claims for the support of such voters.

And when two or more persons band or conspire together, to prevent by force, intimidation or threat, any such candidate or voter from the exercise of the right so guaranteed, they are guilty of violating the law, and subject to the penalty pronounced. To constitute this offense, it is not necessary that any act shall be done in furtherance of the purpose of the conspiracy, but it is complete whenever the agreement is entered into between the parties to it.

The rights of the voters and candidates last stated, are necessary to enable the voters to exercise the elective franchise properly. Under our system of government every voter is a sovereign; the officers of the government, from the President down are but the servants of the people, and the whole people, the voters, representing those, to whom the right of suffrage is not given, so that directly or indirectly these officers derive all

scrutiny in your examinations and if possible elicit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

I might say more, but the law is so plain, and when its violation is made out by the proof to your satisfaction, your duty is so plain that I submit this portion of my instructions to you without further comment.

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These acts of Congress further provide that none shall vote except those legally entitled, and that they shall vote but once for the same candidate in the same election, and that such legal vote shall be counted and properly reported.

They further provide that where, by the law of the State, registration is required to entitle the voter to cast his vote, and he is otherwise entitled, that he shall have a free and unembarrassed opportunity to do so; and any act of omission or commission on the part of the officers of registration done or omitted to be done, with the intention to deprive the voter of this privilege is denounced a crime, so if it be done by any other person with such intent.

These laws passed by Congress to

So. Dist. of Miss.

187- DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany. 22, 1877.

Dated " 16, 1877

From Luke Lea,

U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Recommending payment of bounty of Duncan Bowser & Samuel Collins.

ACTION.

Aug 29, & Sept 22, 1876

Letter to Secretary of War Jany 23. 1877

160

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 22 1877

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16. 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the judgment in favor of the United States for $544.63 against C. L. C. Cass, late agent &c., for bounty money of Duncan Bowser & Samuel Collins, cannot be collected — and it seems to be a hardship on these parties for them to be kept out of the money due them from the government, to await further unavailing efforts to collect it from Cass. The case is still pending in the Circuit Court, not having been disposed of at the late Nov. Term, in consequence of the absence of the Circuit Judge. But, as the judgment was not superseded, I caused an execution to be issued, returnable to the Nov. Special Term of the District Court, which has been returned nulla bona. The affirmance of the judgment will give no hope of collection, for the writ of Error bond is for costs only. Cass, who has removed to New Orleans, has no property in this State.

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., 187

I am troubled with frequent inquiries by Bowen & Collins about their money, & I submit, that it ought not to be longer withheld from them because it cannot be recovered from Cass.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

Hon. Alphonso Taft,
Attorney General U.S.
Washington,
D.C.

162

La. Dist. of Ala

198 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany 29, 1877.

Dated " 18, 1877.

From J. W. Gully

SUBJECT.

Rel. to character of W. H. Chisolm

ACTION.

Filed Jany 29. 1877

163

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 29 1877

De Kalb Mis Jany 18. 1877

Gen Taft.

Of course you do not know who this W. W. Chisolm is, who as Marshall Lake says was a candidate for Congress in this State. Well, I will give you just one item in his history & then let you judge if any grand jury ought to have found a bill against any body on his testimony, and it was on his testimony & that of others worse than he that said indictments were found. He was once a judge of the ~~Probate~~ Court in this County, & in 1866, he forged & certified as judge of probate that one Perry Moore, Sam Ben, Sherman's Army burn 184 bags of Cotton, in the County of Sunardale just south of this County and intended to prosecute a claim against the U.S. government to recover ~~three~~ value of said Cotton with his forged certificate, but the Clk. of the Pro Bate Court arrested the paper & kept it when it was presented to him for the Seal of the Court.

(over)

The clerk knew that Perry Moore was dead and knew his signature as well as you do your own, and told Chisolm it was a forgery and he Chisolm acknowledged it, and tried every way to get the precious document back. but the clk, would not give it to him & has it yet. The original –

Respectfully &c

T. W. Gully

P.S.

I will add that he was indicted & a bill found against him in our Circuit Court for it but his friends were in office in those days & the bill was stolen & under his friends rule here, the indictment could never be renewed as they would stack the grand jury,

For the truth of these things a list of affidavits could be made in this County as long as my arm — as for any conspiring to keep him from advocating his claim to a seat in Congress that's all bosh, He only marched about in procession & he was afraid of the Cotton matter

So. Dist. of Miss.

198

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Jany. 29, 1877

Dated 24, 1877

From J. L. Lake, Jr.,
U.S. Ma.

SUBJECT.

Copies of indictments found Nov. Term, 1876, in election cases.

ACTION.

Mr Phillips

No action
SSP

Filed Jany 30, 1877.

165

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

J. L. LAKE, Jr,
Marshal.

Jackson, Miss, Jany. 24th 1877

Sir,

In accordance with your request, I have the honor herewith to transmit, copies of Indictments found by the Grand Jury at the November Term 1876 of the United States Circuit Court.

Absence of the Clerk of Court who was subpoenaed to Washington as a witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges & Elections prevented an earlier compliance with your request.

I am Sir, Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

J. L. Lake Jr
U. S. Marshal

Hon Alphonso Taft
Attorney General U.S.
Washington D.C.

160

2447

In the Circuit Court
U.S. So. Dist. Miss.
November Term 1876

United States
vs } Conspiracy to pre-
} vent support and
} advocacy of Election
Wade Harrison & others

True Bill
Gus Asher
Foreman Grand Jury

R Lea
US Atty

Sixth Congressional District of said State, at the election of Members of Congress to be holden in said State on the seventh day of November then next ensuing, he, the said John R. Lynch, being also then and there, a lawfully qualified person as a Member of the Congress of the United States, from delivering a public speech to a political meeting of Citizens of said State, then convened at the town of Fayette, in the County of Jefferson, in said State and District, which said speech, he the said Lynch, in the lawful and proper exercise of his right of free speech, and in the legal and usual manner of Candidates for political offices, did then and there desire and intend to deliver to said meeting, in support and advocacy of his election as a member of Congress from the Congressional District aforesaid, And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said Wade Harrison - Jos. D. Davenport - Putnam Darden - J. S. Johnston - Frank Marschalk Charles Coffee - Chester Coffee - Bolls Johnston - S. W. Briscoe - James Dennis - Abram Voss - James Voss - N. L. Guice - T. L. Darden and R. H. Truly with the said divers other

United States of America
Southern District of Mississippi

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Mississippi, at the November Term thereof A.D. Eighteen hundred and Seventy-six;

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, in and for the District aforesaid, on their oaths, do present, that Wade Harrison - Jos D. S. Davenport - Putnam Darden - J. S. Johnston - Frank Marschalk - Charles Coffee - Chester Coffee - Bolls Johnston - S. W. Briscoe - Edward Carpenter - James Dennis - Abram Vose - James Vose - N. L. Guice - J. L. Darden - and R. H. Truly, late of said District, Laborers, with divers other evil minded persons, whose names to the Jurors aforesaid, are as yet unknown, On the 28th day of October, A.D. Eighteen hundred and Seventy-six, in the District aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Court aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously, did then and there conspire, combine, and confederate together to prevent, by force, intimidation and threats, John R. Lynch, who was then and there, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and as such entitled to vote, and who was then and there a candidate for election as a member of the Congress of the United States, from the

evil minded persons to the Grand Jurors unknown as aforesaid, On the day first aforesaid in said Southern District, and within the jurisdiction of said Court unlawfully and feloniously did then and there conspire, combine, and confederate together, by force, intimidation and threat to prevent the said John R. Lynch, from giving his support and advocacy in a lawful manner aforesaid, toward and in favor of the election of the said John R. Lynch, as a member of the Congress of the United States from said Congressional District, at the election to be holden as aforesaid, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States

L. Lea
U. S. Attorney

2445

In the Circuit Court
South. Dist of Miss.
November Term 1876

United States
vs } Preventing Exercise of Suffrage
F. L. Gibson

True Bill
Gus Asher
Foreman Grand Jury

L. Lea
U.S. Atty

United States of America
Southern District of Mississippi

In the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of Mississippi, at the November Term thereof A.D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six.

The Grand Jurors of the United States for the District aforesaid, on their oaths do present, that a certain place called Pelahatchie, in the County of Rankin, in the State of Mississippi, was one of the legally designated voting places at the Election holden on the 7th day of November, A.D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-six, for the election of a Representative in Congress, from the Fifth Congressional District in said State, and that a certain Isaac Coleman, who was a Citizen of said State and a qualified voter thereof, and entitled to vote at said election, and at said place, did, then and there desire and endeavor to exercise his right of suffrage by voting, at said Election and Place,

And the Jurors aforesaid on their oaths aforesaid, do further present, that one F. L. Gibson, laborer, on the day

aforesaid, in the District aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, with force and arms, in and upon the person of the said Isaac Coleman an assault did make, and him the said Coleman, did then and there strike, beat, and otherwise ill treat, with the intent him, the said Coleman, to prevent from voting at the election and place aforesaid. And the Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do say, that he, the said F. R. Gibson, on the said Seventh day of November, in the said District and within the jurisdiction of said Court, by force as aforesaid, unlawfully and designedly, did then and there, prevent him, the said Isaac Coleman, from freely exercising his right of suffrage at the election and place aforesaid; Contrary to the Statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America

L. Lea
United States Attorney

So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

228

Received Feby 19, 1877.

Dated " 13, 1877.

From Geo. T. Swann,
Clerk U.S. Courts

SUBJECT.

Rel. to falsety of testimony of Geo. A. Wilson before Congress

ACTION.

Answd Feby 20. 1877
Letter to Hon O. P. Mitchell
Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate

172/

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 19 1877

The Hon. A. Taft
Atty Genl U.S.
Washington D.C.

Clerks off. U. S. Courts
Jackson, Mis. Feby 13th 1877

Dear Sir

Those who know me will not attribute to me any bitterness of disposition towards those with whom I differ in my political sentiments. The personal associations of all my maturer and later years, have been mainly with Democrats, among whom my active political life in bygone years was cast. Though I had the happiness to enjoy the personal friendship of many of the most active and influential whigs of the State while I was in political service from 1841 to a few years before the war. I refer you to this to show you that I am actuated by no low or unworthy motive in what follows. I have taken the liberty of referring you to my friend Senator Alcorn, who was one of those towards whom I stood for many years before the war in distinct political antagonism, while we maintained towards each other relations of personal friendship and mutual respect, in which politics made no interruption. Happily, since the war, a common sense of the needs of the South has made us associates, to the extent of our several abilities, (though he in a far higher sphere), with the National Republican Party. I refer you to him, because I do not wish to be set down or regarded as one of those (of whom in the past few sad years there have been, I fear, too many) who haunt your Department with malicious, misled, & often interested suggestions, to the prejudice, oftentimes, of better men. I wish to assure you of what God knows to be my only motive; and that is to cause justice, simple justice, to be done towards an important department of the Government in which I

am one of the very humblest Servants, and to vindicate the fairness, impartiality, and integrity of one of the purest Judges this Country ever had on its Bench - I mean Judge R. A. Hill - He has been my friend and benefactor when the damnable rebellion had reduced me and a large family to destitution utter and, at my advanced age, almost complete: and his good temper and wise moderation have been ever exerted (sometimes, I think, too boundlessly) to reclaim offenders against National Law, rather than vindictively to convict and punish them. His Court is most unjustly, and, as my position enables me to know, falsely aspersed, in the testimony recently given by one George A. Wilson Esq. a young attorney of Holmes County Miss. and now the Democratic District Attorney of that District, brought into office by means of the monstrous outrages and frauds which saturated free Republican Gov.t in Miss. in the fall elections of 1875. You may find his testimony in the printed Pamphlet of the evidence taken recently before the Com. of Priv. & Elect. in the Senate, Gov. Morton's Committee. It was taken after I had been examined as a witness, and discharged, and so could not hear it. I was obliged, as you know, to ask a speedy exam.n & discharge, that I might return to my duties in Court here which commenced Jany. 22d. Had I heard it, I sh.d have begged to be recalled so as to nail it as bad coin to the counter, then and there, in the particulars to which I now call your attention, relating to the Court, its course of business, its rules of procedure, and his own special case.

I shall not here refer to what he said on Examination in reference to the local elections and the character of officials in Holmes Co. though in these I learn that he has grossly misrepresented both facts and persons. It does not fall within my pur-

pose, as otherwise it might, to vindicate the character of individuals, members of the Republican party, in this County. It is only my object now to expose a slanderous and false charge upon the Court - and a foully false statement in relation to the indictment against himself, the fact of which was brought out in his Cross Exam.n after I left the Com. but at my suggestion (as Capt. H. J. Fisher, employed in the Com. room, can inform you.)

First. The substance and intent of the first portion of his testimony, to which I have alluded, (See printed evidence, page 88.) is that Grand Juries are purposely so organized in this Court as to make them partizan Republican bodies, to which Democrats are only admitted by courtesy. Please examine his evidence in that regard for yourself. I will not here go into particulars, as I will myself if I was on the witness stand. I simply desire here and now to denounce the charge on Judge Giles Court as false in spirit and in fact.

In order to do so, I only have refer you to the accompanying Documents, marked "A" & "B," being printed Circulars issued by myself under the order of the Court to each & every Com.r of the United States Cir. Court in the Counties of this District. The Circular is in literal compliance with the order of the Circuit Court as entered of Record, which I do not have copy in at hand simply for want of time. You will see, from Doc. "A" the date of that order, and, of course, the order under the execution of which, in practice and in fact, the Grand Jury that found the "True Bill" against Wm. Wilson was summoned, impannelled and organized. You will observe the caution with which the order and Circular were drawn in order to secure a Grand Jury of non-political bias. Thus winning the en-

the freedom of the Court from political bias. It shows, emphatically, what I am proud from other & more intimate personal association to know, that in this Court there is a Republican Judge whose motives live on a higher plane than that of Party, in the clear region of Christian Conscience and duty. This act has been carried out faithfully. The drawing of the Jury, by myself & the Marshal, from the names returned by the ~~Commissioners~~ Commissioners and kept in a Box as directed, has been done in the presence of Wesley McGehee, Esq, a Commissioner of the Court, & my Deputy. He is a Democrat, of the straightest faith as such. He is a gentleman, I take leave to say, though he is my son-in law. In intelligence and integrity he is the peer of any man. At my induction to this office, he had been reduced by the war from ease & plenty to poverty. I appointed him because I knew his worth & talents, and to secure as far as I might the support of my daughter and grandchildren. His politics was known to me and to the Judge who approved my appointment: and thus both I and the Judge aimed to show the County that this Court was not a party Court. If he knew whom of he was testifying, Mr. Wilson would have known this. Yet I do him what justice may be found in the fact that he could not know any thing about the practice of this Court, for he testified about a Court in which he was not a licensed attorney, and in which he had never had a case, and, so far as I know, had never been personally present ten minutes in all the years since the war. — So much for his charges against the Court & its officers sworn before the Committee.

2dly I add, for the fuller vindication of Judge Hill, Doc. 'B.' in which the bipartizan purpose of the Court was still more distinctly & clearly declared to the Commissioners enga-

-ged in selecting juroors. I will not enlarge on it. His directions, as stated in this Circular, are even more emphatic than in Doc. A.

In the canvass in this State last year, you will doubtless have seen a copy of a most threatening and extraordinary letter addressed by one Genl. Tucker, late of the Southern Army, and now a member of the Miss. Legislature elected in 1875, to the Foreman of the Grand Jury in the District Court of the Northn. Dist. of Miss. in which the said Foreman was threatened with serious personal punishment, if certain indictments for election & other offences against Federal law, then supposed by him to be under investigation, should be found against persons in Tucker's neighborhood. This letter created great excitement and much newspaper comment. It was charged that the Grand Jury was 'packed' so as to give it a grossly partial Republican majority. When the subject came up for discussion in the newspapers in this (South.) District, and the fact was made known that, under the Rules and Practice of this Court, Jurors were selected in fact by the U. S. Comrs. in the several Counties, the intensely bitter Democratic sheet at Brookhaven in Lincoln Co. congratulated its party that the Democrats would have control of the Juries in this Court inasmuch as the larger number of the Comrs. were Democrats. This statement of their politics, so far as I knew the Comrs. personally, is certainly true. In this central Co. of Hinds, they stand 6 Dem. to one Republican. Among these six is the distinguished Wm. George W. Harper, Editor of the 'Raymond Gazette', elected to the Legislature in this largely Repub. County in 1875, by means of a system of outrage and terrorism which will not soon pass from the public memory. One of the principal modes of silencing Republican voices & scattering

Republican assemblages and Clubs in all this section of the State in 1875 and again in 1876 was the practice, under an assumed right of supervision and control, and of commanding speakers to "stop telling lies", of discouraging and dispersing all Rep. organizations was the celebrated suggestion of this Commissioner in his paper in August 1875, was immediately taken up and reached out in every dem. This suggestion occasioned my letter to the Dem. General of the 2d & 3d September 1876. ocratic paper of the State. It became, in fact, the foundation stone of the fabric of Democratic Devilism, known to politicians as the "Mississippi Plan". Its fruits are the overthrow of free suffrage all over the South, by which in truth the Country North and South is now made to "stand of the ragged edge" of dismay and fear attendant upon a close Electoral Count, when, if the majorities known to exist all over these Southern States could have cast their true vote, "a wayfaring man, though a fool," would have had no difficulty in making a 'Count' for himself.

It is in the toleration by the Court of such men in the offices of Commissioners of the U.S. Courts you may find much of the laxity in the "enforcement of the National Election laws", upon which on another occasion I fear that I wearied you, and for that reason forbear to add more here, now just to say that the truth, as to this Court, lies just on the opposite extreme to the statement of this Geo. Wilson, Esq.

I beg next to invite your careful attention to his answer on page 87. of the Printed Testimony, and to the that statement of facts with which I shall close this tiresome letter. It is his answer to a question by Mr. Herman "Who was the judge"?

There are several falsehoods so gross in this answer that it is hard to speak of it with any degree of patience. There is scarcely a complete sentence, except the last two, which is

not absolutely and grossly false. I enclose you herewith Doc. C. a transcript of all the material record of the prosecution therein referred to. I take the answer by inclosure. "The grand jury was republican". The truth is just the reverse. Both the ~~Foreman~~ of this Jury were Democrats of the straightest sect. Ask Senator Rose of Warren the politics of Wm. Lu Richardson"? He is well known as a Dem. by every Wickshugh. So of Wm. Hollingsworth, of Yazoo, in which the Hon. Wm. Sugaloos adherents claim every vote a Democrat. The truth was that a very large proportion, I think, were Clearly, ~~I know~~ were Democrats, and so were any Citizens of Jackson now in Wash. if called on to swear you. I personally know that the last man, 18th on list in Doc. C. J. F. Dawn is a very respectable Democrat of Wickshug. The Court had ordered If there was a difference it was the accepting result of "drawing a jury" "them to be selected equally from both parties". "When this "bill was found I knew nothing about it. I at once went to "this man Wilson". Why did he go to him, if he "knew nothing about it"? Self contradicted. Nathan Wilson, the man he speaks about, was not here. A Sp. Ca. for him was returned "not found"!! He says "I then went to – or rather he came to me – a republican, Charles Barson, who was on the Grand Jury"!! Examine Doc. C. "you will perceive there was no such man on the Grand Jury.!! There was no man of that name on all the record of that Term, either as petit Juror, or Grand, or subpoenaed as a witness!!! of course, this is a lie, out of the whole cloth. The only truth in this whole statement is that he was acquitted – and that the statement of a jury being empannelled is not true. It was an agreed verdict, because, I learn, both Judge & Counsel thought the Indictment was bad in law, under Judge Bradley's opinion.

And now, Mr Attorney General! may I not respectfully ask why it is that this man might not at once be indicted for this wholesale falsehood, in the district of Col. where this larger falsehood was sworn to, in the Nation's ear? How else will you ever put an end to the wholesale and unblushing falsehoods now daily sworn to, unless an example be made of some case like this? I do not otherwise see how the floodgates of falsehood pouring their volumes of defamation over the broad land, are ever to be shut down. Give us a prosecution and a conviction or two, and the country will find better food for the daily supply of its intelligence.

Pardon my earnestness in view of this very marked case: And if deemed inexpedient to punish this man, at least permit me to beg that you will cause this letter and its accompanying exhibits to be sent to Senators Morton and Mitchell of the Senate, that proper steps may be taken to correct these shameless misrepresentations.

With the highest respect, I am

Your most obt. Servant

Geo. T. Swann

So. Dist. of Miss.

253 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received March 10. 1877.

Dated " 6, 1877.

From Luke Lea,

U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Report in civil cases Jany. Term, 1877

ACTION.

Enclosure referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury June 16. 1877.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received March 31, 1877

Dated " 27, 1877.

From Luke Lea,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Asking instructions in election case.

ACTION.

Answd Apl 2. 1877

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 31 1877

Jackson, Miss., March 27 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of indictments pending in the U States Circuit Court for this district. These cases will be for trial at the ensuing May term, which will commence the 1st. Monday in the month. The offences charged being violations of the franchise laws, are necessarily of a political character, & the trial of the cases, it is reasonable to suppose, would give rise to considerable excitement, especially as all the defendants are democrats, & some of them prominent & influential politicians. If the cases are tried, there will doubtless be a serious conflict of testimony, & a conviction can hardly be expected. Mistrials would probably be the result, as it would be impossible to prevent party feeling from influencing the juries

It has occurred to me that it may not be

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., ... 187

in harmony with the views & policy of the Administration to have these cases brought to trial, & the object of this communication is to solicit your instructions in the premises. Allow me to urge a prompt answer as, if the cases are to be tried, no time should be lost in making the necessary preparation.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General U. States
Washington, D.C.

List of Indictments

United States 2440 07. Jno. W. Gulley & 27 others	Conspiracy to prevent W. W. Chism from support & advocacy of his election as member of Congress.
Same 2441 07. Eli W. Mullen	Intimidating voter.
Same 2442 07. Patrick Henry & 2 others	Conspiracy to prevent Sam'l. J. Ireland from support & advocacy of his election as Presidential Elector.
Same 2443 07. James Moss & another	Intimidating voters
Same 2445 07 T. L. Gibson	Preventing Exercise of suffrage.
Same 2446. 07 Ross McCardle & another	Conspiracy to prevent Jno. R. Lynch from support & advocacy of his Election as Member of Congress.
Same 2447 07. Wade Harrison & 16 others	Same.

So. Dist. of Miss.

296. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 2, 1877.

Dated March 28, 1877.

From Jas. M. Coleman.

SUBJECT.

Asking redress in matter of money awarded him by So. Claims Commission, withheld from him for fees.

ACTION.

Passed April 4. 1877 (Circular)

1801

DEPARTMENT OF
APR
1
1877
JUSTICE

Crystal Springs Miss
March 28th 1877

To Attorney General
Charles Devens
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

The United State Souther claim commissioner & the United State Congress allowed me $375-00 a Treasury Draft has been Issued, Late Secretary Morrill, Ruled that the Draft should be turned over to the atty of record -, in 1869-70 or 71 Guilbert Moyers filed my application, and at the same time become the atty of the case - nothing more was done until 1873 or 4, I was informed that Mr Moyers was suspended from Practice in Law, and that all his cases was turned over to Richd McCallester, of Washington, Geo J. Mortimer of this County of Copiah & Town of Hazlehurst assume the position of Local atty for Mr McCallester, & being conversant with all the facts in the case, and informed me of the same - and agreed to take the case for 25 per cent, on what was allowed, and Proceeded to take the Depositions before a U.S. Commissioner which was done, now you perceive that G. Moyers became atty in the case, and the Draft Issued and turned over to him, McCallester and Mortimer are not known on the Records now it seems that Moyers McCallister & Mortimer, want about 75 per cent of the amount allowed - Moyers once agreed to send me my Draft on Payment of 25 per cent of

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The amount of the Draft, I made an arrange-ment through J. F. T. Green, Banker of Jackson Miss to collect my Draft on payment of 25 per cts. J. F. T. Green Informs me that Moyers Decline to send the Draft - unlis 50 or 75 per cts is paid for fees - - will you Be please to Inform me what I am to Do in the case - I am willing to pay for fees what I agreed to pay and no more - I want to Do what is Right in the matter. - If it is not in your Knowledge or power to post me up - will you Be please to Refere me to the Proper Department at washington, where I can get my Rights and get the Proper Information

Respectfully Yours &c Jas. M. Coleman

So. Dist. of Miss.

8.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 9, 1877.

Dated " 4, 1877.

From Geo. T. Swann,
Clerk U.S. Courts.

SUBJECT.

Asking instructions rel. to furnishing names of Gov't. witnesses in election cases

ACTION.

Answd Apl 9. 1877

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To the Hon.
Attorney General, U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Clk's off. U. S. C. Court
Jackson, Miss. Apl. 4. '77

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APR 9 1877

Sir,

In the preparation of the trial Docket for the ensuing term of the Circuit Court of this District, I am constantly having demands made upon me by learned Counsel to give them information of the names of witnesses for the United in the cases they represent for the defense. I decline to give it, even when I know the names, and refer them to the District Attorney for the U. S. They claim that such is the law and practice of the State Courts. I hold, as Clerk of a U. S. Court, that the criminal practice of the State Courts does not prevail in the U. S. Courts. Most inquirers are not satisfied with my refusal, and I am rail bitterly against such a construction of the Law. It embarrasses me as Clerk, for I would not willingly deny any defendant his right, and am pained to hear the Government denounced and complained of. It is for this reason that I ask your advice, as the Chief officer of the Dep.t to which I belong, to the end that the practice may be settled.

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The practice of District Attorneys of late years in this Court has been changed. Until about the year 1873 the names of witnesses for the prosecution were endorsed on indictments. Since that time, it has been omitted, for prudential reasons. I will give you an illustration. On the 12th February 1876 one William Hosley was indicted in the District Court for interference with a Voter in the Election in Warren County in 1875. At the May T. 1876 there was a mistrial, and the cause was continued. At the November Term 1876, one of the witnesses on the former trial, having been appointed a Supervisor of the Cong.l Election at his precinct, in Warren County, addressed to the District Judge a letter of resignation of his Commission, and enclosed it in an Envelope to myself, and on the Saturday before the election (Nov 4.th) it was by me, as Chf Supervisor, delivered to his Hon.r who advised that it should be accepted. The reason assigned was that he had been on the day he wrote shot at by the defendants "for testifying before the U. S. Grand Jury & Dist Court & also before the Senatorial investigating Committee."

184 At the subsequent sessions of the Court, on the 21st Nov.

1876 the defendant appeared by his Counsel, withdrew the former plea of Not Guilty, and moved the Court to quash the Indictment, which was sustained, and the Defendant discharged. The reasons assigned in the Motion were referred to by me in a report filed as Ch. Supervisor of this District in response to a Call of your Hon. predecessor, which I presume is yet on the files of your Department. It referred to the obstacles to the enforcement in this District of the National Election Law. I refer you to it now as affording one reason, among others, for the omission of the names of Witnesses for the U. S. upon Indictments, as now practised by the Dist. Attorney.

It is not my purpose, as it is not within my duty, now to enquire into the proper practice on the bringing in of Indictments, but to obtain, for my guidance as Clerk, your instructions as to my official duty on occasion of Calls such as I have referred to in cases where I may happen to have learned the name from the District Attorney in his official intercourse with me in reference to his

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prosecutions, or where the name of the Witness may have been indorsed on the Indictment, when returned into Court by the Grand Jury.

I am often lectured on my response to calls of this character, and if I am wrong in refusing the information I shall be glad to be corrected, so that I may not err again in this respect.

Soliciting an early reply as may suit your convenience, and in order that I may know what to do in reference to a number of Indictments on this line triable at our ensuing May Term,

I am, Most Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Geo. T. Swann. Clerk

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So. Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 10, 1877.

Dated " 5, 1877.

From J. A. Orr,
Atty-at-Law

SUBJECT.

Asking dismissal of enforcement cases against citizens of Kemper Co.

ACTION.

Answd Apl 11. 1877
Letter to U S Atty
Southern Dist of
Mississippi Apl 11. 1877

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OFFICE OF **J. A. Orr,**

LAWYER.

Practices in the Courts of Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Clay and Chickasaw, in the Federal Court, and in the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

Give christian names of firm. Itemize open accounts, and swear to them before—not a Notary, but a Justice of the Peace or Miss. Commissioner. Accounts barred in three—notes in six years. Jurisdiction, Circuit Court not less than $150, U. S. Court not less than $500.

APR 10 1877 JUSTICE

Independent Print.

Columbus, Miss. April 5th 1877

Hon. Chas. Devins
Atty Genl U. S.
Washington City.

Sir—.

In the "heat of passion" last November many indictments were found in the District Court of the U. S. at Jackson Mississippi vs. Citizens of Kemper County charging them with violation of the enforcement Act. This County Kemper adjoins the Circuit where I presided as Judge for Six years after our admission into the Union and knowing many citizens there I have inquired into the facts on which these indictments were predicated—. My investigation justifies me

OFFICE OF **J. A. Orr,**

LAWYER.

Practices in the Courts of Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Clay and Chickasaw, in the Federal Court, and in the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

Give christian names of firm. Itemize open accounts, and swear to them before—not a Notary, but a Justice of the Peace or Miss. Commissioner. Accounts barred in three—notes in six years. Jurisdiction, Circuit Court not less than $150, U. S. Court not less than $500.

Independent Print.

Columbus, Miss. 187

in giving you the assurance that the ends of public justice do not demand a prosecution of these indictments.
No man was killed, wounded, or shot at neither was there any personal collision. There was no violence or threatened violence so far as I can learn.
There was a political gathering variously estimated at from eight to fifteen hundred persons & perhaps quite a number in the procession may have been more boisterous than polite.
As a Citizen of the State of Mississippi and loyal to the Government of the United States and the advocate of the rights of all other Citizens I respectfully petition you to order a dismissal of the indictments.

I have the honor to be &c

J. A. Orr

(over)

I will add that I am not of Counsel in the Case than no pecuniary interest in advising you on the subject

Respt J. A. Orr

So. Dist. of Miss.

24 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 17. 1877.

Dated " 13 1877.

From Luke Lea,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Enclosing stamps, supposed to have been stolen.

ACTION.

Answd Apl 19. 1877

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 17 1877

Jackson, Miss., April 13. 1877

Sir,

The enclosed postage stamps, two of the denomination of 30¢, fourteen of the denomination of 6¢ & one of the denomination of 3¢, were brought to me in my office this morning by a man by the name of Henry Massey, a resident of this place, who says he bought them some twelve months ago, from a man by the name of Martin. Finding that he could not use them, Massey brought them to me under the impression, it seems, that I might buy them. Martin is known to me as of infamous character, & that the stamps were stolen by him or some one else, I have no doubt. It is understood that he has left the country & gone to Europe. I told Massey I could not buy the stamps, but that I would retain them & send them to the Department at Washington. Although his possession of the

Office of

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., ... 187

Hamp, for so long a time, is calculated to excite some suspicion, I have no good reason to doubt the truth of his story. He is dull of intellect & might have readily been imposed upon by an artful knave like Martin.

Very respectfully,
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

To,
The Attorney General, U.S.
Washington
D. C.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

28. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 18. 1877.

Dated " 14. 1877.

From W. R. Ware,
Asst. U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to removal of Luke Lea, U.S. Atty, and his appointment.

ACTION.

Filed Apl 18. 1877

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 18 1877

Jackson, Miss., April 14th 1877

Sir.

Information has reached me that an effort is being, or will be made to have me appointed Attorney in Chief for this District by the displacement of the present incumbent, I desire that you should know not alone that I am no party to such movement and do not sanction it but that my personal relations with Judge Lee are such that I could not accept the position if made vacant by his removal, Besides this I know him to be an efficient, honorable and able officer of your Department, and as a man, one justly held in the highest esteem by the community in which he has so long lived

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt.
H. R. Ware
Asst. Dist Atty.

Hon Chas H. Devens.
Washington City
D. C.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 19 1877.

Dated " 14 1877.

From Geo. T. Swann,
Clerk U.S. Courts.

SUBJECT.

Asking copy of certain printed document, or of his report upon election

ACTION.

Ans. April 23 1877-
Copy sent.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 19 1877.

Dated " 14 1877.

From Geo. T. Swann, Clerk U.S. Courts.

SUBJECT.

Asking copy of certain printed document, or of his report upon election

ACTION.

Ans. April 25 1877 - Copy sent.

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To the Chief Clerk
Dept. of Justice
Washington D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 19 1877

Clerk's off. U. S. Cir. Ct
Jackson, Mississippi
April 14. 1877

Dear Sir - about the middle of January last, while in Wash.n, at the request of the Atty General, I made a report to him as to the Election in Miss.i in Nov. '75-'76, of which, made in haste and without my books, I kept no copy. I understood it to be wanted as an Exhibit to some Dept report to be made to the President in connection with a then recent call on him for information touching election matters in the South. Returning home about the 19 January, I did not learn, nor do I know yet, whether the President ever answered the call on him, or, if so, whether this report of mine (as Chf. Supr. of Elec. in this Dist.) was sent in, or published in any document of the session. Will you be kind enough, if there was such a message and documents, and any copies of it may be in your reach, to send me a pamphlet copy? or if not, then to have my report copied by some of your subordinates, & directed to me? I will remit by the mail after receiving it, what you may inform me is a fair remuneration for the copy.

I am, most respectfully, Yr Obedt Servt
Geo. F. Swann -

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So. Dist. of Miss.

38- DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 23. 1877.

Dated " 18 1877.

From Luke Lea,
U.S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Reporting continuance of franchise cases to Nov. Term, 1877

ACTION.

Filed Apl 28. 1877

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 23 1877

Jackson, Miss., April 18. 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a slip from The Jackson Times of the 16th inst., from which it will appear that I have deemed it proper to have it publicly announced that all the cases in which indictments are pending in the U. States Circuit Court for this district, for violations of the franchise laws, will be continued until the November term, 1877, of said Court. I trust my action in this matter will be approved by you, as it is by the Judge of the district Court, Hon. R. A. Hill.

Very respectfully,
L. Lea, U.S. Atty.

Hon. Charles Devens,
U. S. Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

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In consequence of the failure of Congress to make a sufficient appropriation to defray the expenses of the Judiciary Department for the current fiscal year, the fund applicable to that purpose is so nearly exhausted, that the Attorney General has found it necessary to address a circular letter to the United States Attorneys and Marshals, instructing them that the expenses of the United States Courts for the remainder of the year must be reduced to the lowest practicable limit. To give effect to the instructions of the Attorney General, and in consideration of all the interests involved, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, has, we are advised, concluded that it will be inexpedient to try, at the approaching May term of the United States Circuit Court, any of the cases therein pending in which parties are under indictment for violations of the Franchise Laws, and we are authorized by the United States Attorney to announce that all of these cases will be continued until the next November term of said Court. Aside from the expense which a trial of these cases must necessarily involve, their trial at the May term, would call to Jackson a large number of persons, witnesses and others, at a season of the year when they ought to be at home, attending to their farming interests, upon which many of them have to depend as a means of support for themselves and families.

So. Dist. of Miss.

33 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received April 23 1877.

Dated " 18 1877.

From Luke Lea,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to application of J.A. Orr for nolle of indictments against citizens of Hemper les. (enforcement cases)

ACTION.

Filed Apl 23. 1877

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 23 1877

Jackson, Miss., April 18 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by Hon. J. A. Orr, of Columbus, Miss.

As the letter of Judge Orr reflects unjustly on the grand jury which found the indictments he desires to have dismissed, & on the U. States Attorney whose official signature they bear, I take occasion to say, that the evidence before the jury was amply sufficient to warrant their action, & that my name as U. States Attorney never appears on indictments found "in heat of passion."

Judge Orr was careful to inform you, that he is not of counsel in "the case", & that he had no pecuniary interest in addressing you. But it is possible his generous interest in behalf of the citizens

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187

of Kemper County may have been quickened somewhat by the fact, that one of the defendants happens to be a citizen, not of Kemper, but of Lowndes County, resident in the Judge's own town, & associated with him as a partner in the practice of law.

I forbear to comment further on the letter of Judge Orr.

Very respectfully,
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General,
Washington
D.C.

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., _____ 187

of Kemper County may have been quickened somewhat by the fact, that one of the defendants happens to be a citizen, not of Kemper, but of Lowndes County, resident in the Judge's own town, & associated with him as a partner in the practice of law.

I forbear to comment further on the letter of Judge Orr.

Very respectfully,
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General,
Washington
D.C.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 5, 1877.

Dated April 27, 1877.

From Tom L. Mellen, Atty-at-Law.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to offsetting account of J. L. Lake, Jr., U.S. Marshal.

ACTION.

Mayy. Letter to U. S Marshal. S. D. of Mississippi.

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PRACTICES IN
The Circuit and Chancery Courts
—OF—
Adams and Jefferson Counties
—AND IN—
The Supreme Court of Mississippi.

LAW OFFICE OF
TOM L. MELLEN,
13½ NORTH COMMERCE STREET.

Natchez, Miss., April 27, 1877.

Hon. Charles Devens,
U.S. Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:—

Permit me to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a modest request from J. L. Lusk, Jr., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of Mississippi. This request in the shape of an ope for balance of fees due him is but a sample of the oppressions to which people in this State have been subjected by the various incumbents of the office now held by Mr. Lusk since 1867 or 1868.

The facts in this case were these:

Newcomb, Ratchford & Ullman were sureties on the official bond of E. M. Preston late Collector of Int. Rev. 1st Dist. of Miss. Preston became in default thro' the rascality of two of his deputies. Judgt was rendered vs. him and his sureties. Fi. fa. against Preston having been ret'd "nulla bona" a fi. fa. was issued against his sureties; this fi. fa. was sent from Jackson by J. L. Lusk, Jr., under cover of a letter addressed to his deputy Maj. E. J. Castello who resides in this place, the postage

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being just three cents. This writ was presented to Messrs Allemong & Combs who referred the deputy marshal to me as their attorney. I immediately paid the full amount of the judgment, damages, interest and costs of Court including commissions &c., as the return on the writ will show. I have also Maj. Costello's receipts. Yet Mr. Lake has seen fit to present this a/c for 155 miles travelled @ 6¢ per mile = $9.30, altho' neither he nor his deputy travelled a single mile or incurred other expenses than the three cent stamp. Of course I refused to entertain Mr. Lake's decidedly cool proposition, and wrote my response in language plain and emphatic. I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to this matter as it is time to have a stop put to the "irregularities" in Federal offices in this State and especially the Marshal's office.

Permit me to add that the present Administration is rapidly gaining the confidence of our people.

Very respectfully
Jas. G. Blaine

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(Copy)

Office of
United States Marshal
Southern District of Mississippi

J. L. Lake, Jr.,
Marshal.

Jackson, Miss., April 23rd 1877

Messrs. Samuel Ullman and
H. G. Newcomb
To J. L. Lake, Jr. U.S.M. Dr

To balance due on Fees in the matter of the United States
v
Richd Ratchford } No. 2371
Samd Ullman and } U. S. District Court
H. G. Newcomb } to wit:

Marshal's fee for Mileage from Jackson to Natchez 155 miles at 6¢ $9.30

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So. Dist. of Miss.

61 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 11. 1877.

Dated " 6 1877.

From A. R. Ware,
Asst. U.S. Atty

SUBJECT.

Further rel. to reflections of Judge O'W about cases against parties concerned in Kemper Co. tragedy.

ACTION.

Filed May 11. 1877

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MAY 11 1877

Jackson, Miss., May 6th 1877

Dr Sir

The discourteous and unwarranted letter written you by Judge Orr of Columbus in our State (and which you were kind enough to forward to us) in regard to the indictments pending in the United States Court here against certain parties in the County of Kemper, and the bloody and appalling tragedy the brief outline of which you will see from the enclosed slips taken from both Democratic & Republican Papers prompts me in a semi-Official way to write you in addition to the letter written by my principal at the time of the receipt of yours

The circumstances out of which grew the indictments alluded to was that on the day before the last Congressional election in the State Judge W. H. Chisholm Republican candidate for Congress was announced to speak in the town of De Kalb in the County of Kemper but a large body of armed Democrats assembled in the Town with threats and every indication of violence to such an extent that though Chisholm was a remarkably brave man, he was advised not to, and did not attempt to speak, nor did

Office of

United States District Attorney,

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., ... 187

he dare to leave his house, thwarted by this in their effort to do him violence. the Mob marched to his house. indulging in the most violent. and threatening language to him. in the presence of his family. and finally fired into his house. Some of the Shots coming near of shooting his Daughter, who has been seriously wounded in the last bloody. Murder in the Jail. This in brief was the evidence upon which indictments were found in the United States Court last fall. against Twenty. Eight Persons engaged. in this violent action to prevent a ~~member~~ Candidate for Congress. from advocating his election. W. W. Chisholm Jno. P. Gilmore. Hopper. and Rosenbaum were the Witnesses upon whose testimony these indictments were found. for a violation of law. only. Surpassed by this last. Cunningly. devised. and Cold blooded butchery. enacted in De Kalb a few days Since, which places these Witnesses beyond the Summons of any earthly Court.

That the unfortunate victim of this foulest and unnatural Murder, has. no earthly Connection with the assassination of Jno W Gully Some Weeks ago. no untainted mind. for a moment believes. The Community of Kosciusko knew the history

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Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

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Jackson, Miss., 187

he fled to leave his house, thwarted by this in their effort to do him violence, the Mob marched to his house, indulging in the most violent, and threatening language to him, in the presence of his family, and finally fired into his house. Some of the Shots coming near of shooting his Daughter, who has been seriously wounded in the last bloody murder in the Jail. This in brief was the evidence upon which indictments were found in the United States Court last fall, against Twenty-Eight Persons engaged in this violent action to prevent a ~~member~~ Candidate for Congress from addressing his electors. W. W. Chisholm Jno. P. Gilmore, Hopper and Rosenbaum were the Witnesses upon whose testimony these indictments were found, for a violation of law, only surpassed by this last, cunningly devised, and cold blooded butchery, enacted in De Kalb a few days since, which places these Witnesses beyond the Summons of any earthly Court.

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Cones and man who Killed Gully. They Knew that in a street fight twelve months ago Benjamine Rush Killed one of the Gullys. They Knew that soon after at Midnight Rush was waylaid and badly wounded, as he and every one believed by John W Gully. for this prosecution they Knew that Rush who is a desperate man had said that he intended to Kill Gully, that in December last he had attempted to Kill him, and that a few weeks ago he had Killed him and made his escape. The pretense therefore to connect the Victims with the occurrence of the shameless tragedy of last Sabbath, was only a pretense to disarm by the officers of the law, this brave man and family place them in a dungeon. So that they might be shot to death with impunity — "that much, and nothing more" And this dreadful tragedy, brutal, fiendish, and cowardly as it was is enacted, and instigated by men who Judge Ollinitor are the "best Citizens of the Community who would not be guilty of any violation of law"

Judge Chisholm has lived in the County nearly a half Century, had held almost every office within the gift of the People, both before and since the War, has been Chancellor

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

4.

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of the District, has no stain or blemmish in this long time on his character, a man of Culture. and large fortune His Wife one of the most Cultivated Ladies in the State His Daughter who has been so inhumanely shot. is only Seventeen years of age, was gentle and Refined as she was intrepid and heroic. The Son who was also Slaughtered was but a Boy- Jno. P. Gilmer was formerly State Senator Rosenbaum. Hopper. and McClellan were good. Citizens it is scarcely necessary to say that they were all Republicans.

I trust My Dear Sir you may pardon the liberty I take of writing you this brief outline, Only. to place you in possessing the facts as they are, thinking that you might desire to have them in some more authoratative shape than newspaper statements generally and so that you may judge of the best Citizens of the Community better by their acts than letters from him, I have been bornd, Raised & educated in the South, am a Maimed Ex-Confederate Soldier, whose history and character I trust can be found to be such that I should be as little likely to consent to the finding indictments from Party prejudice and passion as Judge Orr. but as long as I hold the position

(over) 211

VICKSBURG, MISSIS

Evening Herald

Governor Stone and the Kemper County Horror.

We learned yesterday that Governor Stone hastened to DeKalb as soon as he heard of the terrible shooting affray which recently took place there. We are glad to hear the Governor has done this, and that he proposes that every single one connected with the affair as a violator of the law, shall be brought to justice. We assure him that the people not only warmly approve his determination, but they *demand* that this horrible affair shall be probed to the very bottom. No matter what is the standing of the men who engaged in it, if they violated the law, it will be cruelty to the whole State to spare them. Lawlessness, especially mob violence, must be stamped out. The Governor might rest on his dignity at Jackson, and let matters of this kind take their course, but we are rejoiced that he thinks his duty lies wherever he can serve the people of the State, and protect their rights and enforce the laws. The people are with him, and he may rest assured that he can secure all the aid he wishes to enforce the laws. We hope he will cause the arrest and prompt trial of those to blame in this horrible affair, and if the officers of the law meet with the least opposition, we hope the Governor will at once call out a sufficient militia force to crush all resistance. The Governor has the power of the whole State at his command, and he should show the world that the State Government of Mississippi is able to enforce all the laws promptly and effectually. This great tragedy will be shorn of half its evil effects if it is followed by a swift and sure retribution.

The DeKalb Outrage.

New Orleans Picayune.]

The particulars of the massacre at DeKalb, so far as they have reached us, are far from gratifying to the friends of Southern State autonomy and social order. It is true that lynch law is not an institution peculiar to this section; but it is also true that its enforcement here is fraught with more evil consequences than elsewhere. It is not merely that the solemn majesty of acknowledged law has been violated; that men, unconvicted by a jury of their peers, and therefore innocent by a legal presumption, have been slain, but it is because the good name of a great State, and the reputation of a brave and generous people have been tainted by the barbarous thirst for revenge burning in the breast of a few lawless, reckless and unscrupulous men, that we protest with heartfelt indignation against the DeKalb outrage. The murdered men may have been deserving of their fate; it may be that they were cold-blooded assassins; but it is too late now to institute an inquiry as to that. One thing only is certain, persons under the protection of the officers of the law, in a State under Conservative control, have been untimely taken off without the benefit of that hearing guaranteed to all men by the law of all civilized nations. The atrocity of the occurrence was aggravated by the fact that the wife and daughter of one of the murdered men were on the spot. The daughter, with a heroism which should never be forgotten, took upon her frail self the defense of her father, and fired fatal shots all in vain; but the brutal mob, unshamed by her heroic devotion and courage, slew the object of her love and self-abnegation before her eyes, without remorse and without mercy.

If this thing had happened in New York or Ohio, we should have little to say about it. But it happened in the South, in Mississippi, and it reflects upon the character of the Southern people, and will be cited against us when the practical working of Mr. Hayes's liberal Southern policy comes under Congressional discussion. As bad as the case is, as heartless, cruel and inhuman as the perpetrators of the deed must have been, there are men in the Federal Legislature more vindictive and unrelenting still, men who will not scruple to asperse the reputation of a whole section to forward their own selfish ambitions.

There are, we must admit, certain extenuating circumstances to be taken into consideration. For many years Mississippi, in common with other Southern States, has been under a Government which was both indifferent to the claims of justice and unable to enforce them. Men had come to believe that their only chance was to take the law in their own hands, and in the course of years that habit of mind has naturally become fixed in certain localities. But the times have changed and men must change with them. Lynching *is* murder, and must be dealt with accordingly.

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(over) 211

I do. or as long. as I live. I shall insist. with what power I have that violators of law shall be punished until the South shall pass through the bloody era of the present to that enjoyed by other sections of our Country— Trusting again you may pardon this informal. and perhaps you may regard uncalled for letter. I am

Most Respectfully
Your Obt Svt.

H. R. Ware
Asst. U.S. Dist Atty.

P.S.

Since it is said that Rosenbaum and Hopper were not killed by the mob. but are still alive, released upon certain conditions. the effect of which I do not fully know. H. R. W.

V. Ing Herald

Governor Stone and the Kemper County Horror.

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If this thing had happened in New York or Ohio, we should have little to say about it. But it happened in the South, in Mississippi, and it reflects upon the character of the Southern people, and will be cited against us when the practical working of Mr. Hayes's liberal Southern policy comes under Congressional discussion. As bad as the case is, as heartless, cruel and inhuman as the perpetrators of the deed must have been, there are men in the Federal Legislature more vindictive and unrelenting still, men who will not scruple to asperse the reputation of a whole section to forward their own selfish ambitions.

There are, we must admit, certain extenuating circumstances to be taken into consideration. For many years Mississippi, in common with other Southern States, has been under a Government which was both indifferent to the claims of justice and unable to enforce them. Men had come to believe that their only chance was to take the law in their own hands, and in the course of years that habit of mind has naturally become fixed in certain localities. But the times have changed and men must change with them. Lynching *is* murder, and must be dealt with accordingly.

JACKSON

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE--

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY E

In our account yesterday of the accidental killing at DeKalb, several years ago of Sam Gully by Ben Rush, who shot at John W. Gully, the idea was conveyed that John W. Gully *then and there* shot and wounded Rush. We are now informed that several shots were exchanged by Gully and Rush in that street fight which terminated with the fall of Sam Gully and that neither of the principals were then injured. Subsequently, however, Rush was waylaid in the night and shot by an assassin who supposed he had killed his victim, Rush recovered and afterwards stated to friends that John W. Gully was the man who attempted to take his life.

Rush has been heard to make threats, as well as to say that his own life was in hourly peril.

It will therefore be seen that Rush had a motive to prompt him to the assassination of Gully, but there is not the slightest reason to suspect that Judge Chisolm and his friends either instigated, or knew that the deed was to be committed.

We had known Judge Chisolm personally for several years, and knew him to be a brave, generous and kind-hearted man, utterly incapable of committing a horrible crime.

His bravery was never questionen and brave men are not assassins, neither do brave men shoot down unarmed and defenseless prisoners.

This Kemper county massacre is rendered all the more revolting by the fact that Judge Chisolm was brutally shot down in the presence of his pleading wife and daughter.

Such frightful barbarity to prisoners could not be reasonably looked for outside of the camps of savages. Language is inadequate to properly characterize such a crime.

Miss Chisolm, who was twice wounded, it is said not dangerously, was the pride of her father. She had but recently graduated at Meridian, and is represented as an accomplished and interesting young lady. Judge Chisolm was lately accompanied to Washington by his daughter where they remained several weeks. Before leaving the Capitol, on his return home, after testifying before the Senate Committee, Judge C. said to a friend that he felt as though he was about to face death in a violent form, and added that he would first be arrested on some trumped up charge, consigned to jail and then lynched by a mob.

It was this apprehension, doubtless, which prompted the faithful wife and daughter to share the husband's and father's confinement, in the hope that by the presence of gentle women, the strong hearts of the infuriated mob might be softened and reached by appeals for mercy.

But all in vain. The prophefy of Judge Chisolm was fulfilled, and the bloody work was consummated.

Is there any manner by which such

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Is there any manner by which such attrocities can be prevented?

THE Vicksburg *Herald* of the 2d denounced mob violence and called lustily for the faithful execution of the law, and for this we gave it credit. In its issue of the 3d we read the following:

We are not in a position to comment on the horrible tragedy in Kemper county of Monday, because of all the actors we are only acquainted with Gilmer. We know that he was a cold-blooded, desperate assassin, and persons who know his friends in that county tell us that they were his fit associates. If we are correctly informed, there will be few regrets at their violent taking off.

How much weight ought justly to attach to the utterances of such a journal?

The representative of the New York *Tribune* in Louisiana is writing very encouraging reports of the good feeling and the promising indications of the future peace and prosperity of all classes in that State. The *Times* correspondent is calling to mind the cruelties of the past. Let us hope that the truthfulness of the story of the past will never again be realized, and that the news of the *Tribune* will prove as true as it is good.—*Boston Journal.*

men in the Federal Legislature more vindictive and unrelenting still, men who will not scruple to asperse the reputation of a whole section to forward their own selfish ambitions.

There are, we must admit, certain extenuating circumstances to be taken into consideration. For many years Mississippi, in common with other Southern States, has been under a government which was both indifferent to the claims of justice and unable to enforce them. Men had come to believe that their only chance was to take the law into their own hands, and in the course of years that habit of mind has naturally become fixed in certain localities. But the times have changed and men must change with them. Lynching is murder, and must be dealt with accordingly.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

JACKSON

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE--W

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY

KEMPER COUNTY TRAGEDY.

We had hoped before this time, to be able to give full particulars concerning the awful tragedy enacted at DeKalb, the county site of Kemper county, on Sunday last, but there is apparent, from some cause, a disposition on the part of the people of Kemper to keep their affairs to themselves.

If Kemper county were alone concerned we should not complain, but the honor of the State must be vindicated and every citizen of Mississippi is interested in a full developement of facts, to the end that the guilty may be punished, the supremacy of law established, and violence and murder suppressed.

So far as we have yet been able to learn, the account printed in the TIMES of May 1st, which was appropriated by the enterprising agent of the Associated Press and telegraphed over the country, is substantially correct.

It is possible, however, that W. W. Chisolm has not yet died from the effects of his wounds, and the name of A. McClellan may with certainty be added to that list of victims.

Even the *Mercury* published at Meridian, comparatively near the scene of slaughter, prefaces an improbable recital, by saying "we find that even those who were there hardly know how it was."

A statemement of a few prominent facts concerning the parties to the tragedy. and of circumstances which terminated in the horrible death of at least six persons may not prove wholly uninteresting.

We shall not attempt to argue that politics were the *immediate* cause of the murders but it cannot be denied that they were the result of enmities growing out of bitter partisan strife.

John W. Gully who was assassinated Thursday preceeding the Sunday massacre was Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee and the most prominent Democrat in Kemper county. He was active in the last political campaign, of fraud and violence, and was one of those indicted by the United States Grand Jury for violations of the Franchise laws, in hindering W. W. Chisolm from advocating his election as a member of Congress, for which position he had been nominated by the Republican party. The cases were pending before the United States Court and Chisolm was the principal witness. John P. Gilmer was Chisolms fast friend and also a witness, and a leading Republican of the county. Rush, Rosenbaum, Hopper and McClellan all white, were Republicans. Dr. Rosser who was acting as a guard over Chisolm, probably self appointed or selected by the mob, was a Democrat, and the only one who was killed in the fiight at the jail.

It is supposed that it was chiefly due to Chisolm and Gilmer, that the indictments heretofore referred to were and vile perjuries, came fresh in mind and maddened them. Their perjured slanders of the body of the good people of the county before the Senate Committee, in Washington, last winter cam vividly to their minds, and tended then and there to arouse a strong feeling to avenge the foul murder of a friend whose dust they were then consigning to the tomb.

But there are other alleged causes. Ben. Rush, who is suspected of the assassination of John W. Gully a few years ago, shot at him on the streetsof DeKalb, but killed Sam Gully, his brother. John W. then shot Rush and he was supposed to be mortally wounded, but finally recovered.

Since the unsuccessful attempt to murder John W. Gully in December last it is said that Rush has disappeared from the county. This however, is not to be wondered at for he knew that he would be suspected of the crime, because of the ancient feud, whether guilty or not, and that his life would be in constant peril even if he were not hanged by a mob.

It is not safe even to be *suspected* in Kemper county.

Rush, was an associate of Chisolm and Gilmer and therefore it was, that the suspicion that they and their friends were privy to the assassination of Gully was aroused. Chisolm and Gilmer were known to be desperately brave men, and a personal rencontre with either was generally regarded as a thing to be dreaded.

A few years ago Gilmer killed a man in Scooba, and was charged by Peter Crosby the colored Sheriff of Warren county with attempting to assassinate him, although he did not make an affidavit to that effect, and Gilmer was never prosecuted for the alleged offence. Gov. Stone departed last evening for the scene of the tragedy and we may, therefore, reasonably expect reliable information upon the subject at no very distant day.

If the Governor is able to see "that the laws are faithfully executed" in Kemper county and that guilty parties are brought to justice the honor of the State will be vindicated and the efficiency of his administration demonstrated.

Thursday preceeding the Sunday massacre was Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee and the most prominent Democrat in Kemper county. He was active in the last political campaign, of fraud and violence, and was one of those indicted by the United States Grand Jury for violations of the Franchise laws, in hindering W. W. Chisolm from advocating his election as a member of Congress, for which position he had been nominated by the Republican party. The cases were pending before the United States Court and Chisolm was the principal witness. John P. Gilmer was Chisolms fast friend and also a witness, and a leading Republican of the county. Rush, Rosenbaum, Hopper and McClellan all white, were Republicans. Dr. Rosser who was acting as a guard over Chisolm, probably self appointed or selected by the mob, was a Democrat, and the only one who was killed in the flight at the jail.

It is supposed that it was chiefly due to Chisolm and Gilmer, that the indictments heretofore referred to were found, and they also testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at Washington, in the investigation of Mississippi affairs,

To show that it was political strife which culminated in this horrible tragedy it is only necessary to quote the following from the Meridian *Mercury:*

Gully, killed Thursday evening, was not buried until late on Saturday evening. By that time a large crowd of people had assembled; for he was a man who was respected and held in universal esteem by the great mass of the intelligent and respectable people in the county. The people in attendance upon the funeral were in such a state of exasperation that they could hardly contain themselves so as to conform to the usual solemn observances of such an occasion. The wrongs that the people of Kemper had long suffered at the hands of this clique in setting at naught the laws for the protection of life and property and committing the most shocking crimes with impunity, and then, if they lifted a finger for their own protection, in setting upon them United State soldiers and Marshals and harrassing them with prosecutions in United States Courts, as was done at the last term of the United State District Court, at Jackson, the deceased then being put away in his last resting place being one of the victims of their hellish malignity subject at no very distant day.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

63. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 12. 1877.

Dated " 8. 1877.

From J. M. Stone, Governor.

SUBJECT.

His compliance with request for State acts, etc.

ACTION.

Acted May 28. 1877

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, May 8th, 1877.

Hon. Thos. Devens,
(Attorney-General,)
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th inst., asking that the Statutes of this State, - for 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1877, - be furnished to the Library of the Department of Justice.

I have instructed the Secretary of State to send you the Statutes named. The Laws for 1877 have just been issued. I have also instructed the Secretary to place the "Library of the

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Jackson, 187

2.

Department of Justice" upon the list in his office, so that future editions may be sent you at the time of general distribution.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servt.,
J. M. Stone
Govr.

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So. Dist. of Miss.

82 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 28. 1877.

Dated " 24 1877.

From James Hill,
Secretary of State.

SUBJECT.

Notice of transmission of laws of '72, '3, '4, '5, & '7

ACTION.

Recipt transmitted
May 28. 1877

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The State of Mississippi.

OFFICE OF

SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MAY 28 1877

Jackson, Miss., May 24th 1877.

Hon Chas. F. Devens.
Dep't of Justice
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit you this day, by Express, Laws of Mississippi for 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1877, as per request contained in your letter of the 4th inst to His Excellency the Governor.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your
J. M. Stiles
Secretary of State

219

So. Dist. of Miss.

86 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 30, 1877.

Dated " 29, 1877.

From Geo. T. Swann,
late Clerk U.S. Dist. Ct.

SUBJECT.

Asking investigation of Clerk's, Marshal's and U.S. Atty's offices

ACTION.

~~Information~~
G K Chase sent to investigate ~~&c~~
June 2. 1877

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated Jackson Miss May 29 1877 11 35 Am

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn Ave., Washington, D. C.

To Atty Gen of U S
Dept of Justice
Washn D.C

When notified yesterday by asst attorney Ware of his instructions to ascertain what had been done with decree against Claimants Schooner Benobia I instantly showed him record of three ineffectual executions on either of which money might have been made the last issued was returned in April last with false return I pray you in justice to U.S send immediately a competent

221

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated _____ 187

Received at N. E. cor. 14th St. and Penn Ave., Washington, D. C.

To _____

examiner to investigate Clerks Marshals & attorneys office I beg this. the Government is suffering here for want of inspection of offices. please answer

Geo T Swann
late Clk U, s Dist
Court

106 Callect GR
Mn J

222/

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

So. Dist. of Miss.

87 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received May 31, 1877.

Dated " 26, 1877.

From Luke Lea,
U.S. Atty.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his investigating the DeKalb tragedy in which A. McLelland, a British subject, was killed

ACTION.

G K Chase sp. assist to Mississippi. See letter of instructions of this date in Special Ltr

June 2, 1877

323

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 31 1877

Jackson, Miss., May 26 1877

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd. instant, with the accompanying papers, in which I am instructed to investigate the recent tragedy at DeKalb, Kemper County, Mississippi, & to make report to you of all the circumstances of the case, & particularly as to the killing of Mr. A. McLelland, said to be a British subject.

To make the required investigation in a satisfactory manner, it will be necessary for me to visit DeKalb, which is about 150 miles from this place, & is 12 miles from the nearest railroad station. The U. S. Circuit & district courts are both now in session here, & will not adjourn before the last of

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., ... 187

next week. I cannot well leave here while these Courts are in session. Besides, I am slowly recovering from recent illness, & will scarcely be able to undertake the journey to DeKalb for three or four days. I have therefore concluded to address you this letter for the purpose of inquiring whether you desire me to enter immediately upon the desired investigation, or are willing for it to be deferred until after the adjournment of the Court, when I can attend to the matter without neglecting other duties.

You are aware that I have no power to compel any one to testify in relation to the affair I am directed to investigate, & I would be pleased to have any suggestions from you as to the mode & character of the investi-

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., ... 187

Gation.

I write supposing you will use the telegraph if you desire immediate action.

Very respectfully,
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General,
Washington
D. C.

226

t. of War

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ved June 6 1877.

ted May 19 1877.

from Weekly Mississippi Pilot.

SUBJECT.

Showing full account of Kemper County murder.

ACTION.

Filed in special box June 6. 1877

227

Weekly Mississippi Pilot.

"A CAREFUL HELMSMAN WILL NOT ENDANGER THE VESSEL'S CARGO."

VOL. X. JACKSON, MISS., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1877. NO. 4.

THE Vicksburg Herald is in a cyclone.

POTTER the printer, of Vaiden, has "tied up" his Record.

A NEW telegraph line is being established from New Orleans to Meridian, via Paulding and Enterprise.

THE Clarion is in a strong current drifting toward a deep gulf, and if her course is not soon changed will with all her Bourbon followers, sink to rise no more.

BEN. MONTGOMERY, a well known colored citizen of this State, and owner of three large plantations in Warren county, died at his residence at Davis Bend last Saturday the 12th inst.

GOV. STONE in not dispersing the Kemper county mob, and by refusing to grant the request of Mrs. Chisolm to have a party go and protect them from momentarily expected attacks, so that Judge Chisolm and daughter could have perfect quiet and rest of mind, will be held accountable for their deaths by both God and man.

IF Conservative Democrats, who wish peace to reign throughout the South will not strike for liberty by denouncing the lawless course of the Bourbons who are still murdering and driving Republicans out of the country, the President will soon be compelled to give them protection by some harsher means than holding out the olive branch.

The Jackson Times and the Jackson Pilot are raising a tremendous howl over the killing of the scoundrel Gilmer and the wounding of his accomplice in crime, Chisholm, but last November when their cowardly pets, the Chandlers, attempted to assassinate us at Bay St. Louis, they could see nothing wrong in assassination.—[Handsboro Democrat.

There is a difference between men who are in the custody of the officers of the law being murdered by a mob, and a man who with his shot-gun in hand was going to assassinate a man, but is somewhat frustrated in his attempt by being met by a son of the party he was hunting after, who by having his gun knocked to one side, shoots a boy instead of his father's would be assassin. The attempt to shoot the editor of the Handsboro Democrat by young Chandler, was only to prevent him from killing his father. When men are on the assassin mission, and are prevented by a son of his would-be victim, we have no sympathy for the would-be assassin

Reported that Shaughnessy and Wright (editor of the Vicksburg Herald), made an ineffectual attempt to fight a duel last Sunday. Of course, the parties to the affair try to keep it a secret, and it is difficult to get at the facts this far away. It is reported that Wright challenged for the offensive personal card in the Commercial of Saturday evening, and it was at once accepted, the fight to come off at once across the river. It is said Shaughnessy passed over and was grabbed up by a Louisiana officer. Wright did not cross over; the reason not stated. Shaughnessy came up to Jackson on Monday evening, and was met by Sime Jones and Redmond, a wellknown U.S. Marshal in these parts when Shaughnessy was Marshal, and they all got into a carriage and drove off up town.—[Meridian Mercury.

The Mercury wishing to shield Wright, and to place Capt. Shaughnessy in as bad a light as possible, publishes the above which is to a certain extent false. We will give a few of the facts as given us by parties who claim to know something definite about the affair; Capt. Shaughnessy, as soon as he accepted the challenge repaired to the Island, where he waited without being *arrested*, over thirty-two hours before Wright who was arrested by Vicksburg authorities and held under a $500 peace bond, made his appearance. Capt. Shaughnessy's friends having agreed to pay the bond in case of forfeiture, Capt. Wright repaired to the Island, but before engaging in the fight, the offensive language expressed in the Herald editorial was withdrawn by Capt. Wright. We also understand that Mrs. Wright made her appearance on the ground, which no doubt was one of the causes of the affair being adjusted. Mr. Redmond, who is a personal friend of Capt. Shaughnessy's, informs us that he did not meet him at the depot, and that he never was a United States Marshal nor Deputy, and that he never was in Meridian nor vicinity.

THE RECENT MURDER IN KEMPER COUNTY:

We devote our columns this week to a full, and authentic history of the events which preceded the recent massacre in Kemper, together with the soul-harrowing incidents of that bloody horror.

We have been to considerable trouble to obtain the facts, and our readers may implicity rely upon the truth of the narrative, to which their careful attention is earnestly invited.

The reader cannot resist the conclusion that the whole affair was concocted to get rid of Chisolm and Gilmer, who were the leaders of the Republican party in Kemper.

We invite special attention to the fact that on Monday after the killing, Rosenbaum and Hopper, who were included in the *Covert* affidavit with Gilmer and Chisolm, appeared for trial, and were discharged, the Justice telling them there was nothing against them. No judicial inquiry had been made, and if they were innocent so of course were Chisolm and Gilmer, because all were alike accused by the man Covert in his affidavit. But the affidavit had answered its fell purpose. Chisolm and Gilmer had been adjudged guilty of being Republican leaders, if nothing else, and so they must die.

Judge Chisolm held high office in Kemper County for years, when there were none but white voters, and it was only after he became a Republican that he began to be disliked. We know with what vile abuse Democratic leaders, especially in the rural districts, assail Republicans; how they accuse them of every meanness and crime under the sun, and how the Democratic newspapers reek with malignant falsehoods concerning them. Judge Chisolm encountered all this, but his worst political enemies could not but admit that it was political tactics, wholly unprincipled and unwarranted by fact, but in their opinion wholly justifiable, because Chisolm was "a damned radical, and they wanted to break up the damned Radical party" by defaming its leaders. If defamation of character, or firing pistols and yelling around Republicans houses at night, and offering all sorts of mean, petty, contemptible insults by day did not drive a man out, then his murder was the next thing in order, because the Democracy are bound to have home rule.

Who but the cowardly mob and their scarcely less guilty sympathizers can read the account of the efforts of that brave girl, Cornelia Chisolm, and her little brother to save their father from the howling wolves, without growing sick at heart?

What a superlative coward and bloodthirsty wretch was Dr. David Rosser, who we are told, fired two shots at the devoted children to make them let go the grated door, which they were holding to prevent him and his fellows entering. When they did let go in consequence of the wounds his shots inflicted, the Doctor with a fresh gun some one of the gang had handed him, pushed his way in expecting to find an unarmed man to murder. Poor little Johnnie interposing his childish body between his father and the would be murderer's shotgun, exerted no feeling of pity in his black heart, but rendered more furious by the thought of being balked of his prey, and knowing the little body presented scarcely any resistance to his terrible gun at that short range, he fired and literally blew poor Johnnie's life out.

We are sure all right thinking people will rejoice that Dr. Rosser was instantly shot dead by the man he sought to murder, and whose child he had so cruelly slain. We are somewhat skeptical as to the existence of a hell, but in this instance we could wish for a special hell, all for Dr. Rosser. His father, who lives in the country, came to DeKalb, the next day, to take away the remains. On drawing down the sheet that enveloped the whole body, and saw the face with the whole upper part blown away, the father said: "Humph! must have fired both barrels into him. That's what he gets for coming here. I told him to stay at home." Affectionate father.

That the killing of Chisolm was resolved on before he was committed to jail is sufficiently proven by the fact that the guns of the pretended guard, except that of the brave Scotchman's, were not loaded with shot, and we charge that the Sheriff was aware of the fact and in collusion with the mob. It was McClellan's gun with which Chisolm killed Rosser, and it was the knowledge that the guards guns were harmless on account of not containing shot that inspired Rosser with such intrepid daring. And yet Democratic papers try to whine about the Republican papers making no mention of the killing of the good citizen Rosser. Let the Chickasaw Messenger read over the part played by Dr. Rosser, and again express its sympathy for him.

That the cowardly mob believed Chisolm wholly at their mercy is proven by the fact that when Rosser was killed they were panic stricken, and got out of the way, exclaiming "They have got ammunition! The guns are loaded!"

But it is sickening to dwell further on the details, they are fully set forth elsewhere. Let everybody read them. As yet no arrests have been made and as we wrote before we do not expect any will be. We are certain not one of the mob will ever be punished.

Can there be a single doubt that the Sheriff was fully aware of the intentions of the mob when he placed Chisolm in jail? He must have known the guns of the sham guard were not loaded with shot, and with full knowledge of the bloody intentions, let Chisolm be led out of his house to the jail, which proved a butcher's shambles. Does not this Sheriff deserve the execration of all mankind for thus playing into the hands of the clamorous mob who, like a pack of wolves, were eager to lap the lifeblood of their intended victim?

Would he have betrayed a prominent Democratic prisoner under arrest upon such a flimsy accusation as Chisolm's was? We know he would not. To conclude we lay the responsibility of the slaughter of the Chisolm family and Gilmer on the Democratic party of Kemper county, and they are aided, abetted and sympathized with by a majority of the Democratic party of the State. Yet they only want local self government.

We commend the reading of this Kemper murder to the hand shakers and conciliators of the North, the Chicago Tribune, and Stanley Matthews's, who have made interference by the general government impossible. As for the State authorities interfering—faugh.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Jackson *Times* seems to have been afflicted all this past week with one of its old spasmodic attacks of devotion to "law and order." This "spell" manifests itself in some pretty severe strictures upon the action of the Governor on account of his conduct in the Kemper County troubles. The greatest complaint is that the Governor did not consult the Attorney General as to his duties in the premises. Now, while we have nothing to say in contradiction of the Times' criticisms of the action or non-action of the Governor, we are unwilling that his Excellency shall receive all the blame for the non-removal of the wounded Chisolms from the excitement which surrounded them in Kemper county. The power of the Governor in the matter might or might not have been doubtful, so much so indeed, as to have required the elucidation of the law-officer of the State government, the Attorney General; but it is well known that Capt. J. L. Lake, the editor of the Times, by virtue of his office as United States Marshal, did have an opportunity in accordance with all the forms of law, to place the lamented Chisolm and his distressed family under the immediate protection of the United States flag, and he failed to do it. Chisolm was a witness before the Federal Court, which was then in session in this city—the very place to which he desired to be brought. The proper papers were made out for the removal and were tendered to Lake, but he declined to authorize Capt. Shaughnessy and the young gentleman who had volunteered with him, to execute the document.

Whatever may be said about the Governor's power in the matter, there was no doubt that Lake posessed it.

Q. Z.

The Kemper ...

From the Handsboro ...

We have refrained ... comment upon the ... necessary killing of ... and the wounding ... Judge Chisolm, in ... because we were ... we were in posse... and because we we... to justify a lawless ... whom committed ... pelling individuals ... for wrongs, real ... a way as not to ... society. But ... dividuals offend ... society must be ... before legal rem... the summary pun... dividuals become ...

The facts in the ... cussion discloses a ... fairs in Kemper co... that Gilmer, Chisho... federates, for severa... system of robbing ... sassination, and hav... ed the law. Thre... temped to murde... nate man whose ... led speedily to ... tice on their ow... time they succe... that the barbarous b... in addition to the ... butchering of two ... the records of the ... cut off the only ch... to protect itself. ... then that the peo... at last seized the ... hands and administ... swift justice on t... butchers of the resp... nate Gullys. How... plore the manner ... "off," we cannot but ... rid of the monsters ...

We regret to obse... all the Radical pre... disposition to make ... out of the unhappy ... ashamed of that po... ocratic press which ... condemn the aveng... simply because su...

... or Affair.

...ro Democrat.

...d from editorial ... unfortunate but ... scallawag Gilmer, ... of scallawag ex-... Kemper county, ... to blame before ... of all the facts, ... determined not ... act no matter by ... We are for com... to seek remedies ... posed, in such ... the peace of ... society. But ... duct of in... ...olent that ... ...ained ... ...e applied, ...ment of such in... ...ardonable.

... case under dis... ...earful state of af... ...nty. It appears ... ...m and their con... ...l years pursued a ... murder and as... ...e defied and eluded ... times they at... ...r the unfortu... ...untimely death ... retributive jus... ...heads. The last ... ...ed. It appears ... ...rutes and cowards ... waylaying and ... ...ullys, have stolen ... courts, and thus ... ...nce society had ... ...ie outrider is it ... ...ged have ... ...aw in their own ... ...ered a fierce and ... ...e heads of the ... ...ected but unfortu... ...ever we may de... ...of their taking ... ...be glad society is ... Gilmer & Co.

...ce on the part of ... ...s of the State, a ... political capital ... affair, and we are ... ...tion of the Dem... ...has been swift to ... ...rs of the Gullys ... ...ying scallawags ... ...who better re... ...nct co-partners in ... ...heir timely de... ...victims like ... ...totypes, Brigham ... ...ntain Meadow" ... ...e glad at society ... ...eir atrocities. It ... ...ey must meet the ... ...eir crimes. For ... ...undered, robbed, ... and assassinated ... ...ey must now pay ... necks for a con... ...ts. The slow but ... ...stice crushed the ... Pennsylvania, it ... ...d clan of murder... ...carpet-baggers in ... ...are for law where ... ...ove all for justice. ... ...prised to see the ... of a man who has ... ...d was only pre... ...mitting a similar ... of the intended ...

...m the Albany (N. ... Y.) Journal, shows ... how the North is ... beginning to feel re... ...garding the Dem... ...ocratic (or home r... ...ule) party of the ... South:

THE MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

The narrative co... ...ied in another col... ...umn is a ghastly st... ...ory of the political ... passions and the ... rank lawlessness ... which still mark ... the divisions of ... Southern society. ... It is an authentic ... account of the rece... ...nt deplorable con... ...flict and assassinati... ...on in Mississippi, ... and unfortunately e... ...stablishes the fact ... that it was of a p... ...olitical character. ... The revelation of b... ...utal and ferocious ... spirit not simply o... ...n the part of two ... or three participan... ...s in a quarrel but ... of a large class, pre... ...sents a lamentable ... picture of the disco... ...uraging condition ... of affairs in portion... ...s of the South.

Judge Chisholm ... ...had become obnox... ...ious to his political ... opponents by his ... active and zealous ... efforts for the Re... ...publican cause. Wh... ...en the Ku-Klux ... prosecuted the c... ...ampaign by the ... violent agencies ... peculiar to that ... organization, he too... ...k steps to invoke ... the interposition of ... law for the public ... protection. This ... act increased the ... bitterness of the ... ruling element ... towards him, and i... ...t is clear that they ... only awaited a pre... ...text to visit him ... with their venge... ...ance. There was ... nothing whatever ... to implicate him ... with the murder of ... Gully, and if there ... had been any meas... ...ure of warrant for ... a judicial examinati... ...on in his case, the ... angry and savage ... violence of the ... mob shows how ea... ...gerly they seized ... an opportunity to ... vent their political ... feeling. It was ess... ...entially a political ... attack, and one of t... ...he most shocking ... and repulsive in the ... long catalogue of ... wrongs.

The narrative sh... ...ows how the sense ... of law and its obli... ...gations is lost on ... the part of a lar... ...ge element at the ... South. It shows h... ...ow quick they are ... to substitute force f... ...or law in asserting ... their own will and c... ...rushing those who ... stand against the... ...m. Beyond any ... individual or ever... ...political phase, ... this is the melanc... ...holy aspect of the ... case. When a co... ...mmunity does not ... recognize and resp... ...ect the authority ... of law, there is no ... security.

A FULL AND CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE KEMPER COUNTY HORROR!!

A SAD STORY AS TOLD BY MRS. CHISOLM!!

THE CLOSING SCENES!

We have been at some pains to procure a full and reliable statement of facts connected with the late horrible tragedy in Kemper county, and the following, kindly furnished us by Maj. E. H. McMichael, may be received as absolutely correct, inasmuch as the narrative was written out after repeated conversations with Mrs. Chisolm. This is the story of the wife and mother—of her whose heart strings must have stretched in agony as she recited the story of the brutal butchery of her loved ones.

In order that our readers may know the origin of the difficulty which resulted in the recent death of at least six of the citizens of Kemper county, we are compelled to go back at least eleven years in the history of the principal actors in the late tragedy.

In the year 1866, B. F. Rush and Jno. W. Gully were partners in a general mercantile business. It is said that their buisness was conducted very loosely, that they sold largely to creditors who never paid, and as in many other similar instances well-known to amateur merchants of that day, Rush and Gully failed. This failure caused much crimination and recrimination between the partners. Gully charging that Rush had appropriated money to his own use, while Rush alleged that the failure was brought about by the large indulgence given by Gully to his special, but irresponsible friends. An open quarrel soon ensued between them, and in a few days Rush was informed that Gully was looking for him, armed with a shot gun, with which to take his life, whereupon Rush armed himself, and taking position near the court house, awaited the coming of Gully, who soon appeared accompanied by Peter Gully and another friend on horseback, Peter Gully rode up to Rush, and attempted to disarm him by wrenching the gun from his hands. In the struggle the gun was discharged, and Peter Gully instantly killed. Jno. W. Gully then fired upon Rush putting two loads of buck shot into his body, and left him for dead. In the course of time however to the surprise of everybody Rush recovered from his desperate wounds, was indicted, and subsequently tried for the killing of Peter Gully and acquitted upon the grounds that the killing was accidental. This for a time ended the controversy, which up to this period was of a purely personal character. So far as we know Jno. W. Gully was never molested for his attempt to kill Rush.

In 1867 Jno. P. Gilmer one of the victims in the late tragedy, engaged in a general mercantile business at Scooba, a Railroad town in Kemper county, and employed a clerk by the name of Davis.

In 1868 W. W. Chisolm, the principal character in the late massacre assisted by Judge McRea, W. B. Gamble, and B. F. Rush organized the Republican party in Kemper county. Gilmer and Davis who were late Confederate soldiers, were Democrats at that time, but were liberal and generous in their views, and permitted Chisolm and his friends to make head-quarters at their store for political consultations. The indignation which had already been aroused against Chisolm, McRea & Co., soon extended to Gilmer and his clerk Davis, for permitting such an *outrage*, and they were freely threatened with a withdrawal of public patronrge. As time wore on, the political and personal prejudice against Gilmer and Davis became more and more intensified, until in that spirit of independence which always characterize brave men when their independence of thought and speech are assailed, Gilmer and Davis, who had heretofore not taken an active part in politics, in defiance of an ungenerous criticism, openly declared themselves the friends and supporters of Chisolm.

In 1871, one Hal Dawson, a citizen of Alabama, and one of that class who have so frequently given trouble to the eastern border of our State—a man of dissolute habits—visited Scooba, and learning that Gilmer and Davis were Republicans, declared that "no damned Radical ought to be allowed to live in Kemper county," and that he intended to take upon himself the task of driving them out of town. Gilmer and Davis having been informed of his threats, prepared themselves for his reception. In a short time Dawson, pistol in hand, went to Gilmer's store, meeting ...mer at the door who asked him if he was looking for him. Dawson replied that he was not, that it was Davis he wanted. Gilmer warned him not to enter the store, but the warning was not heeded. Upon entering he met Davis armed with a shotgun, and raised his pistol to fire. Davis fired first, and Gilmer also fired, the two shots killing Dawson.

Gilmer and Davis were duly arrested, taken to DeKalb, and placed in jail, soon after which a body of masked men went to Gilmer's store and taking his goods burned them in the streets, and threats were made to take Gilmer and Davis out of jail and hang them.

Judge Chisolm, who at that time was Sheriff of the county, being notified of the threats, telegraphed to Captain Shaughnessy, U. S. Marshal at Jackson, who went to Meridian, and with Captain Yates, of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, and a squad of soldiers, proceeded to DeKalb, where they arrived just in time to save Gilmer and Davis from the clutches of a threatening mob. These officers and soldiers remained at DeKalb until Gilmer and Davis were tried and acquitted. The parties who burned Gilmer's goods were indicted by the U.S. Grand Jury, arrested, brought before the Court, and plead guilty to the charge. They affected a compromise with Gilmer by paying him for the goods, and the case was dismissed.

John W. Gully was an extremely bitter Democrat, intensely hostile to all Republicans and the local leader of his party in the county. About this time he engaged in a personal quarrel with Judge McRea, and as he was passing his (Gully's) store fired both barrels of a shotgun full in his face. McRae returned the fire with a revolver, but being blinded by his wounds failed of his mark and missed Gully. McRea lingered some time, and finally died of his wounds. W. B. Gamble, who had been elected to the State Senate as a Republican at the general election in 1871, was also assassinated, as is supposed, by a colored Democrat who had been hired to do the killing, and at a special election held in November, 1872, John P. Gilmer was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gamble. At the same general election in 1871 B. F. Rush was elected to the office of Circuit Court Clerk, and one night soon afterwards was shot while going from his office to his home, and left for dead in the road. He again recovered, however, and said he recognized a son of John W. Gully as the would-be assassin.

Failing to kill Rush in the two attempts as above detailed—the Gully clan next assailed the good name of Rush's wife, thus adding insult to injury, in that peculiar way so aggravating to a man of delicate sensibilities. In December last, 1876, Jno. W. Gully was waylaid and shot from the roadside, he soon recovered however, and, although he never gave the name of the person who shot him, many circumstances pointed to Rush as the guilty party. Rush knowing he was accused of the attempted assassination, and feeling that his life was in constant danger, left the county and has since lived at Russellville, Arkansas. On the 26th of April, last, Jno. W. Gully was again waylaid and this time killed. And when found his body had been robbed of boots, watch and pocket-book. It was again charged that Rush was the assassin. Inasmuch, however, as Rush had not been seen in the county for several months, and further that a letter had been received by Mrs. Rush, (who still resides in Kemper county) dated and post-marked about the time of the killing of Gully, and it having been since ascertained that Rush was in Russellville at the time of the killing it is clear that Rush could not have been the murderer.

In order that suspicion could not reasonably attach to Judge Chisolm, it is proof that for several days prior to the killing of Gully he had been in the city of Mobile, making arrangements to send his boys to college, and attending to other business. He arrived at home the same day the assassination was committed, and at the time the news came that Gully was killed, Chisolm was sitting on his gallery playing with his children. It is equally clear that Jno. P. Gilmer had nothing to do with the killing of Gully, he had been absent at St. Louis, for some weeks, and had only returned on that fatal day Thursday morning when Gully was shot.

On Saturday, April twenty-eighth, at the burial of Gully there was an unusually large assembly of excited men. Very soon after the burial ceremonies, the assemblage repaired to the town of DeKalb, where an affidavit was made by Mr. *Covert, a citizen of Lauderdale county, a son-in-law of Phillip Gully*, charging B. F. Rush as principal, and W. W. Chisolm, Jno. P. Gilmer, Chas. Rosenbaum, and A. J. Hopper as assaccessories, and upon this *Covert* affidavit warrants were issued for the persons accused. Mrs. Chisolm and her daughter heard of the excitement in town, and that an affidavit had been made implicating the husband and father; they entreated him to leave the county and remain away until the excitement should abate. The Judge refused to go, insisting that his leaving would cause the community to believe him guilty. Early Sunday morning the Sheriff went to Judge Chisolm's residence and informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest, as well as for Gilmer, Rosenbaum and Hopper. The Judge stated to the Sheriff that there was an excited crowd gathering in town, and doubted whether the Sheriff had power to protect him from violence, and insisted on being allowed to remain under guard at home; with this request, and with positive assurance of protection, the Sheriff agreed to comply. Judge Chisolm at once sent a note to Gilmer and Rosenbaum at Scooba, notifying them of the issuance of the warrant for their arrest, and suggesting that they immediately come to DeKalb and surrender themselves to the Sheriff.

Upon the receipt of Chisolm's note, Gilmer shaved, dressed himself in his best clothes—it being Sunday—and delivered his watch and papers to his wife, and as he did so, said: "Effie, if anything should happen, and I should be killed, you would not bury me immediately, but would keep my body for a few days, would you not?" Mrs. Gilmer became alarmed, and insisted on accompanying her husband to DeKalb. Gilmer failing to procure a conveyance for his wife, assured her that on his arrival at DeKalb he would send Judge Chisolm's carriage for her—that he feared no danger until night, and by that time she could be with him, and her presence might be a protection. Accompanied by Rosenbaum he proceeded to DeKalb. Arriving at the residence of Mr. M. Rosenbaum, the father of Charles Rosenbaum, who resided in the edge of DeKalb, they learned that there was an excited crowd in town, and wrote a note to the Sheriff informing him of their whereabouts, and that they were prepared to surrender to the officers of the law. The Sheriff sent a deputy, Mr. Britton, to whom, after the most positive promise of protection, they delivered their pistols and started with him to the jail. As they were passing Mr. Gully's store in the business portion of the town, without a word of warning Gilmer was shot in the back with a load of buckshot, when he cried, "For God's sake don't shoot; I am unarmed and have surrendered," and saying to the Deputy Sheriff, "*You* promised to protect me," he was fired at again, but without effect. He then staggered into an alley between two stores where he received a shot from the front, the load lodging in his breast. Falling to the ground and attempting to crawl under a house, a *man* (?) stepped up to him, placed a gun to the back of his head and fired, the charge passing entirely through, literally blowing out his brains through

[*Continued on Second Page.*]

[*Continued from First Page.*]

his face and killing him instantly. Chas. Rosenbaum during the excitement ran among the crowd and saved himself, because they could not shoot him without endangering their friends. Mrs. Gilmer, late in the evening, still waiting for the conveyance to take her to her husband, hearing the approach of a vehicle, all anxiety to go, went to the door and instead of a carriage she found a wagon containing the bloody remains of her murdered husband wrapped in a bolt of sheeting. This startling spectacle was the first intimation she had received of the killing. Without friends, with a young babe in her arms the terror-stricken widow had the remains of her husband buried as best she could, and as soon as possible went to DeKalb to assist the distressed family of Judge Chisolm, where she became prostrated, and now lies in a critical condition.

After Judge Chisolm had sent the note to Gilmer and Rosenbaum at Scooba, and while the Sheriff was still at Chisolm's house the crowd increased in numbers and demanded that the Sheriff should carry the prisoner to an outhouse used as a harness house; to this place he was accompanied by his wife and children whose earnest entreaties finally prevailed upon the Sheriff, and his posse to allow him to return to his own house where his family, seeing that the crowd intended to kill him, entreated him to remain, and if necessary die surrounded by his family, the crowd increasing in number, and violence demanded that Chisolm should be carried to jail where all prisoners belong, thus evincing a clamorous determination to seperate him from his family. Judge Chisolm finally consented to go to jail, upon the promise that a guard should be furnished to protect him, accompained by a guard of seven men, one of whom was a aged Scotchman an unnaturalized citizen named McClellan, his daughter Cornelia aged 18, and two sons aged respectively 13 and 16 he proceeded to jail, and was locked in. It was ascertained that with the exception of the gun held by McClellan, all the guns of the guards contained only powder, and no shot. Mrs. Chisolm with her remaining child, a boy of 8 years went to the house of a colored woman, and left him, telling him to remain there. She then proceeded to the jail, where admittance was denied her.

After Judge Chisolm had been lodged in jail the crowd seized two colored men, Geo. Fox and D Hampton, who lived five miles from DeKalb, and who happened to be visiting some colored people who lived on Judge Chisolm's premises, and by placing ropes around their necks, endeavored to extort from them a confession that they had seen Ben. Rush, and knew of the conspiracy to murder Gully.

The inmates of the jail, hearing the shots that killed Gilmer, Miss Cornelia Chisolm asked permission to return to her father's house, which was granted. Hastening to the house, she filled a bottle with gunpowder, procured some buck-shot and a box of caps, wraped them in a newspaper, and fastening the bundle with strings around her waist under her skirts, and filling her arms with provisions, returned to the jail—and was at first refused admittance; but upon assuring the crowd that her father and brother had had nothing to eat, was permitted to enter.

In a short time after the killing of Gilmer, the crowd proceeded to the jail and informing Rosenbaum and Hopper that they were determined to kill Chisolm, and exacting promises from them that they would not help Chisolm if their lives were spared, proceeded to shut them up in a separate cell. They then called out the guard, one by one, and informed them that they intended to kill Chisolm, and any attempt at resistance on their part would be the forfeit of their lives, all consented not to resist except the old Scotchman, who stated that he was a friend of Chisolm, and had been chosen by the Judge and placed on guard by the Sheriff, and he proposed to do his duty. Whereupon they fired upon the grand old hero and killed him instantly.

Mrs. Chisolm, after the killing of the Scotchman, appeared upon the scene imploring the crowd for mercy, saying that her husband was a prisoner under the protection of the Sheriff, amenable to the courts, etc., and for a little time succeeded in quelling the terrible excitement. But Dr. David Rosser denounced the mob as cowards and insisted upon the killing of Chisolm, stating that they had come there for that purpose, and that he would lead them. Seizing an ax and breaking open the lower door that leads up to the jail proper, he seized a double-barrel shot gun, and advancing up the stairway, fired at Miss Chisolm and her little brother, who were holding the upper door. The shot struck the grating, causing the shivred iron and lead to penetrate the daughter's face, failing by this to drive them from the grating, he fired again, shooting off the hand of little Johnnie, who crawled to his father, crying: "Don't shoot my Papa." Miss Chisolm, seizing the guns of the pretended guard, handed them to her father.

Dr. Rosser advanced and pushing open the grating fired at Judge Chisolm with a gun which had been handed him by his friends in the rear, striking little Johnnie, who persisted in standing as a wall in front of his father, killing him instantly, and the spirit of that heroic boy went up to his God who made it immortal. This shot also wounded Judge Chisolm who with his daughter simultaneously fired upon Dr. Rosser, shooting off the top of head. The crowd seeing that Dr. Rosser had been killed were struck with terror, and caught Rosser by the feet and dragged him down stairs out of the jail, exclaiming "Some of the guns are loaded with shot! They have ammunition!", Advancing again, the son of Jno. W. Gully fired twice at Mrs. Chisolm but without effect. She having procured one of the guns left by the guard placed it within a few inches of his breast fired both barrels, the wadding slightly wounding him, the gun containing *no shot*. The mob then cried, "Fire the jail!" Miss Chisolm hearing the cries lifted the mangled remains of her dead brother and carried them down stairs to the front door, returning said, "Papa they have fired the jail, it is better to be shot to death than burned to death." The Judge, putting his arms around his daughter, tried to persuade her to to leave him, saying he would remain there and die alone, assering her that he was innocent of having any knowledge of or taking any part in the killing of Gully, as she was herself. She refused to leave him, and throwing her right arm aronnd his neck and protecting him as well as she could with her person, proceeded with him down stairs, in the face of the mob. When near the foot of the stairway they were fired upon, one ball striking a heavy gold bracelet on Miss Cornelia's right arm, driving the pieces through. A load of duck shot entered her left leg below the knee, and a ball striking her in the thigh, she fell and was struck by one of the mob in the face and on the head with his fist or the end of a pistol, terribly blackening one of her eyes and bruising her forehead.

The Judge seeing the alarm of fire was false and only a decoy, turned to go upstairs when the mob fired again, sending several loads of buckshot in his left hip and abdomen, mortally wounding him, and he fell unconscious to the foot of the steps.

Rosenbaum and Hopper, who had been shut up in a cell, then came down, and by permission of the mob assisted Mrs. Chisolm in carrying the body of her dead boy and apparently dying husband to his residence, some four or five hundred yards from the jail.

Fifteen or more of the mob followed for some distance and made several attempts to shoot, but Miss Cornelia, with her face and clothes covered with blood, and with her shattered arm dangling at her side, threw herself between these infuriated demons and her father, and implored them not to pursue their bloody work, that her father was dead or dying, and begged them to at least spare his body to those who loved him.

Upon arriving at home, the Judge was found to be still living, and Dr. McCallahan, who was their next door neighbor, did everything he could to reanscitate the Judge and to relieve the sufferings of his noble daughter. Mr. Henry Rosenbaum having arrived from Meridian, and a few of the Judge's relatives who lived in another part of the county, they sent to Scooba for a coffin for little Johnnie, and dispatched to J. M. Wells, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, at Meridian, for the best medical assistance that could be procured.

Upon the arrival of the coffin at DeKalb, Monday afternoon, Mrs. Chisolm with her own hands prepared the dead body of her little son for burial, the remains were carried into the room where his wounded sister lay, who in great pain raised up and kissed the cold lips of her dead brother. Mrs. Chisolm having obtained permission of the mob to bury her son, the funeral cortege consisting of Mr Chisolm a brother of the Judge, a nephew, the Judges little son eight years old preceeded without a sermon, or a prayer, save that of the bereft mother to the family burying ground, some twenty miles distant, where he was quietly laid away.

Capt. Wells, engaged the service of Dr. Kline, and left on the first train for DeKalb, where he has since remeined, giving every assistance in his power to the bereaved family. Dr. Kline went overland from Meridian, *and arrived on Wednesday.*

Gov. Stone, accompained by ex-Gov. Powers, and Mr. E. V. Smalley, correspondent of the New York Tribune, arrived Thusday. Gov. Stone satisfying *himself* that the family were in no further danger from the mob, but failed to convinced Judge Chisolm and his family, who lay suffering with physical pain, and mental anguish, fearing a renewed attack every moment, the residence was feebly guarded by a few of Judge Chisolm's relatives from the mob, who seemed determined on the death of Chisolm at all hazards. Hon. R. E. Leachman, accompanied by Mrs. Christian and her cousin Miss Caskon, from Meridian, arrived on Friday as nurses for the wounded family. Mrs. Christian soon became sick and was compelled to return home on Sunday. Miss Caskon, having wounded her thumb with a piece of ice, the virus from the wounds of Miss Chisolm penetrated it and erysipelas set in, she was compelled to return home on Thursday following, where she is still suffering greatly. Her life at one time was despaired of.

On Saturday the 5th of May, Capt. M. Shaughnessy and Maj. E. H. McMichael arrived from Jackson. Upon interviewing Judge Chisolm and his family they found they greatly desired to be removed from Kemper County, stating that it was impossible for them to recover under the terrible mental anxiety to which they were subjected, and also the lack of proper medical attention. Mrs. Chisolm wrote the following letter to Gov. Stone, which she gave to Capt. Shaughnessy to deliver. Capt. Shaughnessy left at once for Jackson, and finding Gov. Stone had left for Natchez on a pleasure trip he followed, hoping to overtake him at Vicksburg, but arriving too late, the following correspondence occurred by telegraph:

VICKSBURG May 9, 1877.

To Gov. J. M. Stone, Natchez, Miss.:

I am just from Judge Chisolm's in Kemper county. Both he and daughter are suffering very much from wounds and constant threats from the mob. It is freely asserted that Judge Chisolm will neither be permitted to live at home, or to leave the county alive which threat his family and myself fear will be carried out, unless he is protected by the State Government. A constant watch is kept upon the house, and a stranger going there is promptly demanded his business and kept under surveillance.

Mrs. Chisolm was compelled to obtain a permit from the leaders of the mob, to bury her son, slain in the jail. From motives of humanity, I have followed you to this place with the following

LETTER FOM MRS. CHISOLM:

To Hon. J. M. Stone, Governor of Mississippi:

Sir—Believing you to be humane and desirous of preventing the needless effusion of blood I most humbly and respectfully appeal to you for aid in protecting my husband and children, until such time as I am able, with those of them whom God in his mercy may spare to me, to leave the county and their home. If you can aid me in behalf of my wounded and dying husband and daughter, I would ask that Capt. M. Shaughnessy of Jackson, be authorized to raise a body of men sufficiently large to protect and remove us to some place of safety.

Respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. W. W. CHISOLM.

No time should be lost. Please dispatch me here.

(Signed) M. SHAUGHNESSY

To M. Shaughnessy, Vicksburg, Miss.:

I cannot consent to your proposition to go to Kemper county with a body of armed men. I will return as soon as possible.

(Signed) J. M. STONE.

In the meantime Capt. Shaugnessy had secured the promise of a number of gentlemen of Jackson and Vicksburg, without distinction of party—but principally Democrats—to assist him in his mission of mercy. The above correspondence shows why those gentlemen who so kindly volunteered to go to the rescue of the family were rendered powerless to do so. Since then, Capt. Shaughnessy received the following letter from Mrs. Chisolm.

DEKALB, MISS., May 9th '77.

Captain M. Shaughnessy:

Kind Friend of my Husband:—I was both grieved, and surprised to learn through this afternoon's mail, from Gov. Stone's Private Secretary, that the Governor refused us any protection other than that of F. C. Sinclair, who with the pretense of an arrest, played into the hands of the mob. Having great reliance in your judgment, will, and fearless bravery I hasten to communicate the fact to you. I hear nothing tending to give me quiet, and everything to the reverse. Both husband and daughter are suffering severely, more so than when you were here.

Hoping to hear from you, or better, see you,

I am very respectfully and gratefully, EMILY S. M. CHISOLM.

Late on Saturday night, the 12th, when Judge Chisolm heard the result of the corresponde[illegible] Stone and Capt. [illegible] seemed to give up [illegible] being permitted to [illegible] and his vital powe[illegible] to sink. About 1 [illegible] day morning, Ma[illegible] formed Mrs. Chiso[illegible] was dying, and t[illegible] necessary for her [illegible] emotion, as the a[illegible] of the Judges con[illegible] haps prove fatal to [illegible] was in the adjoinin[illegible] time until his dea[illegible] could be done to [illegible] man was tried, but [illegible] with a full knowled[illegible] ing dissolution, a[illegible] monster confortin[illegible] that he knew nothi[illegible] connection whateve[illegible] of Gully, and that [illegible] man to die, and lea[illegible] wife and children, [illegible] stances. A few [illegible] threw his arm arou[illegible] and murmured, "[illegible] cious wife," and [illegible] arms of her wh[illegible] panion for [illegible]

After the [illegible] everything [illegible] ly to prev[illegible] death from reach[illegible] whose wounds we[illegible] to be dangerous. [illegible] cured from Scooba [illegible] remains were conv[illegible] resting place, with[illegible] side of his own fa[illegible]

Judge W. W. C[illegible] honorable position [illegible] in times agone, his [illegible] counted by thousa[illegible] cial friend and guar[illegible] and orphan, who [illegible] him in vain. He h[illegible] office of Probate [illegible] 1860 to 1866, resign[illegible] and indorsed till the [illegible] appointed t[illegible] held the position ur[illegible] by Jno. W. Gully. [illegible] was appointed Sh[illegible] county, July 2, 1870 [illegible] elected November, [illegible] November, 1873, [illegible] office until January, [illegible] State went into t[illegible] Democracy. In A[illegible] was nominated for [illegible] Third Congressiona[illegible]

And yet, notwiths[illegible] honors and trusts [illegible] confided to him in o[illegible] his remains were va[illegible] citizen of Kemp[illegible] them, but like his l[illegible] buried without ce[illegible] tended only by a few [illegible] brother's family; an[illegible] he dared to be a Re[illegible]

After the death o[illegible] Mrs. Griffin and her [illegible] Devitt, who reside[illegible] their credit be it wri[illegible] and took charge of [illegible] Chisolm.

It was determined [illegible] of a consulting su[illegible] procured and Maj. [illegible] requested to proceed [illegible] son for that purpose. [illegible] on Monday evening [illegible] baum he proceeded to [illegible] he received a dispatc[illegible] that Miss Chisolm h[illegible] attempt to save her [illegible] ing her arm. Thus [illegible] of the most heroic a[illegible] that ever brightene[illegible] clime. She had but[illegible] ted with the highe[illegible] school. Beautiful a[illegible] she was at once the [illegible] mother and the ide[illegible] father's heart.

Thus have passed [illegible] honest man, a good [illegible] husband, a loving fa[illegible] ine patriot. He now [illegible] darling boy and a[illegible] Can anything surpa[illegible] "the deep damnation [illegible] off?"

The telegraph brin[illegible] tion that Miss Chisol[illegible] only a few days since [illegible] death of her father, [illegible] and now we learn tha[illegible] who stood at her fa[illegible] acted the part of a her[illegible] join him in the land b[illegible] —to join her father a[illegible] brother who were sh[illegible] side and for whom she [illegible] but ineffectually. [illegible] young lady recently [illegible] dead from a gun-shot [illegible] by—a man! Men of [illegible] sippians! consider the [illegible] ing and the mother' [illegible] look at the home mad[illegible] think of an outraged p[illegible] the law set at defiance[illegible] ed murder stalks a[illegible] yourselves will the [illegible] guiltless if the partie[illegible] crime shall go unpuni[illegible] burg Commercial, Dem[illegible]

General Grant and [illegible] Thursday for Europe.

[illegible]ace between Gov. [illegible] Shaughnessy, he [illegible] all hope of ever [illegible] leave the county, [illegible] soon commenced [illegible] 1 o'clock on Sun[illegible] McMichael in[illegible] him that the Judge [illegible] hat it would be [illegible] to suppress her [illegible] ghtest indication [illegible] dition would per[illegible] her daughter, who [illegible] g room, from that [illegible] everything that [illegible] revive the dying [illegible] without success, [illegible] of his approach[illegible] d with the grim [illegible] him, he repeated [illegible] g of, nor had any [illegible] r with the killing [illegible] it was hard for a [illegible] ve such a dovoted [illegible] nder such circum[illegible] utes later he [illegible] his wife's neck [illegible] y wife! my pre[illegible] iently died in the [illegible] been his com[illegible]

Judge Chisolm [illegible] done very quiet[illegible] owledge of his [illegible] g his daughter, [illegible] now considered [illegible] A coffin was pro[illegible] and the Judges [illegible] yed to their final [illegible] out mourners out[illegible] mily.

[illegible]hisholm had held [illegible] in Kemper county [illegible] friends there were [illegible] ds. As the spe[illegible] lian, of the widow [illegible] ever appealed to [illegible] d been elected to [illegible] onsecutively from [illegible] ing in May, 1867, [illegible] cRae, who was [illegible] acancy and who [illegible] he was killed

Judge Chisolm [illegible] eriff of Kemper [illegible], by Gov. Alcorn, [illegible] 871, reelected in [illegible] and remained in [illegible] 1876, when the [illegible] be hands of the [illegible] ugust, 1876, he [illegible] Congress in the [illegible] District.

[illegible]tanding all these [illegible] which had been [illegible] ther days, when [illegible] rried to the tomb [illegible] Gully followed [illegible] ttle boy, he was [illegible] emony and at[illegible] members of his [illegible] d all this because [illegible] publican.

[illegible] f Judge Chisolm [illegible] sister, Miss Mc[illegible] in DeKalb, to [illegible] tten, kindly came [illegible] and nursed Miss [illegible] Chisolm.

[illegible] that the services [illegible] geon should be [illegible] McMichael was [illegible] in haste to Jack[illegible] Leaving DeKalb [illegible] with Mr. Rosen[illegible] Meridian, where [illegible] h informing him [illegible] ad died under an [illegible] life by amputat[illegible] passed away one [illegible] d angelic spirits [illegible] d this Southern [illegible] recently gratua[illegible] t honors of her [illegible] d accomplished, [illegible] hope of a fond [illegible] l of a devoted [illegible]

[illegible] way a brave and [illegible] citizen, a kind [illegible] her, and a genu[illegible] sleeps with his [illegible] gelic daughter. [illegible] ss in malignity [illegible] of their taking [illegible]

[illegible]gs the informa[illegible] n is dead! It is [illegible] we noted the [illegible] Judge Chisolm, [illegible] t this brave girl, [illegible] her's side and [illegible] oine, has gone to [illegible] eyond the skies [illegible] d and her little [illegible] t down by her [illegible] fought so nobly, [illegible] Miss Chisolm, a [illegible] from school, [illegible] wound inflicted [illegible] emper; Missis[illegible] widow's suffer[illegible] s bereavement; [illegible] e desolate and [illegible] ublic sentiment, [illegible] while red-hand[illegible] road—and ask [illegible] orld hold you [illegible] s to this great [illegible] shed?—[Vicks[illegible] nocratic.

[illegible] family leaves

The Inter Ocean (as will be seen by the following) seems to think that we are reconciled, when the United States troops join in the glorification over the defeat of the Republicans in Louisiana, and throughout the South by the shot gun leagues, or white leagues:

WE ARE RECONCILED.

Our heart is filled with gratitude. We are tranquil. The wild and boisterous passions engendered by our great civil strife have subsided, and in their stead there reign a holy calm.

Yesterday it was not so. Rude passions swayed us, and we grasped our scimetars with deadly intent. To-day olive twigs adorn our hat, and olive oil floats greasily on the surface of our cup of peace.

We have taken one more step in the highway of conciliation. We have conceded another point. It beats all how good it makes a man feel to give himself away in this great cause and in this unselfish manner.

No sincere advocate of reconciliation can have failed to notice that our Southern policy has lacked one essential element of success. Up to yesterday the army and navy had not been employed to wait upon and afford amusement to our White League and Kuklux brethren of the South. This was a constant thorn in the flesh to these generous and chivalrous people. How could it be expected that they would feel toward us that respect and friendship so desirable when this proof of our gratitude was withheld? It could not be, and so we chronicle with a sort of wild exultation the fact that the last bar to enthusiastic love has been let down, and that the two sections are now clasped in a passionate embrace.

Note the announcements.

"CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 10.—The exercises of laying the corner stone of the monument dedicated to Confederate dead were conducted with Masonic rites. A detachment of United States troops, headed by the Second Infantry band, participated."

"NEW ORLEANS La., May 10.—In response to the proclamation of Governor Nicholls the day was celebrated by services in the churches and a military display. The Cotton Exchange and banks closed. Included in the military procession were seven companies of the First Alabama Infantry from Mobile preceded by the Thirteenth Infantry band, 200 United States infantry and a detachment of marines who volunteered their services as escort in reception of the visiting soldiery."

Indeed, now this does begin to look like peace. To be sure, the "colored troops" were not to be found in the procession, and, crouched and shivering in the background, they marred somewhat the otherwise beautiful perspective; but what of that? It is not them that we seek to win over. They have always been conciliated; what we want is to get the good opinion of their masters, and obtain, if possible, the consent of the latter to let the Government still exist for a brief period.

We hope these exhibitions of concession will mollify the hearts of our dear brethren, but if not let the United States troops be ordered to fire a volley or two at a crowd of negroes, and assist, if necessary, at one or two first class massacres; then, we feel sure, the cementing business will be complete. This, at least so far as Mississippi and Louisiana are concerned. In South Carolina, we grieve to say, the delay in ordering the discharge of the Hamburg murderers is delaying matters, and having a dampening effect on reconciliation. Let this be looked to at once.

Punishment in the Public Schools.

From the New York Herald.

We have frequently—too frequently—to publish complaints by parents of severe or unusual punishments inflicted on their little children by teachers in the public schools. We have no doubt that there are many ill-trained and unruly children in the public schools, and we are far from denying the necessity for occasional punishment in order to maintain discipline. But the school authorities ought to limit very strictly not only the amount but the kind of punishment; they ought to take care that weakly children should be treated with some regard to their strength, and such punishment as a correspondent elsewhere describes ought to be entirely forbidden. As a general rule it may be said that a teacher who finds it necessary to punish frequently is unfit for his or her place and ought to be dismissed for that reason. A capable teacher seeks to rule by moral influence, and can do so and uses punishment only in extraordinary cases. Children are not sent to school merely to be drilled in text books, but to be trained in good behavior, self-restraint and manners, and this can be accomplished better by kindness, forbearance and the moral ascendancy which a good teacher acquires over her pupils than by constant petty punishments for petty offences.

Does Murder, Justify Murder?

Miss Cornelia Chisolm died on the 15th inst, from the wounds received from the Kemper county mob, while she was heroically defending her father, Judge Chisolm. Such outrages would be a disgrace to the greatest barbarians in the world, and cause true manhood to crimson with shame for their race and civilization. In the past of this State, there may have been some excuse plausibly urged for bulldozing and mob law, as our desperate circumstances required desperate remedies, but with the present rule of our own people, they should end it at once and forever; no one can call their lives their own for a moment, who should happen to differ with this class of higher law desperadoes. Away with all lawlessness and violence, let us have peace and law.—[Summit Times, Democratic.

The Southern Democracy.

From the Albany, [N. Y.,] Journal.

We have been told over and over again that Republican rule has been disastrous to the Southern States; that when the Democrats secured control there would be a great reform and material development; and that the financial and general prosperity of these States demanded such a change. There is no test like practical experience. What Democratic rule promises and what Democratic rule does are entirely different things. Georgia has now for years been under Democratic sway, and yet the other day Georgia deliberately voted to repudiate a portion of her indebtedness. Whatever other faults Republicans have committed, they have never been repudiators.

South Carolina has just passed under Democratic control, and almost the first act under the regime is to raise a question about honorably meeting the financial obligations of the State. It is now reported that after much deliberation the Committee of the Legislature has determined to make provision for the interest on the State debt. But that there should ever have been any question on this point at all shows a very loose notion respecting public obligations. It is only one door removed from the actual repudiation of Georgia. We need not refer to the senseless and [illegible] performance of the Legislature in extorting abject apologies from the Republican members for having recognized and sustained Chamberlain. Such a wanton and disreputable proceeding is calculated to raise a doubt of the capacity of its perpetrators for self government. But, though we might pass this by as simply a malevolent and foolish exhibition, when it comes to the question of disregarding the public obligation and destroying the public credit, it is a much more serious matter.

Alabama is another case in point. Three years ago the Democrats, by the same kind of violent and lawless tactics which have been employed to repossess the whole South, secured control of the State government, and we were promised a grand change for the better. What is the result? Instead of an improvement, marked deterioration of most interests. The taxes are as high, and in some cases higher than under Republican rule. The public works, instead of being maintained, have declined. Property and especially real estate has suffered enormously and cannot be disposed of at any price. Labor languishes and wages have sunk to a nominal figure. Throughout the State there is a general depreciation and industry and trade are alike paralyzed. Of course, Alabama shares the general depression with other portions of the country but there has been no such measure of relief under Democratic rule as was promised. If Democracy couldn't prevent the business blight, it might at least—if there was any virtue in its professions—have reduced expenses and taxes. If Republicanism was as extravagant and corrupt as had been represented, if Democracy was as reformatory in its influences as had been boasted an improvement in what was directly under the control of the government might have been exhibited. But even this is worse rather than better.

Instead of promoting good government the ruling forces in Alabama appear to have devoted themselves to fortifying their own power and depriving the Republicans of any possibility of success. They have framed their election laws in such a way as to give them complete control no matter what the public will. In the appointment of inspectors, in the gerrymandering of districts, in the designation of registration and voting, they have fixed the whole machinery to accomplish their own purpose. There is peace in Alabama, but thus far it is the peace of a resistless force on the one side and a hopeless acquiescence on the other.

Republicanism Farewell.

THE WHITE LEAGUE CELEBRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—In response to the proclamation of Gov. Nicholls, Thanksgiving day was celebrated by service in the churches and a military display. The Cotton Exchange and banks were closed. Included in the military procession were seven companies of the 1st Alabama Infantry from Mobile, preceded by the 13th Infantry and 200 United States Infantry and a detachment of Marines, who volunteered their services as an escort in the reception of the visiting soldiery.

Flags were displayed throughout the city, and to-night many buildings are illuminated. The visiting companies from Mobile were entertained at St. the Charles and the City Hotel. A grand reception and ball was given them at St. Patrick's Hall to-night, which is largely attended.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—EX Governor Packard to-night sent the following dispatch to Senator Blaine:

"The overthrow of the lawful State government was appropriately celebrated to-day, and detachments of the army and navy of the United States participated with the White League of Alabama and Louisiana in this celebration of a Democratic success. Did poetic justice require that the honors of this achievement should be thus equally divided? In the absence of the commission the gray accorded the post of honor to the blue, and asked no apology. The Custom House and Postoffice were closed in admiration of the event. It is probable that United States interference will not be required hereafter.

[Signed] S. B. PACKARD

Mr. Moody says if you can not be a light-house be a candle. But, Mr. Moody, a candle is wick-ed.—Turner's Falls Reporter.

A New Material for Rope.

Says the San Francisco correspondent of the New Orleans Times: "There has been established in the vicinity of this city a manufactory for the making of rope known as 'gut belting,' from the entrails of sheep, which is said to be much stronger, in proportion than hemp. Excepting its manufacture on a limited scale at one of the towns of Germany, no where else in the world is there an establishment for such a purpose. The entrails of a sheep are between fifty and sixty feet in length. Being first cleaned, they are allowed to remain for a few days in vats of brine, next they are wound on bobbins, from which, in being reeled off, they are twisted as ordinarily into rope. The strength of a three-quarter inch rope of this kind is said to be equal to a strain of seven tons. This new manufactory promises to enlarge and become an industry more exclusive to sheep-raising countries."

The Cross and Crescent conflict has revived the old prophecy, said to have been made in 1453.

"In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail,
But if the Clock and Bell unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

But look! in twice ten years again,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall wax—the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear."

The prediction contained in the first verse was verified in the Turko-Russian war of 1850-5, when England and France came to the assistance of Turkey. Whether the spirit of prophecy descended to the latter verse will be seen hereafter.

Commissioner's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a final decree rendered by the Chancery Court of Hinds county, First District, in the case of Thomas E. Helm, President of the Capital State Bank, vs. G. D. Bustamente, No. 262, rendered on the 24 day of May, 1875, and of the further order and decree of said Court in said cause rendered on the 26th day of March, 1877, whereby the undersigned was appointed a special Commissioner to execute the said final decree above mentioned, the undersigned, as such special Commissioner, will on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1877, at the front door of the City Hall, in the city of Jackson, Mississippi, proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land in the said city of Jackson, county of Hinds, and State of Mississippi, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount due on said decree, viz: that certain tract or parcel of land more particularly described by the following metes and bounds, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the line between Sections three and four on the northern margin of Town Creek, and running thence west to a cedar post thirty feet east of the centre of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, (late known as the Southern Railroad); thence east to a stake on the line between said sections three and four; thence along said section line, three chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning on said northern margin of said Creek—it being the same tract heretofore conveyed to George S. Brown by Jo. Bell and Thos. Green, Trustees, by and dated on or about the third day of January, A. D. 1870.

A. G. MOORE,
May 19, 77-5w. Commissioner.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dispepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street.

Very respectfully, MONROE PARKER,
386, Athens street.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me. Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I had dyspepsia in its worst form for twelve ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOS. E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

Feel Myself A New Man.

NATICK Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. J. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTE.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE. She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE.
223½ Walnut street.

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled for over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as if I would never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors of Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and specifically cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carpenter, 36 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Schedule.

GOING NORTH.

Mail—Leaves Jackson 2:15 A. M.
Express—Leaves Jackson 3:35 P. M.
Through Freight Leaves 5:25, A. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Mail—Leaves Jackson 2:10 A. M.
Express—Leaves Jackson 9:40 P. M.
Through Freight Leaves 10:30, A. M.

VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

GOING EAST.

No. 1, Passenger—
Leave Vicksburg..... 1:00 p. m.
" Jackson..... 3:35 p. m.
Arrive Meridian..... 9:30 p. m.
No. 3, Mixed—
Leave Vicksburg..... 3:00 p. m.
Arrive at Jackson..... 6:45 p. m.
*No. 5, Through Freight—
Leave Vicksburg.....6:30 a. m.
Arrive at Jackson.....10:50 "
Leave " .....12:00 m.
Arrive at Meridian..... 8:50 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 2, Passenger—
Leave Meridian..... 6:30 p. m.
" Jackson..... 2:15 a. m.
Arrive Vicksburg..... 5:05 a. m.
No. 4, Mixed—
Leave Jackson..... 6:15 a. m.
Arrive Vicksburg.....10:00 a. m.
*No. 6, Through Frieght—
Leave Meridian..... 6:00 a. m.
Arrive at Jackson..... 2:40 p. m.
Leave Jackson..... 3:50 "
Arrive Vicksburg..... 8:20 p. m.

*Through Freight runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mixed Train daily—Sundays excepted.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. Robert Sproule, for a number of years connected with this office, has purchased the bindery connected with the Pilot and established his business on the corner formerly occupied by the Mississippian office on Capitol street. We have made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Sproule to do all our binding, and will fill all orders for blank-books or any kind of work in our line as usual, with promptness and on reasonable terms. tf.

CITY.

See notice of Commissioner's Sale, in another column.

Mr. A. G. Lewis, the good looking Delinquent Tax Collector is making his rounds. Have your currency ready.

The hall of Capitol Grange No. 19, Patrons of Husbandry has been completed, and is quite an ornament to South Jackson.

Pearl Hook and Ladder Company announces an excursion to Vicksburg, basket picnic, etc, for Friday, June 8th. The fare from Brandon and Jackson to Vicksburg, and up the river and return, only $1,50.

Some changes have been made in the schedule of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad; the Sunday Express has been discontinued; a mixed train going west leaves every day (Sundays excepted), at 6:15 a. m., returning at 6:45 p. m.

The bridge over Town Creek, on South street, which was washed away by the high water some weeks since, is replaced, and the gully on the north side of the street, which was deep and dangerous, has been partly filled with brush and dirt.

Sunday-School Pic-Nic.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School has arranged for a pic nic, on Friday June 1st, at a beautiful grove near Bolton Depot. A special train has been secured. The round-trip fare will be 25 cents for children; 50 cents for adults. The teachers and scholars of other schools are cordially invited to participate.

At the May term of the Board of Supervisors of Hinds county, the following named persons were drawn to serve as Grand Jurors to serve at the next session of the Circuit Court, which begins at Jackson, on the fourth Monday of June next: J. J Halbert, Ed. Harvey, A. D. Stanley A. J. Triplett, W. B. Richardson Isaac Washington, Joshua Green Jr., Ben Jones, Sam Virden Jr., Oliver Francisco, James Tripp Alfred Thompson, I. Strauss, B. W. Henry George Fletcher, Thos Jones and Stephen Powell.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Judgment in the following causes were affirmed Monday, May 14th:

Rice v. Dunn.
State, use, etc., v. Blackwell.
Williamson v. Burgess.
Swan v. Horne, admr.
Gill, et al, v. the State reversed in part.

Judgements in the following causes were reversed:

Newman v. Brobson, and remanded.
Grant v. Gibbs, Auditor.
Taylor v. Moore, and remanded.
State use, etc., v. Hayes, and remanded.
Hall v. Wells, motion in arrest of judgement denied.
Baker v. the State, stricken from docket.
Cook et ux, v. Ligon, motion to correct judgment overruled.

The Fiftieth Annual Council of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Mississippi, was held in All Saints' Church, Grenada, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst. Rt. Rev. W. W. Green, Bishop of the Diocese, venerable in years and in the service of God, called the Council to order; in his annual address he called attention to the great loss the Church had sustained in the death of Rev. W. C. Crane, D. D., of this city. Hon. P. H. Bailey was elected Secretary, who appointed Rev. Stephen H. Green Assistant Secretary; Jno. A. Klein was re elected Treasurer. The next annual meeting of the Council will be held in Vicksburg the 2d Thursday in May, 1878.

There was a slight rain a few miles north-west of this city on Tuesday evening last, and a gentleman from Raymond reported a heavy shower in that vicinity. A little here would be a blessing.

Mississippi Grand Commandery.

The Grand Commandery elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

W. A. Fairchild, Vicksburg, Grand Commander.

Harry Gilmore, Aberdeen, Deputy Grand Commander.

John A. Dicks, Natchez, Grand Generalissimo.

Chas. M. Erwin, Winona, Grand Captain General.

R. M. Young, Corinth, Grand Senior Warden.

R. F. Hudson, Columbus, Grand Junior Warden.

N. S. Walker, Port Gibson, Grand Treasurer.

J. L. Power, Jackson, Grand Recorder.

Gus J. Bahin, Natchez, Grand Standard Bearer.

G. G. Manlove, Vicksburg, Grand Sword Bearer.

S. C. Conley, Kosciusko, Grand Warder.

Jacob Peebles, Natchez, Grand Captain of Guard.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence—E. Geo. DeLap, W. G. Paxton, John A. B. Jones.

Templar Law and Jurisprudence—Oliver Clifton, T. G. Birchett, R. F. Hudson.

The next Grand Conclave will be held at Vicksburg on the second Tuesday in May, 1878.

MARRIED.

In Brandon May 16th, by Rev. Dr. J. M. Lewis, W. T. Peatross, Esq., to Miss Estelle A. Broadus, daughther of Mr. Robert S. Broadus, (formerly of Caroline county, Virginia,) all of Rankin county.

The Florence Sewing Machine is the easiest running and makes less noise than any machine manufactured, and the only machine that runs the work either to the right or left, the work can be changed and made to run in the opposite direction without stopping the machine, when the end of a piece of work is reached the feeder can be reversed and the work run back half an inch, which fastens it better than in any other way. The Florence Company is the only company that make both the side, and back feed machine. See advertisement in another column. tf

The Florence Oil Stove, for convenience, cheapness, and durability can not be beaten. It is a heating and cook stove combined and can be used in any room in the house without the use of pipe or chimney, as there is no smoke, and it is so arranged that no obnoxious fumes which usually arise from coal oil lamps. Parties wishing to economise would do well to purchase an oil stove. See advertisement in another column. tf

A Case of Spontaneous Combustion.

An intemperate man named Harley recently met with a terrible death in a liquor saloon in San Francisco. He had just recovered from a second attack of the delirium tremens, but started that morning on another drunken spree. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon he staggered into a saloon nearly insensible, and feebly asked for a drink. This was refused him, and he staggered toward the gas-jet to light the stump of a cigar he carried, while the bar-keeper turned away to attend to his duties. A moment afterward he heard a low moan and noticed a flash of fire, and, turning around, he saw Harley falling to the floor, his head enveloped in black, thick smoke, while flames issued from his mouth and ears. A horrible smell of burned flesh filled the air. Not a moment was lost in attending to the sufferer. He was beyond relief, however. His face was perfectly black, partly charred and partly covered with a moist soot. His eyes were open. His mouth was completely roasted on the inside, but, with the exception of his head and hands, no part of his body bore marks of his horrible death.

James Baxter, of Baltimore, would be a good man to send to the Black Hills. A pistol was fired at him in a recent fight, and the ball flattened on his forehead without injuring him.

"Life is short," remarks the Tribune. That is where we and life resemble each other as much as two peas.—Norwich Bulletin.

LATEST NEWS!

THURSDAY'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SYMPATHY IN MOROCCO FOR TURKEY.

Washington, May 16.—The Governor of Algiers has sent an Envoy to Morocco and Tunis to communicate French declaration of neutrailty and obtain information as to the temper of the population. It is believed the Morocco Government takes little interest in the Eastern crisis but the people feel an interest in Turkey, and if the situation becomes aggravated, their fanatical feelings might be aroused. There would not be many recruits, however, for a holy war unless there were prospects of booty. The Porte seeing that an explosion of fanaticism would be more dangerous to itself and neighbors than to Russia, will do all it can to avoid it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, May 16.—3 p. m.—A great movement has commenced among the Russian troops opposite the bank at Guergeos. Eight batallions of Russian infantry and several batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry passed through Guergeos following the road to the Simnitze; they have considerable force at Ramora and desultory firing is going on; the Turkish troops are enthusiatic.

The Russians are apparently attempting to force the Danube, or by a manœuver draw away the Turks from other points, but up to last night, however, they were not successful.

The reception of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Bucharest was cold, not a single cheer. The Russian war vessel escaped from Sebastapol and reached Batoum on Sunday night, when 7 miles from shore, she sent four boats with torpedos to attack the Turkish frigate in the roadstead; two were driven off and reached Peoti, the fate of the others is unknown, the steamer disppeared; Russians attach much importance to the escape of the steamer as it shows inefficiency in the Sebastapol blockade.

The Turks have dispatched 16,000 men from the garrison at Widdin to the Brodusha in all haste. The Roumanians officially report 400 wounded in Kalaffat during the bombardment; no Russians are further west than Turnseverin.

The Roummanians party which demands active cooperation with Russia are held in check by foreign influence which favored a temporising of policy; Servian volunteers are constantly passing the frontier to join the Bosnians.

Insurgents Circassians who have risen in trans-Caucussian Russia had destroyed all telegraphs.

The defeat of the Russians near Batoum with four thousand killed is generally believed; the impression appears general at Widdin that no quarter was allowed.

Hungarians have begun forming at Pera.

Nicissis has been revictualed.

Great excitement prevails at Jeddah from apprehension of the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Red Sea.

German and Austrain representatives at Constantinople have been instructed to protest against the formation of Polish legions for the Turkish service.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies voted a credit of two million dollars for the maintenance of the Army.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is officially announced that the Turks bombarded Lukahoma Kale on Monday. The town was somewhat damaged. An attempt to land troops and guns was defeated, the Turks leaving a number of dead.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

London, May 16.—The greatest possible secrecy is observed as to the movement of Russian troops, still from various indications, it would appear that the troop on the left wing which had at first extended along the lower Danube have been drawn nearer to Galatz and Ibral. As for the troops which have passed Bucharest, they are reported to be bearing on Oltenitza in order to better disguise the movement, there are comparatively small numbers actually in position on the Danube; most of them are echeloned back of points which have been chosen as crossings, so the troops may be moved in one or another direction; thus those south of Bucharest may be available for an advance either on Oltenitz or Gurgeva. At the same time there are signs that a Russian column is moving still further west. This column is kept most backward so that it may be meant for Turna Magruelli, opposite Nikopol, or for Simnilza, opposite Siltra. It will take days, it seems, before the whole force is in position. According to estimates, not more than half can be said to be already so, with all their accompaniments, without which, of course, no campaigning is possible in Bulgaria.

London May 16.—The Roumanians remain on the defensive in this territory. The Russians are crossing the Danube at eight points simultaneously and pressing forward to the Balkans with all possible rapidity leaving behind in Bulgaria civil officers charged with the organization of their institutions.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY — RESIGNATION OF MINISTER SIMON.

Paris, May 16.—In consequence of differences with President McMahon, Jules Simon, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior, tendered his resignation. The Ministers are now in council.

London, May 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Paris dispatch says Minister Simon resigned because of the continued hostility manifested by the Chamber of deputies. Efforts are making to induce h
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Paris, May 16.—
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Sporting Under Difficulties.

From the Forest and Stream.

Last winter, when in Florida, after our day's sport, we used to sit around Aiken's log fire at night, and listen to his Indian stories, and at times we almost expected to see the door open and the shade of Billy Bowlegs enter. Aiken himself was not unlike an Indian, with his long black hair, and swarthy complexion, though he certainly would not have esteemed it a compliment to be told it, as he had a thorough contempt and hatred for the whole race. I shall endeavor to give you one of his adventures as nearly as possible in his own vernacular. I believe it to be literally true, as he was very modest about speaking of it himself:

"It was during the last Indian war; I was one of the cowboys, as they called us, who undertook to fight Billy Bowlegs. I was shut up in Fort Dunn, down near the Kissimmee, along with a lot of soldiers and crackers, and there we had been some time waiting for orders. The Injuns was all about through the country, and didn't keer to venture far from the fort. I got mighty tired of staying in there eating hard tack when I knew there was plenty of fish and game outside. There was a creek only about a mile away chuck full of trout, and I come to the conclusion one day I could stand it no longer, so I says, 'Boys,' says I, 'I've got a good mind to go over to the creek and catch me a bait of fish; we can be keerful, and if the Injuns comes can make tracks for the fort.' Well, we talked it over, and three of us concluded to try it, so we took our guns and fishin' lines and started out. We got about half way, going along very cautious, when we come across some fresh tracks of Injuns made that very morning, and we knowed they couldn't be far off. When the others see these signs they stopped and wouldn't go no further; said they didn't keer so much about fishing, and nothing would do but they must go back. But I had fixed to have some fish I kep on to the creek. I got there all safe, and fixin' my line commenced fishing. The trouts were pretty hungry, and I soon had three or four big ones laying out on the grass, and was beginning to think about turning back, when bang goes a gun about a quarter of a mile away and I had just time to jump behind a big tree and get my old rifle ready when out run a wounded deer from the hammock and made for the creek. He was badly hurt, and just as he reached the bank staggered and fell, not thirty yards away, on the other side. I stood still poking my eye round the tree and not daring to move, for I knowed they'd be after him; and sure enough in a minute or two there come two Injuns running along on the trail like hounds. They saw the deer and went up to it, and looking all round to see if there was anybody about on the creek, one of them stooped down and commenced taking the insides out of the deer while the other stood up to keep watch with his gun ready. I didn't believe the Injun was born that was to take my scalp, but I made myself right small behind that tree, just peeping round at him, when all at once one of the fish I had caught flopped up on the bank and caught the Injun's eye.

"'Now,' thinks I, 'old fellow, I must kill you,' and I just raised my gun and shot him through the stomach. 'Wagh,' he says, and fell over on his face dead, and that other Injun just raised hisself and run off stooping down, without ever stopping to see what was coming next, I didn't stop, but cleared out for the fort, and when I got got most there met some of the boys on horses coming to look for me. They had heard the shooting at the fort. We went back to where I had been fishin' and followed the trail of the Injun who had run until we got to where they had their camp, but they had left, so came back and got the scalp of the dead Injun, and the deer and fish, and carried 'em back to the fort, and that night we had fish and deer meat for supper. Speaking of supper, I thought I heard Norah call a minute ago; I reckon its ready. Anyhow, come walk out Cap, you and Doc Cop. I know you must be hungry after catching them big fish this evening. They ought to eat well to-night."

They "eat" well and so did we, and as we rashly "turned in" immediately after supper I dreamed all night that I was catching a big fish and an "Injun" was trying to take my scalp and cut a deer at same time.

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Jackson, Mississippi, September 9, 1875. sept1-tf

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Call and see. WM. J. BROWN, SR.

nov7-tf.

NEW YORK SUN.

1876. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter, and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in The Sun.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by The Sun, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this The Sun will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon Grant's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read The Sun will have the constant means of being thoroughly informed.

The Weekly Sun, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. And the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make The Weekly Sun the best Family Newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department, especially, is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

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has been the wonder, delight, and new education of individuals and homes in every State of the Union. In the very idea of such utilization of the finest pictorial art, for every day's information and reflection, there is all the charm of a romance; and the realization of that idea, made visible in The Daily Graphic, is a practical and ever-varying assimilation of the most fascinating Ornament with the commonest Use which never palls upon even the most pampered taste. From the first issue the successive multitude of its pictures has been a perfect study of mechanical and journalistic development; the inevitable early imperfections of artists and others, not yet thoroughly trained in the new process, disappearing steadily in an as steadily increasing accuracy and beauty of artistic effects. Inceed this very illustration, from day to day, of the genius spirit of Progress in Art as well as in Events, has been an added and piquant interest, which is yet to be maintained for the public by unending future "Graphic" improvements. Scarcely, more, however, for its beautiful portraits, trenchant cartoons, vivid news-etchings and unequalled reproductions of the world's choicest works of art, than for its unrivalled attractions as

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Continued on Second Page.

WEEKLY PILOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

THIS AND THAT.

Some men are good because goodness pays best; others are good for nothing.

Why is a man more devout when he has a cold in his head? Because he is on his sneeze most of the time.

"Mandarin" is the name of the fashionable collar affected by ladies this spring, and man-darin't say a word against it, if his wife wears it.

Every stylish lady who drives her own pony must wear colors to match that of the horse. If she can't do it, she must paint the pony to match her old dresses, or else go on foot.

How many hotel guests do you suppose can jump out of bed at the cry of "fire!" and safely shin down a rope fifty feet long? Bring on your figures, and let's get down to a fine point.

It would be enough to make any millionaire's head grow bald by anticipation if he could only look ahead and see how his heirs are bound to fall out after his death.

"That parrot of mine's a wonderful bird," said Smithers; "he cries 'Stop thief' so naturally that every time I hear it I always stop. What are you all laughing at, anyway?"

The will was lately contested in the English Probate Court of a lady who married when eighty a man of forty and at his death married again and survived her second husband.

Two hundred dollars per barrel for flour isn't so very bad after all. We have simply to earn $1,500 a week to offset the rise, and what true American will hesitate to earn that sum?

If the young man who sat in the chair where a lady had left a dish of maple sugar to cool, at the festival the other evening, will return the saucer he will save himself further interruption.

An editor who speaks of a man who has discovered a new fact by experience, says that the new way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.—Exchange.

A dear old lady presented her son, on his departure for sea, with a Bible. On opening it during a gale, it fell from his hands, and out dropped a fine tooth comb, and the admonitory book-mark, "Search daily."

Prof. Bell boasts of the discovery that when he clasped hands with another person, and their heads came in contact, a sound was produced. Bah! this is nothing new. Every young man and woman knew that long ago.

Albany justice is peculiarly generous in its awards. A man was arraigned there the other day for stealing a chain. The Judge made him return it, and then gave him another one instead, with a ball on it.

A runaway couple in Georgia, on marriage bent, came to a toll bridge and the bridegroom having no money took off his sleeve buttons, left them in pledge with the toll-taker and hied away to the office of a justice, of the peace, by whom the wedding was performed.

It is sad, very sad, to notice the look of disappointment which comes into the face of the overburdened clerk when he picks up the morning newspaper, his eye alighting upon the financial column, which he eagerly devours for a few minutes and then drops with the remark: "Drat it; them niggers made that column look like base ball news."

A Hard Grind.

A hand-organ man was making his way up Adams street yesterday, when a boy met him and asked:

"How many tunes do you play?"

"Sixteen shune—nice, and sweet shunes," replied the man.

"My father is fond of music, but he's a little deaf," continued the boy.

"Oh, dat make no difference—I make him hear."

The boy led the way up the street to where a plaster bust of Sir Isaac Newton had been arranged in a bay window to look like a living man, and the Italian spit on his hand and began on the crank. He ground out all the tunes in rotation, and then began at the bottom and ground back up the scale till he got all the tunes in the garret of the box again. The man in the bay window didn't move a hair, and the Italian drew a long breath and sighed:

"Play moar muzeek—make him hear soon."

He ran out eight tunes and then threw some gravel at the window. The man in the window didn't even work its ears, and the Italian leaned the organ on the fence and loudly sang:

Oh! who shall dinks of me som moar
When I am far a-wa-y?

The seven other tunes were rattled off at lively pace while the man coughed, whistled, kicked on the fence and encouraged a dog fight, in order to attract the deaf man's attention.

"Sing louder—play harder!" called the boy from the next street corner.

The grinder secured a brace for his feet, unbuttoned his vest, and the way he roared brought out the citizens by the score. He kept his eye on the bust, and gave no heed to the crowd, and the organ-box was smoking hot when he let up on the grind. Resting his organ on the ground, he leaped over the fence and got a square look at his victim. His quiet grin faded into a look of woe and murder, and getting his eye on the boy with the red nettle, he ran him four blocks and under a carpenter shop before a still, small voice whispered that he had better hold on.

A Mississippi Scene.

"Hallo, stranger, you seem to be going to market?"

"Yes, sir, I am."

"What are you carrying that plow along for?"

"Going to send it to Pittsburg."

"To Pittsburg, Pennsylvania?"

"Youre mighty right, I am."

"What are you going to send it to Pittsburg for?"

"To get it sharpened."

"All the way to Pittsburg to get it sharpened?"

"You bet! We've starved our blacksmith out; he pulled up stakes the other day and went to Texas."

"Well, that's rather a novel idea, my friend—sending a plow so far to get it sharpened."

"Not so novel as you heard it was. We do our Milling at St. Louis."

"Is that so?"

"You're mighty right, it is; we used to have a mill on Pumpkinvine creek, but the owner got too poor to keep it up, and so we turned to getting our grinding done at St. Louis."

"You don't mean to say you send your grist all the way to St. Louis by rail?"

"I didn't say nothin' 'bout gris—we haint got no gris' to send. We get our flour and meal from the mill at St. Louis."

"I see you have a hide on your wagon?"

"Yes, our old cow died last week. The March winds blowed the life out'n her. Sendin' her hide to Boston to get it tanned."

"To Boston! Is not that rather expensive, my friend? The freights will eat the hide up."

"That's a fact—cleaner than the buzzards did the old critter's carcass. But what's the use bein' taxed to build railroads 'thout you get the good of 'em? Used to have a tanyard over at Lickskillet, and a shoemaker too. But they've kerflummexed."

"When do you expect to get your leather?"

"Don't expect to git no leather at all—expect to get shoes some day made at Boston or thereabouts."

"Rather a misfortune to lose a milk cow, my friend."

"Not so much of a misfortune as you heard it was. Monstrous sight of trouble shuckin' and nubbinin' a cow, and milkin' her night and mornin,' and gittin' only about three quarts a day."

"What are you going to do for milk?"

"Send North for it."

"Send for milk?"

"Yes; consecrated milk and goshen butter."

"Oh! I see the point."

"Mighty handy things, these railroads—make them Yankee fellers do all our jobs for us now, the blacksmithin' and grindin' and tanin' and milkin' and churnin."

"I see you have a bale of cotton."

"Yes, sendin' it up to Massachusetts to get it carded, spun and wove. Time'll come when we'll send it there to be ginned, and then we'll be happy. Monstrous sight of trouble runnin' these gins."

"That would be rather expensive sending cotton in the seed."

"No more so than them Western fellers pays when they send corn East and get a dollar, a bushel and pay six bits freight. Besides, as I said, what's the use of paying railroad taxes 'thout we use the roads.

"You seem to appreciate the advantages of railroads?"

"I think we ought to—we pay enough for 'em."

"I reckon you fatten your own pork?"

"Well, you reckon wrong, stranger. I get them Illinoy fellers to do that for me. It's mighty convenient, too—monstrous sight of trouble totin' a big basket of corn three times a day to hogs in a pen, specially when you haint got no corn nor no hogs to tote to."

"I should think so."

"There is one thing lacking to make the business complete."

"What's that."

"They ought to send them hogs ready cooked. Cookin' and gittin wood for cookin' takes up a heap of time that ort by rights to be employed in cotton the patch. I was sayin' to my old woman the other day, if we Mississippi folks could get our cooking and washin' done up North and sent by express we'd be as happy as officeholders."

"Your horse there in the lead seems to be lame."

"Yes, needs shoein'. If he wern't the only horse I've got, and I can't spare him, I'd send him up where they make the horse shoes and nail, and get him shod. Can't get such a thing done in our parts. Perhaps I can at the depot.

"How on earth do you manage to live here, my friend?"

"Why, we raise cotton. My road turns off here, stranger. Gee up, Henry; so, John. I'm glad I see'd you, stranger."

A useful warning to ladies and others who indulge in the practice of obtaining sleep by means of narcotics, is conveyed by a story told at the meeting of the Cambridge (England) Board of Guardians the other day. A man, named Lawrence, a railway porter, who had been suffering from an attack of bronchitis, apparently died. His remains—or what were supposed to be his remains—were placed in a coffin, and the surgeon having certified that his death was sudden, the coroner was consulted as to whether an inquest should be held on the body. Happily in the end this question was disposed of by the deceased himself, who after reposing for two days, got out of his coffin and sat down on a chair in the room where he had been deposited. His prolonged insensibility, it turned out, had been caused by a sleeping draught, which his mother had administered to him.

Facing Death.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Brother Gardner was yesterday whitewashing the back end of an old house on Catherine street, when the staging gave way and he had a fall of about fifteen feet. He was senseless when picked up, but a man ponred water down his back and brought him to. Mr. Gardner thus explained matters to the reporters:

"Wall, I was up dar, an' dar was de house, an' dar was de scaffold, dar we all was. I was jess drawin' dat brush aroun to kill when I felt a goneness. Seemed I was prancin' aroun' on de air, wid no chance to dig in my toes."

"Why didn't you fall at once and have the thing off your mind," asked a policeman.

"Why didn't I fall? Why, sah, I was fallin' all de time. I went down 'bout fifty feet head fust, an den I changed an' went sideways, an' den I struck on one foot an' bofe ears. All dis time I was doin' some powerful thinkin', I was."

"Did you think of oysters fried with crumbs," asked a reporter.

"Doan be talkin' dat way, boy. I 'membered all my bad deeds while I was gwine down, an' den I called out dat I would live a better life if de shock didn't kill me."

In the group was a colored man whose face brightened at these words, and he softly asked:

"Brudder Gardner, doan' you 'member de $2 you borrowed o' mo?"

"I do."

"Den pay it—han' it ober. De shock didn't kill you, and now begin on dat better life."

"Brudder Jones," solemnly replied Gardner, "de shock didn't kill me den, but befo' I pays out any money Ize gwine to wait de result on my nervous system. I 'pears to be all right, but possumbly I may be fatally injured in some ob de corners and not know it for a month. G'lang, brudder Jones, an' doan' rob de cradle an' de grave!"

A Slight Mistake.

From Harpers Monthly,

The present Archbishop of Dublin, the gifted author of the work so widely known on the "Study of Words," is not in very robust health, and has been for many years apprehensive of paralysis. At a recent public dinner in Dublin, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Grace sat on the right of his hostess, the Duchess of Abercorn. In the midst of the dinner the company was startled by seeing the Archbishop rise from his seat, and still more startled to hear him exclaim, in a dismal and sepulchral tone, "It has come! it has come!" "What has come, your Grace?" eagerly cried half a dozen voices from different parts of the table. "What I have been expecting for twenty years," solemnly answered the Archbishop—"a stroke of paralysis. I have been pinching myself for the last twenty minutes, and find myself entirely without sensation." "Pardon me, my dear Archbishop." Said the Duchess, looking to him with a somewhat quizzical smile—"pardon me for contradicting you, but it is I that you have been pinching."

An Incident of the Battle of Shiloh

The adjutant-general of Ohio has recently received the following letter:

"CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22, 1877.—SIR—In conversation, yesterday, with an ex-Confederate soldier, I learned the following facts, which I deemed of sufficient importance to lay before you:

"At about 8 o'clock on the first morning of the battle of Shiloh, after the Confederate infantry under Gen. Breckenridge had driven a body of of Federal troops from their position towards the river, a battery of Georgia artillery following close behind, came upon the dead body of a lady lying outside of a tent in rear of what was supposed to be the camp of the 55th Ohio volunteers; many of the dead of that regiment, dressed in Zouave uniform, being on the ground. By the side of the dead lady was a little child beautifully clad, who seemed unconscious of its mother's death. Some of the men of the battery covered the child with their blankets and placed it in charge of two of the Federal prisoners, and then passed on. What became of the child can not at this time be positively ascertained, but it is thought that the Confederate division surgeon saw to its welfare. The breastpin, having the lady's likeness on one sid and that of a gentleman in citizens dress on the other sid, is now in keeping of an ex-member of the battery, who I am assured would be glad to return it to the husband or relatives of the deceased lady.

"I do not know from what part of your State the 55th Ohio came but the records of your office will show the fact. A knowledge of the above made known to any of the surviving officers in the district in which the regiment was raised may be of interest to some of its living members, as would a knowledge of what became of the child to the survivors of the Georgia battery. The fate of the child interests me, and I should be glad to know if it ever came into the possesson of its relatives. Very respectfully, JOHN MCQUEEN,

"Formerly a resident of Circleville, O"

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RICHARD PROCTOR.

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S. Dist. of Miss

116 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 18, 1877.

Dated " 11, 1877.

From J. P. Gray

SUBJECT.

Receipt for $51.

ACTION.

Filed June 18. 1877

229

Greenville Miss 11th June 1877

Hon Saml Mulletin
Washington D C

Dear Sir. Yours of 2nd inst containing drft No 1848, on Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New Orleans for Fifty one dollars for services rendered at request of C W Clarke was this day recd. With thanks I am

Respectfully yours
J. H. Gray

230/

So Dist. of Miss.

125

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 25. 1877.

Dated " 20. 1877.

From L. Lea.
U. S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to the riot at De Kalb, Miss.

ACTION.

File

221

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT JUN 25 1877

Jackson, Miss., June 21st 1877.

Sir,

Mr. Chase left here last night, and before he was able to prepare his report in relation to the riot at DeKalb, Miss., on the 29th of April last. The report will, therefore, be submitted to you without my having an opportunity to see it. I have, however, conferred freely with Mr. Chase on the subject, & am confident that his report will be such as to meet my approval in all important particulars. There is no difference of opinion between us as to any material point touching the horrible assassinations & murders, of which his report will doubtless contain a full & accurate account. No separate report will be made by me, because it would seem to be uncalled for & gratuitous, in view of the

232

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., 187

instructions to Mr. Chase which I regard as superceding those of like character previously given to me, except in so far as I was required to give him all the aid in my power.

Very respectfully,
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General, U.S.,
Washington
D.C.

233

So. Dist. of Miss.

129

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received June 26 1877.

Dated June 22 1877.

From L. Lea.
U. S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Bill for $69.00 for services in investigation of riot at De-Kalb Miss

A Atty Genl?

ACTION.

~~Mr Hodges~~

Allowed $69.00
S. F. Phillips
Atty Genl.

July 9. 1877. Allowed
$19.00 Ltr.

234

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 26 1877

Jackson, Miss., June 22. 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith an acct. against the United States for $69.00 amt. claimed by me for services rendered in investigating, by your direction, the riot at DeKalb, Miss. on the 29. of April last. If the acc. is approved by you, I will thank you to cause it to be promptly paid.

Very respectfully,
A. Lea,
U.S. Attorney.

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General,
Washington
D. C.

235

S Dist. of Iowa

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

173

Received July 21st. 1877.

Dated " 17th. 1877.

From H. R. Ware

Ass Dist Atty

SUBJECT.

Rel to charge of Telegph message from him to Atty Genl. Enclosed $3.15

ACTION.

Answd. July 21. 1877

S

234

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 17 1877

Jackson, Miss., July 17th 1877

Dear Sir:

I truly regret an awkward blunder of the Operator in charging you with a dispatch which I sent you on the 7th inst

May I trust that you will have some one the credit to have supposed, there was some mistake in this apparent discourtesy. Enclosed please find the amount with my regrets for the error.

Very respectfully
Your obt Svt.
H. R. Weir

Hon Chas Devens.
Washington City
D.C.

3.15

237

DUMMY JACKET

_____Dist. of_____

Department of Justice.

Received: _____

Dated: July 26/77

From: Attorney General

Charles Devens (to J. L. Lake, Jr.)

SUBJECT:

Requesting his resignation as U.S. Marshal for the So. Dist. of Mississippi.

ACTION:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Letter to Lalle

Marshall

Miss

Copy July 26th 77

Dear Sir

I am quite clear in my belief that it is necessary that you shd resign your position as Marshal of So Dist of Mississippi I cannot consent to that further advances be made to you & I think this action should be taken on your part at once

Chas D Lamar

J. L. Latham Esq

~~A~~ 50th Dist. of Miss.

199

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received August 8, 1877.

Dated " 5, 1877.

From L. Lea.
U. S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Requesting leave of absence.

ACTION.

~~And August 9. 1877~~
~~leave granted.~~
Filed Aug 9. 1877

238

Office of

United States District Attorney,

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

DEPT OF JUSTICE AUG 11 1877

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 5th 1877.

Sir,

The condition of my health is such that I must go to the mountains in order escape an attack of malarial fever. So says the Doctor. I have therefore to request leave of absence from the district for thirty days from, say, the 15th. inst.

Very respectfully,
A. Lea,
U.S. Attorney

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General,
Washington,
D. C.

239

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

211

Received August 18. 1877.

Dated " 13. 1877.

From L. Lea.

U. S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Acknowledging receipt of letter, rel. to arrest of murderers of Judge Disolm, Tilmel & others in Kemper Co. Miss.

ACTION.

Answered Aug. 29/77.

240

Office of

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,

FOR

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 13. 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your letter of the 8th inst., marked "Strictly Confidential," in which you refer to the barbarous murder of Judge Chisolm, Gilmer & others, in Kemper County, Miss., & express the opinion that the murderers of Chisolm & Gilmer may be indicted under certain sections of the Rev. Statutes, U.S.

Premising that it would be worse than useless to agitate the subject by a preliminary examination before a U.S. Commissioner, & that it ought to be kept quiet until the meeting of the Grand Jury, in November, I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the propriety of ordering me to Washington for the purpose of consultation in reference to this matter & others, pertaining to the administration of justice in this District, & which can

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Office of

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,

FOR

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Jackson, Miss., ... 187

be much better discussed in conversation than in writing. I make this suggestion, because I am persuaded that a personal conference between us would conduce to the public good, & enable me, at least, to discharge my official duties, with more satisfaction. If, however, you deem it inexpedient to call me to Washington, I shall be well satisfied, for it will be more beneficial & agreeable to me to pass the time in the mountains of Tennessee, my native State, where I expect to go in a few days. Should you have occasion to communicate with me before I leave here, it will be necessary for you to use the telegraph.

Very respectfully,

L. Lea, U.S. Attorney

Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney General,

Washington, D.C.

242

Ks. Dist. of Miss

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 8, 1877.

Dated " 3, 1877.

From Thos W. Hunt.

U. S. Marshal.

SUBJECT.

Reis qualification as U. S. Marshal.

ACTION.

Filed Oct 10. 1877.

243

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District of Mississippi.

Thos. W. Stuart
~~J. L. LAKE, JR.,~~
MARSHAL.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3d 1877

Wm. Chas. Devaux,
Atty. Genl.

Sir -

I have the honor to inform you that on 1st October I received from the Hon. R. A. Hill District Judge - at Oxford - a commission as U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi - On that day I also took the required oath - gave bond & qualified. Today I forward the signed copies of oath & bond to the first Comptroller of the Treasury.

I have the honor also to inform you that I am now in the State of Mississippi.

Very respectfully
Thos. W. Stuart
U.S. Marshal Southern District Miss

244

Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received _____, 187 .

Dated Oct 7, 1877

From L. Lea.
U. S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Report rel. to the prosecution of the murderers of W. H. Olcott & John P. Gilmer jr.

ACTION.

Answd. Nov. 11 1877

245

Office of

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,

FOR

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 7. 1877.

Sir,

My visit to Tennessee, made in the vain hope of escaping an attack of malarial fever, and my protracted sickness from that disease, have prevented an earlier compliance with your request for my views in relation to the prosecution of the murderers of W. W. Chisolm & John P. Gilmer, under certain provisions of the Rev. Statutes, as proposed in your letter of the 8th. of August. An expression of my views on the subject, may be facilitated by an examination of those expressed by yourself in that letter; which, if I understand them correctly, are substantially; first, that Chisolm & Gilmer were, at the time they were killed, witnesses on behalf of the United States in certain cases pending in the Circuit Court for this district; Second, that one purpose of those who put them to death was, to prevent them from testifying as witnesses in said cases;

246,

third, that, being such witnesses, & having been murdered to prevent their testifying, as aforesaid, their murderers are liable to indictment under sections 5399 & 5406 of the Revised Statutes.

Looking at the question as thus presented, the first inquiry that suggests itself is: Were Chisolm & Gilmer witnesses, in contemplation of the law, when they were killed? My opinion is that they were not. It is true, they had been witnesses before the Grand Jury, & it was upon their testimony & that of several other witnesses, that the indictments in the the cases referred to, & known as the Kemper County franchise cases, were found. But that fact, I submit, did not make them witnesses "in court" at a subsequent term. After being examined before the Grand Jury, they were discharged, & thereupon ceased to be witnesses any longer even before that body.

They were never recognized to appear as witnesses in court & testify on the trial of said cases, or either of them, nor were they ever summoned so to appear. For prudential reasons, the name of no one was so much as indorsed on the indictments as a witness. As the sections of the Rev. Statutes above cited, are penal laws &, therefore, must be construed strictly, I am of the opinion that no one can be a witness, within the meaning of said sections, without being, at the time, under a legal obligation to appear in court, ad testificandum. Chisolm & Gilmer, when Killed, were under no such obligation, & were not witnesses in law. If I am correct in this view of the subject, it follows, that an indictment, charging the defendants with having Killed Chisolm & Gilmer for the purpose of preventing them from testifying as witnesses in Court, could not be

248,

maintained.

But, admitting that they were witnesses: Is the evidence sufficient to show that they were killed to prevent them from testifying? The three "facts" stated by you, & which you say "appear", if conceded to be facts, would undoubtedly go far to support that position. Unfortunately, however, the first of the three, & the least material, is alone susceptible of being proved. The other two are positively disproved, in whole or in part, by facts that are well known & indisputable. The second is, in substance, that Chisolm & Gilmer were killed through fear on the part of their murderers, that they would appear as witnesses at the approaching May term of the Court & testify against the defendants in the cases above mentioned. Now, the truth is, that these defendants had been informed a week or more before the 29th. of April, the day on which

249/

Chisolm & Gilmer were killed, that said cases would not be tried at the May term of the Court, but would be continued until the ensuing November term. As early as the 14th. of April, I wrote to the attorney of said defendants, giving him that information, which he doubtless promptly imparted to his clients; & on the 18th. of April, I caused it to be announced in a paper published here, that all the cases in which indictments were pending for violations of the franchise laws, would be continued until the November term of the Court. On the 18th. of April, I wrote to you a letter, inclosing a slip from said paper, The Jackson Times, containing said announcement. That the defendants in the Kemper County cases were, one & all, before the 9th. of April, fully advised, that their cases would not be tried in May, does not admit of a reasonable doubt. How, then, it has been made to "appear" to you as a "fact,"

250,

that they expected their cases to be tried at the May term, & that Chisolm & Gilmer would be witnesses against them at that term, I am at a loss to conceive.

The third fact stated by you, to wit, "that there was no other apparent cause of quarrel except that these men," Chisolm & Gilmer, "were to be such witnesses", is contradicted by the history of Kemper County for the last half dozen years at least. Whatever the original cause of quarrel may have been, it is notorious that a rancorous feud long existed between Chisolm & his partisans, on the one side, & John W. Gulley & his partisans, on the other; the two factions embracing a large portion of the people of the county. Personal hate, inflamed by political contests, entered largely into the hostilities between these factions, which were frequently marked by violent, & sometimes bloody collisions.

25. That this state of things existed in Kemper County

for years before the killing of Chisolm & Gilmer is well known to all who are conversant with the affairs of that County, & it effectually negatives the idea that there was no other cause of quarrel between the murderers & their victims, than that the latter were witnesses against the former.

It seems to me that I have said enough to show, that the facts stated by you, & which you characterize as "the main facts", are far from sufficient to sustain the theory that Chisolm & Gilmer were killed to prevent their testifying in court on the trial of the Kemper County cases. If, as you intimate, there are "minor" facts tending to support that theory, they have not occurred to my mind. The better opinion is, that they were killed to gratify a spirit of revenge against them for having already testified before the Grand Jury, & not to

prevent them from testifying at some distant day in court. It is well known that the finding of the indictments in the Kemper County cases caused great exasperation of feeling against Chisolm & Gilmer on the part of the indictees & their sympathisers; & that vindictiveness on that account entered, more or less, into the revengeful malice by which the conspirators were actuated in enacting the tragedy of the 19th of April, may, with good reason, be believed. It is much to be regretted that this fact, if such it is, cannot be proved; for, if it could, then, an indictment might be maintaid under that provision in Section 5406 of the R. Statutes, which makes it a penal offence to conspire for the purpose of injuring a witness in person for having testified. The provision referred to is, in my judgment, the only law of the United which has been violated by the Kemper County assassins.

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I concur in your opinion, that the arrests of Chisolm & Gilmer were clearly pretences, &c. The immediate cause of, or rather, the occasion for, their murder was the assassination, a few days previously, of John W. Gulley, & the charge against them was, that they were accessories to the murder of Gully. There was really no evidence tending to prove this charge, but such was the prejudice against the accused, that many of the citizens of the county believed it to be true. Nevertheless, I have found it impossible to resist the conviction, that the arrests were a most cowardly & infamous part of a conspiracy, formed to assassinate without danger to the assassins. In other words, the process of the law was sacralegiously prostituted to the purpose of making prisoners, to the end, that, being unarmed & defenceless, they might be safely murdered! To my mind, this is the

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most revolting feature of a tragedy abounding in atrocities.

Having now, agreeably to your request, given you, with becoming frankness, & with sufficient fulness, I trust, my views touching the proposed prosecution of the murderers of W. W. Chisolm & John P. Gilmer, I conclude by assuring you, that if, on further consideration, you still deem it expedient that an effort shall be made to procure the indictment & conviction of these criminals, I will most cheerfully do whatsoever I may, consistently with duty, to effect that object. If you say, go on, I will at once retain Gen. McKee to aid in the prosecution, as authorized by your letter.

Awaiting your instructions, I am,

Very respectfully,

L. Lea U.S. Atty.

Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

255,

The Atty Genl appears to have cited "three main facts" in his letter to Lea. The first (whatever it may be) is conceded by Lea who says it is the least material of the three, and adds that the 2nd & 3rd "facts" are "positively disproved in whole or in part" &c. The 2nd fact is that Chiselin et al. were killed to prevent them from appearing as witnesses at the May term. Lea is correct in saying that it was well known that there would be no trial at the May term. But whether May or November is stickling at a non essential.

The 3rd alleged error of Atty Genl. is that "there was no other apparent cause of quarrel except that Chiselin et al were witnesses" Undoubtedly other causes of quarrel could be alleged but if this cause is proved it would be sufficient. We are not bound to prove that no other causes existed.

On page 7 Lea says "the better opinion is that "they were killed to gratify a spirit of revenge against "them for having testified before the Grand Jury" This is good enough, under Sec 3406. "To gratify a spirit of revenge" is but dilution.

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

2 & 5

Received Oct 12, 1877.

Dated " 9, 1877.

From L. Lea.

U. S. Attorney.

SUBJECT.

Requests information rel. to further prosecution of cases against violators of Franchise Laws.

ACTION.

Filed, Oct. 15th 1877 Pub. Lim & exp. &c

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Office of

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

FOR

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 12 1877

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 9th 1877.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 27. of March, in relation to the indictments pending in the Circuit Court of this district, for violations of the franchise laws, I beg to be advised, whether it is the desire of the Department that these indictments or any of them shall be tried at the ensuing November term of the Court. Nothing has occurred to change my views as expressed in that letter, except that I am more strongly of the opinion that a conviction could not be reached in any of these cases, & that a trial of them would be generally regarded as in mischievous conflict with the pacificatory policy of the Administration. Believing, as I do, that most of the defendants in these cases are guilty of the offences with which they are charged, I nevertheless believe that a further prosecution

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of them would not be conducive to the ends of public justice, but would produce more evil than good. That the discreet Judge of this district thinks as I do of this matter, I am well assured.

Very respectfully
L. Lea,
U.S. Attorney

Hon. Charles Devens,
Attorney General,
Washington
D. C.

To Dist. of Miss.

288.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received Oct 28, 1877.

Dated 23, 1877.

From H. R. Ware.

SUBJECT.

Rel. to his removal from position of Asst U. S. Attorney.

ACTION.

File Oct 30, 1877.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 26 1877

Jackson Miss Oct 23d. 1877.

Sir

Information reaches me that some effort is being made to procure my removal as Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of this State, and the appointment of Murry Smith Esq. It is disagreeable to me, and I imagine that you Sir do not desire to have your time engrossed, by subordinates in your Department in letters advocating their retention. But if there be any charges against me worthy of your consideration, I trust you will notify me of them, while if it be alledged, that I am not acceptable to the Republican Party of the State, or to that portion of the Democratic Party who openly support the President, it will be but little trouble to me to procure such testimonials, which I imagine it will be entirely satisfactory to you. To establish the former I shall procure the endorsement of every Republican in the State of any prominence or influence

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excepting some five or six, who imagine some personal grievance, While as evidence for the latter I shall send letters from the Editors of the "Morning Leader" and the "Vicksburg Commercial", both Democratic Papers supporting the Administration, and from leading Democrats stating the same view in other parts of the State, whether or not I am faithful and efficient in my Official duties you can easily ascertain: asking your pardon for the necessity which impels this personal reference to myself I am

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt.
A. R. Ward

Hon Charles Devens
Atty Genl.
Washington
D. C.

So Dist. of Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Received _____, 187 .

Dated Oct 27, 187 7.

From R. A. Hill.

SUBJECT.

His views rel. to further prosecution of cases for violations of the Franchise Act of Congress.

ACTION.

To U.S. Atty So. Dist Miss. Nov 11/77

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Oxford Miss October 27 1877

Hon Chas Devens

Attorney General &c

Washington

Honorable Sir

I am informed by Judge Lea District Attorney for the Southern District of this State, that you desire my views in relation to the further prosecution of a number of indictments pending in that district for violations of the Franchise Act of Congress, which I will endeavour to do. An experience of forty years in the administration of the criminal laws, State and Federal, convinces me that any considerable number of unsuccessful prosecutions, weakens respect for the laws, and consequently their observance. The same experience convinces me that violations of the

263, election laws are more difficult to successfully

prosecute than any others, owing to the partisan bias that is almost sure to influence jurors and witnesses; so that only in the cases most clearly established, can verdicts be obtained; in all others there is an acquittal, or a mistrial. Were the jury composed of those belonging alone to those of the opposite party from the defendant, it might be easy to convict, but this would be manifest injustice.

Aside from these difficulties, one class of these indictments as I have charge an interference with one of the Presidential elections whilst making a speech. The defence will insist that the election of electors is had entirely under the laws of the State, and that the Federal Court has no jurisdiction of this class of cases; how far this position may be maintainable I am not prepared to say.

I am informed that there are doubtful legal questions, in some of the other

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cases, and there will also arise considerable conflict in the evidence in most of the cases, and in one or two of them I know some of the most material witnesses are dead. The bitterness which once existed in this state between the races, and parties, has pretty well subsided. The law abiding are evidently getting the ascendency over the lawless. My own opinion is that the best policy is to nol pros the cases, or which would perhaps be best pass them to the files, so that if it is hereafter thought best to prosecute them it can be done as they will not be barred. But if you shall not concur with me I will do my best to see that fair trials shall be had both to the Government and the accused; or if you prefer I would prefer, that they be tried by

the Circuit Judge; as the questions are important, his judgment might be more satisfactory than my own, trusting that the best cause will be preserved

I remain
Your Obedient
Servant
R A Hill

300/